A Mondat Entries (porthe Country) is 1 ublished at Turce clock in the asternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been in London during the week. The King held a Levee on Wednesday, and the QUEEN a Drawing-room on Thursday. On Wednesday, His MAJESTY dined with the Duke of Wellington, and on Thursday their MAJESTIES went to the Opera House. On Friday the QUEEN gave a splendid Ball.

QUEEN gave a splendid Ball.

THE King of SPAIN has landed at Portsmouth, having rejected the proposition of Lord Palmerston, so respectfully conveyed to His MAJESTY by Mr. BACKHOUSE.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Greev, in reply In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Greev, in reply leased to say, that "whether Don Carlos were, or were not, King of SPAIN, or whatever might be his situation, or whatever might be his importance as regarded the peace of the Peninsula, he was regarded by His Majesty's Government as a Prince of the Blood Royal of Spain, and as such received and treated with all the honour and respect due to him in that character." an that character."

in that character."

This, Lord GREY is reported to have said.—The fact is, that when the King of SPAIN landed, he was received neither by the Lieutenant-Governor nor the Admiral; there was a Guard of Honour, but the senior officers present were the Town Major and a Captain of Marines. As the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor and his emoluments have been so recently under discussion, we shall merely observe, that unless orders to the contrary had been issued, we suspect that this high functionary, whose most important duties are those of receiving illustrious foreigners, would have been present. Where the fault lay, we do not pretend to surmise; but as far as the facts go, they were not faithfully described by Lord GREY.

GREY.

With respect to Mr. BACKHOUSE'S deplorable mission, and the prudent silence which Lord GREY expressed his resolution to maintain, the secresy of the affair is eminently ludicrous, while CUPID'S subordinates are openly talking of the affair. For ourselves, we think coming to facts at once, saves a world of trouble. We therefore give the proposition verbatim as we believe it to have been submitted to the deluded, exiled, and ill-used King, unwilling to weaken its effect, or in any degree impair its meaning by a translation: translation: -

translation: —
PROPOSITION

"Le Gouvernement Anglais propose a Don Carlos de renonce
es droits a la Couronne d'Espagne; et dans ce cas qu'on lui rendrait
ous les memes honneurs qu'a un Prince Anglais, et qu'on Lui actonderait une forte persion outre celle que lui ferait

CORDEAIT UNE FORTE PENSION OUTRE CELLE QUE LUI FERRIT L'ESPAGNE."

To this high-minded six-and-eightpenny suggestion for the settlement of a kingdom, His MAJESTY replied, that his right to the Crown of Spain was inherent in him, and that he could not renounce it without violating his duty to God, from whom he derived it; that besides, he had not the power to renounce it, as impairing the rights of his sons, and of other Princes standing in relation to them.

That as to the proposed honours to be accorded him personally, he was perfectly indifferent; and that as to a pension, if ever he should find himself under the necessity of requiring pecuniary aid, he should never think of addressing himself upon such a question to strangers, while there existed so many faithful Spaniards, to whom alone he should apply upon such a subject.

isted so many lantinut Spaniarus, to whom another apply upon such a subject.

Above all, His MAJESTY added, that if he accepted the propositions of the English Government, he should consider that he dishonoured himself by purchasing his liberty at so

propositions of the English Government, he should consider that he dishonoured himself by purchasing his liberty at so vile a price.

Mr. BACKHOUSE, of course, returned as he went; and we suppose that, because the King of SPAIN would not sell his Crown to please Lord PALMERSTON, the Admiral and Sir THOMAS MACHAHON were directed not to shew him the attentions which Lord GREY told Lord LONDONDERRY his MAJESTY had actually received.

Their MAJESTIES were extremely popular on board the Donegal, and were extremely well received by the people on landing, although it was early in the morning, and the crowd ot very great. Previous to quitting the ship His MAJESTY addressed the officers in an extremely affecting speech, in which he thanked them for the treatment he had received, and told them that neither he nor any of his family could ever forget the services so liberally and generously rendered them by the British Navy.

His MAJESTY added, that, being desirous at all times to bear in mind the gallant Captain and the officers of that magnificent ship, and that he might always cherish their names in his memory, he had requested the Captain to furnish him with a list of his brave companions in arms.

The King, after landing, walked about the town: and the QUEEN, attended by one of the Maids of Honour, also walked out in the evening. A house at Old Brompton has been taken for their MAJESTIES, to which they will immediately proceed.

The King is accompanied by a numerous suite. We believe we do but justice to one individual—a foreigner celebrated for his diplomatic ability—when we attribute to his judgment and wisdom much of the conduct of this most interesting and important temporary emigration of the Spanish Monarch from his throne and country.

judgment and wisdom much of the conduct of this most interresting and important temporary emigration of the Spanish
Monarch from his throne and country.

Since writing the above, we hear that the Admiral and the
General, and their Ladies, have paid visits of ceremony to the
Royal strangers. The Collector of the Customs, however,
has also been there with a clerk, in order to take a description
of the persons of the Illustrious family, and to grant them
certificates for residence.—This, we believe, was never done
upon any former occasion. We have reason to believe that
the King himself will not remain long in this country.

THANK God! we have a House of Lords!—So said Con-BETT, so says Mr. WALTER, so thought many a Member on Friday night, while, with the fear of a ten-pound constituen-cy, and a general election, before his eyes, he gave his vote for the persecution of the Church of England, and the invasion of the religious systems and liberties of the ancient Universities of the Land.

Can any man believe that three hundred and twenty-one Members of one branch of a (still) (Christian Logislature would

Members of one branch of a (still) Christian Legislature would have been found to sanction even the principle of the measure proposed by the Unitarian Member for South Lancashire, unless under the hope and conviction, that the mischief and the injustice they dared not denounce, would be prevented by the prompt and decisive rejection of the Bill by another and more independent branch? It was painful to witness the indica-

tions of embatrassment and remorse exhibited by the daring and noble STANLEY, whilst endeavouring rejuctantly to redeem a predge unfortunately, incautiously, and under the influence of esprit de corps, given, to support a measure directed against the very institutions for whose sake he sacrificed all but his honour, and which he confesses he now views

increed against the very institutions for whose sake he sacrificed all but his honour, and which he confesses he now views through a very different medium.

After such a pledge, voluntarily given, he feels bound to support the abstract principle upon which the Bill professes to be based, and to vote for the second reading; but no one can read his manly and skilful speech, without perceiving what he wishes and intends should be its ultimate fate. It is obvious also that Ministers themselves are not so infatuated as seriously to hope that such a Bill, in detail, or in principle, should pass into a law. Lord Althorn himself threatens it with demolition, and the result of the discussion, which was most ably and triumphantly maintained on the side of the Luiversities by Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herrerent, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Estcourt, and Sir Robert Inglis, leaves no doubt that the measure will be sent up to the Peers, in a state, and under circumstances, which will render its instant rejection safe and certain. It admits of no modification—nor will any, we trust and believe, be attempted by Conservatives. Its principle and essence are utterly incurable and intolerable. Thank God! then, say we also, we have a House of Lords!

Since writing the above, we find that it is generally imagined that the Bill will be withdrawn. This we regret extremely. As it is, the second-lange repeals the first—the third explains the first and second—and the fourth repeals all the others. We had much rather it should have been destroyed in the Upper House. However, the country may rest assured that its abandonnent is only a symptom of the real opinion of Ministers of their own wretched position, and that in shrinking before the manly, constitutional, and spirited opposition of Sir Robert Peel, they yield to fear and disunion what they would obstinately refuse to right and justice.

On Tuesday last, the case of Solarie and Palmer was appointed to be heard before the House of Lords unon a Writ of

union what they would obstinately refuse to right and justice.

On Tuesday last, the case of Solarte and Palmer was appointed to be heard before the House of Lords upon a Writ of Error, arising out of a Bill of Exceptions tendered on a Judgment by Lord Tenterden, when the case was tried in 1828. The Judges were summoned by desire of the Lord Chancellor. The House, Judges, Counsel, and suitors waited an hour, but as the Chancellor did not appear, the Bishop of Herreford moved, in the absence of all the Law Lords, that Lord Abingdon should officiate as Speaker.

Mr. Frederic: Pollock and Mr. Richards argued the case for the plaintiff, and stated, that although the action had been for a considerable sum, yet as the defendant had become a bankrup (since the appeal) the object of appeal was gone.

was gone.

was gone.

No Law Lord was present. The Bishop of HEREFORD proposed that a cuestion of law should be propounded for the decision of the Judges; probably this proposition was made at the suggestion of those learned personages. Accordingly they answered their own question, and, doubtlessly, to their own satisfaction: and laving so answered, Lord ABINGDON, with great gravity, moved that the further proceedings be nostroomed size life. postponed sine die

with great gravity, moved that the further proceedings be postponed size die.

On the next day, without notice to any one, and in the absence of the Counsel, Lord B. came down and gave judgment. In this judgment, his Lordship, who had not, as we have just said, been present at the hearing, spoke in terms of no measured violence of the absurdity of the appeal—that the case delar of all doubt, and that the appeal was disgraceful to the Counsel who advised it, to the Counsel who signed it, and to the Counsel who pleaded it—that the case of HANDLEY and CASE ought to have been cited, and that the writ of error was a mer-trick to get time.

In the first place, Lord Tenterder, who tried the case, said, on the original trial, that the point was a point of great importance, that the sum in dispute was large, and, added his Lordship, "i rather invite you to tender a Bill of Exceptions, instead of moving the Court, and let it go to a higher tribunal." And in the subsequent part of his Lordship's decision, he appears to doubt the propriety of the decision in HANDLEY and CASE.

Now—will our readers believe that the case of HANDLEY and CASE was cited in the House of Lords on Tuesday, but Lord BROUGHAM was not there to hear it?—will our readers believe that Lord BROUGHAM insuelf was one of the three Counsel for the plaintiff in the action (with SCARLETT and POLLOCK), and most strenuously urged the tendering the Bill of Exceptions, arguing particularly at considerable length at the time that the case of HANDLEY and CASE, to which he on Wednesday last referred, as settling the question, was badly decidet?

As for Lord BROUGHAM's virtuous denunciation of the Writ of Eiror as a contrivance to gain time, it is of a piece

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he on wednessay has reterret, as setting the question, was badly decided?

As for Lord Broughan's virtuous demunciation of the Writ of Error as a contrivance to gain time, it is of a piece with all the rest, for the case is one in which a plaintiff is seeking to obtain a debt, and consequently interested in having dispatch—a totally different case from that of a defendant seeking by delay to postpone payment.

Thus, then, the case stands:—Lord Texterden's nivited a Bill of isxceptions, in order that the appeal might go to the highest tribunal; that recommendation is followed, chiefly upon the advice of Mr. Henry Brougham: and the plaintiff, whose Counsel he is, takes the case to the House of Lords, for the purpose of reviewing the case of Handelman and Case. The Chancellor, who has summoned the Judge—which, if the point was perfectly clear, he need not have done—the Chancellor never comes to meet the Judge. If then gets angry and irritated, and proceeds as Judge, in the cause in which he had been Counsel, who, upon the authority of the very case which as Counsel he declared to be badly decided, he decides against his former client, and visits him with severe observations, and the monstrous and unprecedented award of £360 costs, as a punishment for presumption, in bringing forward the appeal which he himself recommended.

Lord Chancellor Brougham blames the Counsel who signed the appeal. They might quote Henry Brougham's athority, which would be paramount with Lord Chancellor Brougham, though we must admit he had probably no influence with the eminent Counsel who signed the appeal but to Lord Tenterden's recommendation—nay, invitation, thrice repeated—Counsel may look for their entire acquittal from Propagated—Counsel may look for their entire acquittal from Propagated—Counsel

law, learning, or discretion, when he thus treats the opinion of Lord TextEnders, abuses a proceeding to which he was himself the chief party, and decides a Writ of Error upon the authority of a case, which case it was the very object of Judge and Counsel to question?

THE Marquess of CLANRICARDE has resigned the Captaincy of the Yeomen Guard;—some people say, because he differs

with the LORD CHAMBERLAIN about some dramatic hill which is going through Parliament—others, because by the Duke of Wellington's noble conduct, in giving to off soldiers the appointments which were previously sold, the emoluments of the Captain are greatly diminished; but those who know best, say it is because his Lordship wished to be Postmaster-General. It was the expression of this wish which caused a report—unfounded—that Lord Conyngham was objected to by some of the Cabinet.

was objected to by some of the Cabinet.

We last week mentioned the appointment of Mr. Tighe Hamilton to one of the Commissionerships for the destruction of the Irish Church, because he was nephew-in-law to Lord Grey; we have now to announce the appointment of Mr. Ponsonny to the newly-created office of Commissioner of the Exchequer, he being a brother-in-law of Lord Grey.

Colonel Maberly is appointed to the Commissionership of Customs, which was promised to Mr. Ponsonny, who was a Lord of the Treasury; and Colonel Leith Hay, who recently voted for the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, is, within ten days of the Kine's Constitutional Speech to the Prelates, made Clerk of the Ordanace. In order to conciliate Lord Anglesey, two of his sons-in-law have had offices given them. Lord Convinchant to be Postmaster-General, and Captain Byng to be a Lord of the Treasury. The former of these appointments has caused a little hitch.

The Conview of last night denies—upon Mr. Ponsonby's

little hitch.

The Courier of last night denies—upon Mr. Ponsonby's authority, it says—that Mr. Ponsonby ever was to have been a Commissioner of Customs, or that he is to be Commissioner of the Exchequer. We remember how the Greys denied the appointment of General Ellice to Portsmouth; and we now would ask Mr. Ponsonby, whether he did not say to a friend, that, after all, he was afraid be should not get his Commissionership of the Customs, because they wanted a third Lord at the Treasury.

THE following address from Oxford was presented on Wednesday to His MAJESTY, by His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, at the Levee, and most graciously received. It contained 2095 signatures, nearly one hundred more

CANTERBURY, at the Levee, and most graciously received. It contained 2095 signatures, nearly one hundred more having arrived in London too late for presentation:—
"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
"We, your MAJESTY'S most dutified and loyal subjects, the undesigned members and friends of the United Church of England and Ireland, beg leave to approach your MAJESTY with the stronger assurances of devoted attachment to your MAJESTY'S Crown and person.

Ireland, beg leave to approach your Majerry with the strongest assumances of devoted attachment to your Majerry & Crown approach person, which placed the Honse of Brunswick on the Throne, and still asstain it there—we desire to record our heartfelt gratitude for the majer sensonable declarations of your Majerry in purpose to preservant in the property of the Established Church.

"Firmly persuaded that Religion is the only sure basis of a nation's property, we feel in sucred duty to upfold in all is restainful fulf eliciency that Apostolical Church, so long and so beneficially and fulf eliciency that Apostolical Church, so long and so beneficially in the projection of the spiritual welfare of millions, has cemented the bonds of social order, and given security to the Throne itself, by steadily inculerating the fear and love of God, loyalty to the Soverega, and obselience to the Laws.

"We view, Sire, with grief and serious alarm, the combined attempts now made to weaken, if not overthrow, the Establishment We remember that its privileges and possessions were secured to that Act of Parliament which conveyed the Crown to your Majerry Pannily; and it is our full conviction, that to take from the time to madefined, perhaps adverse, purposes, would violate justice to indefined, perhaps adverse, purposes, would violate justice to infringe the British Constitution, shake the stability of every kind of property, and tend to the subversion of all social and civil rights.

"Under these circumstances of imminent danger, we love our Majerry to withhold the Royal sanction from any measure lending to affect the integrity of that Church. So that, minimal involute and fostered by your Majerry; it may, through the Dinne blossing, callarge its sphere of usefulness, and obtain astill inner and deeper hold on the affections of the British notion."

LAW and equity are flourishing just now. Lord BroccRay, as we here inst shewn. astounds our senses with Solakars.

deeper hold on the affections of the British nation."

LAW and equity are flourishing just now. Lord Brougham, as we here just shown, astounds our senses with Solars and Palmers, and Lord Denman delights us with his conduct in the case of Dewar reprise Purday.

This trial was for the purpose of establishing the copyright of a song, and the Jury could by no means agree upon their verdict—they were accordingly locked up. They remained "enclosed" all night, and in the morning it turned out that eleven were for finding for the plaintiff, and one held out, because he did not consider the proof of plaintiff's right sufficiently strong to justify him in deciding in his favour.

"Lord Demman read over to them the evidence which bore upon this point, and

"The Jury, after conferring together for a short time, retired, and in about an hour they returned, stating that they were unable of agree.

"Lord Demman then said he should direct a nonsoil, a conget."

"The Jury, after conferring together for a short time, retired, and "The Jury, after conferring together for a short time, retired, and in about an hour they returned, stating that they were unable of agree.

"Lord Denman then said he should direct a nonsmit, a consequence of the case, he thought he was wurranted in adopting considering that the evidence to prove the copyright was at least of the considering that the evidence to prove the copyright was at least of very doubtful nature.

"A nonsuit was then entered."

We suppose that our readers, like ourselves, will start and stare at such a proceeding—a proceeding which, Lord Denman observes, is not quite usual, and which we beg leave to observes, is not quite usual, and which we be gleave to observes, is not quite usual, and which we be gleave to observe as unprecedented. The idea of directing a nonsuit after the case had gone to the Jury, and after eleven of the had declared in favour of the plaintiff!

But my Lord's extraordinary conduct upon the occasion produced a scene—as naturally might have been expected:

"The ATTORREY GENERAL SHORTLY afterwards came into Conf. and addressed his Lordship, submitting that the course he had take was wholly unprecedented. The utnost limit of the jurisidition of Judge under such circumstances was to discharge the lary and such a stage of the proceedings to direct a nonsuit.

"Lord DENMAN observed, that there could be no doubt that he had a right to direct a nonsuit, no one appearing on the part of the plaintiff might move to set aside the nonsuit if he chose. The Conference of the cause.

"The ATTORREY GENERAL called his Lordship's attention to find the plaintiff would be compelled to puy the very heavy ossis the nonsuit, and be sides, have to wait until the next Term below the next that the plaintiff would be compelled to puy the very heavy ossis the nonsuit, and be sides, have to wait until the next Term below the not to have one suited the plaintiff in a carlier stage of the cause.

"Lord DENMAN observed, that there co

may be sung and sold without let or hinderance, and eventually he must pay costs which he ought not to pay, because Lord powerall chooses to do a thing which the King's Attorney-deneral tells him in open Court he had no right to do.

O'CONNELL said he would bring the case hefore the House of Commons; but if he is to be Master of the Rolls, and support the Coercion Bill, he will do no such thing. If, bowever, he is actually bought, which we believe—some-body ought to do it. No man is safe while such absurdities—we suppose we must not call them iniquities—are going on. Our readers will hardly believe, however—we speak from the Law Reports—that in the case of HANMER and BARTLEY, tried by Lord DENMAN two days before, the following conversation occurred:—

then by Loid DENMAN two days before, the following conresation occurred:—
Sir James Scarlett applied to the Learned Judge to nonsuit the
shantiff, on the ground that there was no evidence of property.

Lord DENMAN said he could not withdraw it from the Jury, but
perhaps they might think the evidence of property was insufficient.

—This crowns all.

"This crowns all. Whatenders this affair extremely curious, is the coincidence which has occurred during the week. BROUGHAM, the illustrious twitcher of the Peerage, has made a hit in his way—so much for equity. DOVETAIL has done this thing of the non-suit—and now, down lower, we have another Judge who has wilt—and now, down lower, we have another Judge who has been performing antics. Mr. Rotch, a gentleman who lives in Sidmouth-street,

Mr. Rotch. a gentleman who lives in Sidmouth-street, Gray's-Inn-lane, and is Member of Parliament for the pure and independent borough of Knaresborough, and has chambers in Furnival's Inn, and is for the present Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions,—he, in the latter capacity, has been exhibiting himself on a minor stage—at Clerkenwell. We just give a report of his proceedings, which are not very dissimilar to those of his friend DENMAN.

This Portel was trying a criminal case at the Sessions, of

to those of his friend DENMAN.

This Roych was trying a criminal case at the Sessions, of which the following is the report:

John Driscoll was indicted for stealing a shawl of the value of 10s., the property of Mary Ann Brown. The prisoner, who was supported by Mr. Prendergast, plended "Not Guilty." The presecutor and wineses having been sworm to the identity of the prisoner by the back of his cost only, and the Chairman leaving it to the Jury to draw their own conclusions upon his guilt or innocence, they found a verdict of "Not Guilty," and immediately afterwards retracted it, and found the prisoner "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy, when ardiated "Not Guilty," and immediately atterwards retracted as as found the prisoner "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy, when the chairman said—Gentlemen, what is your reason for recommending the prisoner to mercy?

Foreman—There are some gentlemen who have their doubts.

Chairman—Do you mean you have doubts, or that the witnesses

Mr. Prendergast—The Jury must have doubts, for they have once tunned a verdict of not guilty!

retained a verifict of not guilty!
Chairman—You have done your duty, Sir, don't interrupt me.
Mr. Prendergast—But it is ny duty, Sir.
The Chairman again asked the Jury the ground of their recommendation, observing the witnesses had sworn positively to the pri-

The Foreman said the Jury thought the witnesses had doubts.

Air. Prendercast said, the witnesses had so stated.

Chairman—Sit down, Sir; you must not interfere between the Curt and the Jury.

Mr. Prendergast—If you pere uptority order me, I must yield; but I am fulfilling my duty as an advocate, and contend I have a right to remark on the two verdicts.

Chairman—Sit down, Sir.

The Chairman then sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

The Chairman then sentenced the prisoner to seem years mustation.
The prisoner, as he left the bar, said, "I thank you, Sir; but you may present the imman to transport me after a verdiet of Not Guilty."
Mr. Preudergast, addressing Mr. Allen (the Clerk of the Court) obsered, that he should nuply for a mandamus to compel him to reard the verifict of Not Guilty.

The Jury here had clearly Delivered a verdiet of equital. Mr. Rotten sentences the prisoner to seven years' tansportation. Are such things, we again ask, to go on? From the Lord Chancellor down to Mr. Rotten, taking Lord Dennay into the narty, these are the proceedings of Lord DENMAN into the party, these are the proceedings of

SINCE WE WROTE OUR Observations upon the Equity of Lord BROUGHAM, the Law of Lord DENMAN, and the Justice of Mr. Magistrate ROTCH, a very curious circumstance has come to one beneated.

magastrate (vol.), mae to our knowledge.

Pending the discussion upon the London and Westminster and Bill, the following question was submitted to the

Are the provisions of this Bill inconsistent with the of England's rights, as secured to it under the foll ing Acts?

5th William and Mary .. Cap. 20

Ins question, the reader will perceive by its terms, alludes to a law not yet peased. For very wise reasons—the Judges have always refused to answer any such question; and when it was proposed that a question should be put upon this Bill to their Lordships, Lord ELDON and Lord WYNFORD expressed an opinion that the Judges ought not, and would not, answer such a question. Some difficulty arising amongst the Lamed Bench, Lord WYNFORD moved that they should have leave to retire, which they did. The answer they returned we subjoin; and we cannot help thinking, that it must be occurred to them in their retirement, that the question has a shameful attempt of Ministers to throw upon them the oding of a breach of faith with the Bank.

ANSWER OF THE JUDGES.

"His MAJESTY'S Judges, after consideration of the question, which has been proposed to them by your Lordships, and its expressed in terms, which render it doubtful, whether is a question confined to the strict legal construction OF EXISTING Acts of Parliament; and, therefore, with great deference and respect to your Lordships, they request be excused from giving any answer thereto."

The new Cabinet Minister has got himself into a scrape. In the first place, we submit the following account of the Right Honourable Gentleman's conduct, and then offer one a week of the weather of the

SAMULL JOHNSON having been called to the Chair, opened mass of the meeting by stating the objects for which it had

them candidly he should not support the motion, so he did not consider the free trade system produced the evils complained of—Mr. Wilks feared they would not be successful, but promised to support the motion.—Mr. Burs soid, the knew Mr. Bulwer very well; he generally voted with him, and he dare say he should do so on the present occasion."—Sir Raplex Wilkor received the deputation very affably, and said, the felt quite sure the House would not return to the prohibitory system; he thought it would not be prudent to divide the House on the question at present; but would give the measure all the support in his power, if it were brought on."—Mr. Duodale they found firm in their favour.—Mr. Staaley could not give them his support, as he entirely approved of free trade.—Various other Members were called on, most of whom acknowledged that great distress existed among the weavers, but did not know how to apply a remedy.—When the Deputation called on Mr. Elliter, on the 4th of Jule, he told them it was well they were come, as they would be able to give such information and explanations as might be wanted by the Members they called upon; he was confident they would fail in their object, but recommended that they should bring it before the House, the temper of which would then be known; and added, 'I will vote for the Bill.' He also told them that though they might not succeed in their object, he hoped something might be done to check smuggling.—They afterwards waited on Mr. Butwars, who informed them he thought he should be able to manage his part on the 19th, and was determined to push the Bill for prohibition.

"In a letter of the 9th, the deputation state they had again called on Mr. Ellice, on the 7th, when they found he had changed his opinion." He was apparently and of humour, and much 'put about;' and abruptly exclaimed against their wasting their time and money in such a fruitless pursuit; he was sure, if they proceeded to divide the House, they would be left in a miscrable minority, to the disgrace of all partic

all the agonies of dissolution, the Coventry weavers waited upon their patriotic Member. On the burth of June, their patriotic Member believed that he was on the eve of vacating patriotic Member believed that he was on the eve of racasinhis seat in Parliament for higher office; then was he all smile and courteousness; then he shook hands with the weavers and courteousness; then he shook hands with the weavers, inquired after the weavers' wives and families, and concluded the agreeable interview by PROMISING SOLEMNLY TO VOTE

Nothing could exceed the delight of the Coventry weavers. They were in cestacy at his kindness; swore there was nothing like a bear about him, and above all, wrote off to their

FOR THEIR BILL.

thing like a bear about him, and above all, wrote off to their friends to say, that he had promised to rote for their Bill.

On the seventh of June, it had been decided that Mr. EDWARD ELLICE was not to change his office—was not to vacate his scat in Parliament. Upon that day the weavers called upon their Right Honourable Friend again; he had changed his opinion—he did not want their "sweet voices;" he had no favour to ask—no point to carry; and instand of the jolly goodnatured fellow of the fourth, they found on the seventh of them that Mr. Ellich Swess appropriate was he are of his natured fellow of the fourth, they found on the seventh of June that Mr. Ellice "was apparently mu, h out of humour, and much put about." In fact, he frightened the poor weavers out of their senses, or, to use the words of one of the deputation, "blew them up sky-high"—called them a set of lazy vagabonds, and ordered then to go back to Coventry, and mind their own affairs. The truth we take to be, that Ellice had—as our apposite little poem of this day forthight said—been fortnight said—been

"Feeling his ground as to Coventry;"

"The change of

"Feeling his ground as to Coventry;" and had sufficiently ascertained the chance of his success there, to induce him to keep his Secretary-hip at War, instead of mounting any higher. Thus he was teted upon doubly on the seventh, for he not only did not want the weavers' votes, but had convinced himself that even if he did, he would have no chance of being returned. Thus it was, that anger at their opposition to him, and the conviction that he was not going to canvass them, combined with his mortification at not being able to get something better than he had, for fear of being thrown out, caused the ex-raordinary chance

tion at not being able to get something bitter than he had, for fear of being thrown out, caused the extraordinary change in his manners and his opinions, and induced him not only to insult his constituents, but to break a provise solemnly made three days before.—This is a good beginnin.

The importance of the question upon which this Mr. Ellice has so conducted himself, will readily be understood by a perusal of Lord Strangford's able speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday. His Lordship went into the subject at considerable length, and concluded by moving that certain petitions which he presented from the distressed weavers, should be referred to a Committee. As this proposition appeared persectly just and fair, and was supported by the Duke of Wellington, it was of course negatived by the Cabinet, of which Mr. Ellice is so distinguished a member.

WE alluded last week to the Bankrupt Istates' Bill. It has since been printed, and so has the Report of the Evidence of the Committee of the House of Commons on it. Never was there such a job. Under the pretext of raising a fund for payment of the compensation due to the ex-Commissioners of Bankrupts, which this measure will never effect (as, although the fund is increased, all the salaris of all the Judges, and other officers of the Court, are saddled on it)—the real object of the Bill is to create five nev places—an Accountant-General, and four new Clerks—or, in ther words, to give to Lord Brougham the patronage of two orthree thousand a-year more. From the evidence given, it appears that Bankruptcy business has decreased more than onethird, and that more than four of the Commissioners are not vanted—so that a Judge, or one of them, might be Accountant-General WE alluded last week to the Bankrupt Istates' Bill. that more than four of the commissioners are not wanted—so that a Judge, or one of them, might be Accountant-General without creating any new place. But this is not to be; nor is the Chief Registrar to have it, whose place is heneforth to be a sinecure, and who has hitherto worked as Accuntant-General. We understand that one of the Official Assignees General. We understand that one of the Official Assignees has the promise of it. Without examining one practically-experienced man on the subject—in the absence of the andges, Commissioners, Registrars, and Solicitors of the Cort—on the testimony, only, of the Accountant-General, who wil be, by this measure, relieved from some of his duties—of his Clerk, who expects thereby to be promoted—of three Oficial Assignees, whose interest it is, of course, to uphold thesystem under which they exist (and one of whom may be of the Lork Chancellor's Serences, of Rankrunts, who will thereby have an old Clek's tem under which here exist tails one of whom may bethe promisee aforesaid)—and of the LORD CHANCELLOR'S Serv-tary of Bankrupts, who will thereby have an old Cleic's retiring pension fastened on the Bankrupt's estate, and he appointment of a new one with a very good salary—have the Committee of the House of Commons prepared the Report and Bill on this question, which we most sincerely hope will never be suffered to come out of the House. The whole never be suffered to come out of the House. The whole thing is as complete as possible—no Accountant-General, no additional Clerks are wanted—so any man of bankrupt experience and practice, whe spoke districtedly, would at once admit; and if the Secretary of Bankrupts, wish for younger clerks than his present rheumatic, or otherwise ailing ones, we think the least he could do, is to pay them out of his own commous salary and fees, the retiring pensions due to them—especially as this is a Bill to provide relief for an inadequate find

The Brighton Gazette, speaking of Dos Carlos, says:—

"Don Carlos has arrived at Portsmouth, with the intention, it is stated, of proceeding to Holland. It is amusing to see people betray their ignorance, as the Portsmouth paper does, by terming the right-ind Sovereign of Spain a 'Pretunder' to the throne, when it is notorious that the only claim of the infant Queen rests on an arbitrary act of the late King—(a fact, by the way, which shows the admirable inconsistency of our Reformers in supporting such a title). The unmany reflections of a contemporary nearer home upon the life of the exiled Monarch merit severer reprobation. We dare the writer to point out one single act in that life, of which Don Carlos need be aslauned. We tell him—(for doubtless his researches have not gone far enough to make him acquainted with the fact)—that Don Carlos is the idol of the people of Spain, which this upholder of the "sovereignty of the people" must admit to be a good criterion of merit; and if he demur to our testimony as that of a partisan, we refer him to Inglis's "Spain in 1830,"—a work whose impartiality none have ventured to question,—for further information on the subject. Widely circulated, indeed, as that work has been, to make such an assertion at this time of day betrays a want of acquaintance with the current literature of his own country, which is inconceivable in any man of ordinary education, but which, in one who assumes to guide public opinion, and who thereby becomes responsible for the dissemination of injurious imputations, is utterly without excuse."

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company, have come to the resolution of depriving the Clerks on their establishment, of the privilege which they have partly enjoyed from time immemorial, of breakfasting at the India House.

The measure may have been rendered necessary in reference to the system of economy and retrenchment, which this once noble and liberal establishment have had forced on them by the all-wise system of free trade, adopted by a Whig Government; but, in the days of liberality, the Court of Directors would not have deprived their Clerks of any privilege without granting compensation. It was formerly the practice in the East India House, to take all holidays in common with the Bank, Exchequer, &c. When, in consequence of the increasing possessions in India, and the consequent increase of business at home, it was found necessary to discontinue this practice, an annual grant was made to each individual by way of compensation.

It was formerly the practice to allow the Clerks the privilege of receiving their letters free of postage; when this was discontinued (1816), the right of breakfasting entirely free of charge (up to this period tea only has been given) was awarded.

These were the days of liberality, or, as some would call them, even

handed justice.

The Court of Directors have now withdrawn this privilege altogether, which was in part an immemorial right, and partlygranted in lieu of an advantage taken away: they have, however, retained this privilege of breakfasting, and also, that of ment luncheous to themselves as heretofore, whilst they take it from those who will most suffe from the deprivation. But these are the days of liberalism!

We trust, at the next General Court, that Sir Charles Fornes, or one equally independent proprietor, will move the restoration of this right to the Clerks in their service, which we have little doubt might be recovered in a Court of Equity.

Madame Maliphan has arrived in town, and will assist at her Madame MALIBRAN has arrived in town, and win assist at her brother's, Signor Garact'as, Coacert to-morrow evening, the only one at which she will sing this season, and for which she came over expressly, having to be back in Italy by the 10th of next mouth to fulfil her numerous engagements. The Concert is at Mr. Parktura's, in Grafton-street, Bond-street. We suspect there will be scarcely room for the company, spacious as the house is.

There was a meeting of the Common Council of Dublin on Friday. when a Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Kino, on his recent declaration to the Bishops.—A public meeting of lay members of the Established Church, without reference to political opinions, is convened for Thursday next, at Winchester, to address the KING and both Houses of Parliament in opposition to the claims put forth by the Dissenters.—Addresses from all parts of the country are in preparation expressive of the reliance of the people in the firnmness of the King.

The collection of prints which has always been held as amongst the choicest rarities at Stowe, is now dispersing over Europe, the second portion of this vast compilation of art being now under the direction of Mr. Phillips. The elite specimens of the collection are strongly competed for; the REMBRANDES, particularly, sold both on Saturday and Thursday at very high prices; for example, the Sleeping Dog, numbered in the catalogue (1,737), and measuring only 34 inches by 14, and which fetched at a former sale only six guineas, sold on Saturday for 611.! The Onion Homan, (1,732), 201.; The Descent from the Cross, (1,700), 241.; St. Jerome, (1,718), unfinished, twenty guineas; Our Lord before Pilate, (1,622), forty-eight guineas; four prints for a Spanish book, lifty-live guineas; portrait of himself while young, fifty-one guineas; and also in the attitude of drawing, thirty-two guineas; and many others that might be quoted, which maintained the same ratio of prices.

The following advertisement is literally copied from the last number of the Poor Man's Guardian:—" To Barker Makens.—On Monday, a meeting of journeymen and others will be held at the Fortune of War, to form a lodge in conjunction with the Grand Cousolidated Trades' Union. WILLIAM GOULBOURN.—N.B. Meeting at eight precisely. It is particularly requested no person will attend in a state of intoxication."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON .- "Without offering to this nobleman any affected or laboured panegyric, it is not much to say, that of all the existing race of men he has been by far the largest brinefactor to his country and to Europe, and that no principle, no sentiment characteristic of a great people can be outraged by the most lavish testimonies of respect to such a warrior, even had he not shown himself, as he has done on more than one occasion, an upright and determined statesman, that our social institutions will admit of."—From

the Times of Thursday, June 12.

Death of Doctor Dovle.—This extraordinary, and, for the DEATH OF DOCTOR DOVIE.—Ins extraordinary, and, for the interests of his country, this mischievous person, has ceased to live; and in his grave be buried all the evils of which he was the originator. There is no doubt that for many months he repented him of the political course he had adopted; and some go so far as to affirm that his religious opinions became unsettled, and that a ray of Gospel light had dissipated to some extent the darkness to which a naturally bright intellect had been subjected by the errors of the creed in which he had been educated. One thing, however, is quite manifest, that

neither the high Popish Press, nor the leaders of the Roman Catholic party in Ireland, have, for a considerable time, written or spoken of Dr. Dovle with their wonted fire and enthusiasm; and it will be seen that orea, in his own immediate neighbourhood, the greatest apathy and indifference prevailed with respect to his health and dissolution. -Dublin Evening Mail.

The followinglis from a Carlow correspondent of the Morning Herald:—"(I have just come from seeing the remains of Dr. Doyle.

The body; was lying, as he died, on a narrow truckle bed not six
inches wider than his body apparently, and with only a straw
mattress beneath him; thus it would seem that bodily penance was added to his emaciating illness. He seemed not so much reduced as consumption would lead me to expect. Whatever be the cause, there is a degree of indifference here amongst Roman Catholics about him which is not easily explicable. I wished to go into a room in which a well-painted likeness of him was said to be, but it was occupied by a bevy of priests, who seemed from the savour of a good dinner, to be atoning to themselves for previous mortification. reported that Dr. Dovle would not permit the approach of any of them for some days past. A few old women only were about the remains."

Mr. WARD, Collector of Customs, died on Sunday evening in a fit of apoplexy. Numbers are already on the move to obtain the appointment.

The widow of BLOOMFIELD, the poet, died at the Bedford Asylum, last week, where she had been confined since October last. An inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of-"Died by the visitation of God."

Some of Mr. Invino's disciples have, it seems, found their way into Canada, greatly to the annoyance of the inhabitants. We wish the fellowihimself would follow, and take with him his idiotic and most contemptible followers—they are so few and so degraded, that they could not do much harm anywhere.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. Robert Grant was appointed Governor of Bombay.—We beg to say, we stated the appointment of Mr. Grant this day three weeks, at least ten days before any other paper even believed it.

FA Bill has been brought into the House of Commons by the Government, to repeal the laws which prescribe the making deposits to a certain amount on bidding for teas; and abolishing all the regu-lations,! forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, by which the making of the deposits was enforced.

Mr. PRYME, at the commencement of the present Session gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill "to abolish Grand Juries in England and Wales." He has deferred that motion till the next Session.—He is not so great a fool as we thought him.

Many unfounded rumours have been at various times spread respecting Mr. Luke Dillon, since his banishment from this country. Applications for his pardon have been for some time under the consideration of Government, the result of which has been at length communicated by Lord Melbourne, in a letter just received length communicated by LOTA MELBOURNE, in a letter just received at Dublin Castle. His Lordship's letter states, that on the fullest consideration of the documents laid before him, he has advised his Majsary to grant a pardon to Mr. Dillon, subject, however, to the restriction that he "shall not be permitted to reside out of his Majsary's Australian dominions."—Stewart's Dispatch.—This is good: the fools in office relieve a man from a sentence of banishment, on condition of his never leaving Botany Bay.

Capt. Back, commanding the Arctic Expedition, writes from the east end of Great Slave Lake, that during the summer he had reached to about 109 miles from Bathurst's Inlet. His letter is dated December 7, 1833.

"The allies of the Ministry," says the Post, "are extremely active "The allies of the Ministry," says the Post, "are extremely active throughout the country in propping up their falling cause, and do not scruple to use the pulpit for that purpose. The Rev. Synrey SMITH was recently appointed to preach a charity sermon in the town of Wiveliscombe, in Somersetshire, and, recollecting that the Whig Member for the county was hissed and hooted in his way from an anniversary dinner held there last autumn, took occasion to exhort his congregation to refrain in future from such an unwelcome exhibition of their political feeling. But not content with merely preaching against the vice of hissing a Whig, the Rev. Gentleman either had a reporter in Church, or himself turnished a report of this interesting portion of his discourse to the newspaper, where it appeared the following week, as a check upon the political feeling of those who were not present to be edified in the Church. If the Rev. Gentleman were not present to be eather in the Church. If the Rev. Gentleman were to take the trouble to inquire, his sense of morality might possibly discover public offences more worthy of his ecclesinstical Censures than even the sin of hissing a Whig Member".—SYDNEY
SETTH is a fat and funny fellow, and nobody can know him withou SMITH IS A BA AND THE HOW, AND HOUSE OF AR KNOW AND WISHOUT CUMSTANCES, Except at Holland House over a bottle of "my Lady's" best, and with DEVIL ALLEN for a Clerk, is too ridiculous to be seriously entertained—No, no—his sermon at Wiveliscombe is just what it ought to have been

Lieut. Parry, of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, undertook, on Tuesday, to swim with his clothes on across the Serpentine River in Hyde Park and back again. Upon reaching the centre of the river he was observed by a number of military gentlemen who were pre-sent, to turn round, as though he had found himself incompetent to the task and wished to return; he swam a few yards further, and disappeared. In about four minutes from the time he sank the body was got out, but life was totally extinct.—It is difficult to say whether the unfortunate gentleman was sillier in making such a bet, than those who opposed him in not having a boat to accompany him. A more unworthy sacrifice of life we have never heard of.

Letters patent have been obtained for the United States, for a process for dying by the prusaises of potash, as a substitute for indigo, and which produces much cheaper, faster, and more beautiful colours than that dye.

Wednesday morning, a large sailing-barge, belonging to the Trinity Corporation's ballast department, broke from her moorings and was driven by the wind into the plying-place at Execution Dock, Wapping, where she ran in shore, to the great consternation of the watermen, who were unable to save their boats, and no less than 17 wherries were shattered to pieces. Several wherries which were struck by the barge drifted a short distance, and sunk. Several persons rendered their assistance to secure the barge, but did not succeed in their efforts until several other small boats and skifts were swamped or stove.

The march of intellect is progressing-an instance of the fact occurred last week at a baker's shop at Pentonville. A maid servant having applied for some hot rolls, was told that they would be ready in a few seconds.—"Oh, I cannot wait," she replied—" the tea is injused!" What the Chancellor would have hought of this speci-

men of the "march," we do not presume to guess—the effect produced upon the Master of the Rolls vented itself in the exclamation "So much for the confusion of useful knowledge!"

M. Bastribe, author of a satire in verse, entitled Tissiphone, was lately cited before the Court of Assizes at Paris, and proposed to defend himself in verse. The Court refused to allow this sort of pleading, as being quite unusual. M. Moultn, his advocate, defended him in good prose. M. Bastribe, in conformity with the declaration of the Jury, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and 500fr. fine, for a libel on the King.

The New York papers state that the receipts in the Treasury The New Tork papers state that the receipts in the Treasury department for the first quarter of 1834, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1834, exhibited a deficiency of no less than two millions six hundred thousand dollars. This result is attributed to President Jackson's "experiment."

A private letter from Baltimore says :- "We are in expectation of a message to Congress, on the subject of the French claims—their payment may still be postponed, but in the end there can be no alternative but payment or war." Advices from Washington state that the despatches received from the American Amba Paris continued to excite great interest there; and it was expected that strong measures would be recommended to Congress, such as an additional duty on Trench wines and other merchandise. It is even said to be in contemplation to recall the Ambassador of the United States from Paris.

A rich tanner has just died in Paris, leaving a will, by which he imposes on his heirs the obligation to bury him in a well-tanned hide with the tools belonging to his trade.

The father of Mr. Powell, who was killed on Ascot race-course last week, and who was residing at Dover with his family, shot himself through the head on Sunday evening last. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."—A more melancholy circumstance perhaps has never occurred.

Mount Vesuvius is at this time exhibiting some very remarkable phenomena. On May 20 two new small craters were formed near the old one, from which issue stones and flame. Above a small cone, on the side which faces the Camaldules of Torre del Greco, an enor mous fissure has opened to the width of 300 feet, and the depth of 50 feet, around which are a great number of smaller crevices, whence issues smoke, emitting a very disagreeable odour. On the 22d a violent shock of the mountain was the signal of an eruption of lava, which divided into two torrents, one taking its course towards Bo cotrecasa, and the other towards Vetrana. From the 21st to the 24th, an immense column of smoke rose half a mile high, in which the rays of the sun formed beautiful rainbows.

The House of Carrasso and Co., of Madrid, one of the first capi-The House of CARRASO and Co., of Madrid, one of the first capp-nish funds for immense sums made by this house, in expectation o forestalling on the National Funds the loan just concluded in Paris by Mr. ALLENDE, have been the origin of this unhappy event, which likewise will necessarily produce a lamentable influence on the commercial transactions of Madrid.

British subjects having frequently arrived in the ports or on the frontiers of Russia, either without any passports or with passports to which the requisite visa as not been affixed, and having in consesubjected to much inconvenience, a communication has been made to his Majesty's Government by the Russian Ambassador at this Court, stating hat it is indispensable, for the purpose of obviating such inconvenience, that the visa of the proper authority, either of a Russian mission or of a Russian consulate, should be affixed to the passports of all foreigners arriving in Russia.

affixed to the passports of all foreigners arriving in Russia.

On Sunday last, the ongregation of St. James's church, Suffolksunare, Cheltenham, were somewhat astonished, and with reverence be it said, not a little amused, by the clerk's announcement of the Vestry meeting to be held on the following Thursday, one of the purposes of which, he y some oversight, read thus—"to take into consideration the best neans of removing the church-yard."

COURT OF KING'S BINCH, Tuesday .- The King v. Lord Teynham and Another. - This was an indictment charging the defendants with and Another.—This was an indictment charging the defendants with conspiring together to defraud Debinus Lancoron of the sum of 1,3001., under the pretence of procuring him a situation under Government. The case was tried at the Sittings after last Michaelmas Term, and the defendants were then convicted. The Court subsequently granted a rule for a new trial on the application of the de-fendants. This morning the cause stood first on the list, but when it was called on, no one appeared on the part of the prosecution, and the it was called on, no one appeared on the part of the prosecution, and the Learned Judge consequently directed the Jury to acquit the defendants, which they accordingly did.—In the afternoon Lord Teynham, having (in consequence of the prosecutor having been somehow induced not to appear), been acquitted, made some attack upon Lord Grey, to which—we are glad to say—Lord Grey made no kind of reply, and of which, we are happy to say, the Noble Earl took no kind of notice. Lord Teynham may fancy his support worth something; but Lord Grey is a gentleman, and we would advise Lord Teynham not to provike him into speaking his mind; and we would tell Lord Teynham something else—but we will not to-day, for reasons best known o ourselvest.

Accounts from Ven Cruz, state that the Government had passed a decree, abolishing onvents, and confiscating all the property to the service of the state the edifices are to be converted into hospitals and seminaries of larning.

There are several candidates in the field for Finsbury Borough, in the room of Mr. tobert Grant, the newly-appointed Governor of Bombay; viz. Si John Cam Hobhouse, Mr. Babbage, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Wakley.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday dwell chiefly on the approaching elections. On Tuesday, M. Thiers, the Home Minister, and M. E. Salverte met at the Vauxhall, and urged their respective merits before the electors of the 5th Arrondissement. Ex-banker Lafitte is a candidate at Paris, St. Denis, Evreux, and Bayonne. Lafitte is a communic at ruiss on Dems, Evicus, and Dayonne. According to the Quotidienne, the Royalists have everywhere determined on voting against the Orleanist candidates, whom they are to endeavour texclude by combining, wherever it may be expedient, with the ".iberal" Opposition. M. Conseil, an Editor of the National, and another person, have been drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, on the Seine, and M. Armand Carrol, another Editor of the same prist, who has escaped, is in a dangerous state. The French Government is about to institute an inquiry into the financial resources f Haiti, with the view of compelling that republic to fulfil sources f Haiti, with the view of compelling that republic to fulfil its engagements with the old Colonists, and President Boyer is said to have already forwarded to Paris a sum towards paying off the debt catracted in 1825. Advices from Madrid state that the Queen Regen was to sally forthat the head of the garrison in order to greet Rodilund his troops, who were to merch through the capital on their way o Quesada's head-quarters. The Temps affirms that Don Pedr has, by a recent diplomatic note, solemnly denied having any intetion of returning to the Brazils. The Courrier Français, after obswring that Don Miguel proposes totake up his residence at Rome, and that Don Cerlos had the same intention, but his design was frustrated, says—"The sojourn in Italy of these two fallen Kings wald not be without important consequences under existing circum-

stances. Henceforth the greatest embarrassments which the Peninsula will have to contend with will be those which the Contend Rome may create. Queen Christine is not yet acknowledged by it and the Pope has excommunicated Don Pedro The measure which Don Pedro has just taken by seizing upon the property of the means, and those which the Regent of Spain will shortly be under the necessity of adopting, also against the clergy, which provide against Spain and Portugal all the efforts of which financions is expelle, in order to defend its dearest interest. How made would it be if the Pentifical Government had under its control the would it be if the Pentifical Government had under its control the world of the two Pretenders, whose aames then might be easily employed in intrigues against the two countries! It is probable that these considerations have influenced England from yielding to the wishes of Don Carlos, and may also induce her to keep Don-Migned at a distance from a country in which his presence might retard the pacfication of Portugal."

at a distence from a country in which his presence might retard the pacfication of Portugal."

The Angsburgh Gazette of the 13th inst., has the following of the 7th from Vienna:—" The announcement of the composition of the British Ministry has been unfavourable to our funds, it being now a decidedly Whig Administration, that will act up to Lord Palmerston's views. This change will be felt not only in England but in France, as the late Administration was too liberal for the Parisias Cabinet, and Louis Phillippe found it already sufficiently difficult beep down the Radicals. The Cortes too are about to assemble in Madrid, and proceed to acts of reform, that may involve the Penhsula in new difficulties. With respect to Don Pedro, he will soon be convinced that he was only wanted for the "spulsion of his brother, and that his presence is now superfluous. Lord Palmerston hate both the brothers, and will not rest until Donna Maria be put inst the hands of Count Palmella, or some other English agent. It is certain, at all events, that the removal of both the Preteners will not secure peace; the struggle will be continued with greater via party and the associations. It will be interesting to see what part France will take in the fulfilment of the Quadrupe Treaty."

As the Dissenters are now coming forward with their "Claims," and are talking very loudly, and holding their heads very high, we think it right to avail ourselves of some statements which we find in the pages of our provincial contempararies, in order to exhibit the real merits and virtues of these opponents of the Church, as well as shew the relative efforts of hoth parties in the cause of charity and henevolence.

The Essex Standard has the following:—
"While Disseut has done this, it has been made to contribute its proportion towards the support of an endowed Church, and yet has, as if refreshed by its exertions, GREATLY SURPASSED that Church miscontributions of service money, to those greater efforts of Christian benevolence, which are not of a SECTARIAN but general character."—Relectic.

nevolence, which are not of a sectarian but general character."

—Refectic.

Had the Dissenters been content with pressing their just and resonable claims upon the country, they would have been entitled to a dispassionate and respectful consideration; and then it never would have fallen to cur lot to have entered upon these invidious inquiries, but when they insolently reject, as insufficient, the very concessions which they so long and loudly demanded, and declare to the Government that nothing short of the utter destruction of the Established Church will assuage their jealousy; and when, in addition to find they are now the state of the state of the state of the utter as and their wealth, as compared with the Church, we bring the one-tion at once to issue, and from documents, which all the world may obtain, exhibit the boasters in all their meagerness, and vindicate the country. We are now cambled to give the state of those charities in Durham which are of a "general, not sectarian nature."

DURHAM CHARITIES 1833.*

DURHAM CHARITIES 1833.*

By Dissented.

Charities.	Total				i≺ 1833.• y Church			By Dissente	ers.
	£	s.			£ 8.	d.		£ 8. 0	Į.
Infirmary	379	7	0	••	359 19	6	••	19 7 (3
Compassionate Society	130	14	3		129 13	3		11()
Mendicity Society	64	8	o		60 10	6		3 17	3
Infant Schools	62	5	6		60 14	0		111 (3
Bible Auxiliary	43	1	0		40 19	0		220	
Bible Association	33	6	9	•••	27 15	7	••	5 11 2	,
Total	713	2	6		679 11	10		33 10 8	

Members of the Established Church

Annual Subscribers. £190 10 Congregational Collections.
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Established Church Foundation of the Hospital.

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DISPENSARY.

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tablished Church £288 9 0 | Dissenters ... £47 15 6

Total Annual of Congregational Subscriptions,

Total Annual Subscribers ... £18 10 10

PROVIDENT AND DISTRICT SOCIETY.

(Last Report.)

Annual Subscribers.

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Members of the Es
tablished Church £288 8 6 | Dissenters ... £18 4 6

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(Last Report.)

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most beautiful in the kingdom, together with the Branch and two hishnit Schools, shew that the Ministers of the Established Church, in this porticular also, Azer done something for Brighton. If an analysis of the subscribers to the Bible and Missionary Societies were made, we doubt not that the result would be the sume; and it should also be borne in mind that a Branch Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel is entirely supported in the place by Members of the Church Establishment.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. J. H. Brucher, M.A., of St. John's College, Cembridge, has been appointed Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Ely, and Grammir Master, by the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The Rev. W. Lowente, M.A., of St. John's college, Cambridge, has been appointed by his Grace the Archbishop of York, to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School, at Old Nation, Yorkshire, neant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Travis, M.A.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has been pleased to institute the Rev. Henny Waree Spawell, to the Rectory of Little Berkhamstead, Hettfordshire, on the presentation of the Marquis of Salisbury; wid by the resignation of the Rev. Robert George Baker.

The Rev. JONATHAN TOWNLEY, M.A., has been instituted to the Vicarage of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex; patron, the King.

The Duke of Sussex has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henny Clark, Rector of Northfield and Cofton Hacket, one of his Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. W. PATTESON, M.A., Rector of Shaftesbury, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henny Clark, M. Bangh, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol, a Surrogate for granting marriage licences, &c. &c., within that Diocese.

OBSTUARY.

Atthoryeton, the Rev. Brian Beauckann, Rector of Hawkridge and Withy-

within that Diocese.

OBITUARY.
At Thorreton, the Rev. Brian Beauchamp, Rector of Hawkridge and Withynol, in Someretshire, in bis 59th year. The poor of the town and neighbourhood in which he resided, will elsevically have to despirer bis 1000.

The Rev. James Dallaway, Rector of Slinfold, and author of the well-known Topographical History of Western Sussex, asped 71 years.

At Moitreal, Lower Canada, in the 47th year of his age, the Rev. Brook Bridges Steven, Adv. Chaplain to the Forces, and Lecturer of the Protestant Episcopal Cherch at that

. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 17.—This day, in full Convocation, the Rev. C. Gray, M.A., of St. John's coll., Cambridge, was admitted ad candam. At the same time the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Civil Law: W. H. Smith, Queen's coll.—Backelor in Civil Law: Rer. R. Spraager, of Trinity hall, Cambridge, incorporated of Jesus Coll.—Macters of Arts: Rev. F. C. Wilson, St. Edmund hall; Rev. E. Cookson, University; O. Breck, Brasennose; the Rev. H. G. Kemp, Excier; Rev. H. Gray, Christ Church; Rev. N. Levett, Jesus.—Bachelors of Arts: R. J. Roberts, New Inn hall; G. Robinson, Waddiam.

Kemp, Exeter; Rev. H. Gray, Christ Church; Rev. N. Levett, Jesse. Buchelors of Arts: R. J. Roberts, New Inn hall; G. Robinson, Wallam.

June 19.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Detor is Civil Law: Rev. R. Spranger, Jesus coll., grand comp. Buchelor in Divinity: Rev. W. F. Harrison Fellow of Magdalen.—Buchelor in Divinity: Rev. W. F. Harrison Fellow of Magdalen.—Buchelor in Civil Law: Rev. G. Landon, M.A., Worcester.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year—viz.

For Latin Verse—" Julianus Imperator Templum Hierosolymitamm instanrare aggreditur."

For an English Essay—" The influence of ancient oracles on public and private life."

For a Latin Essay—" De Jure Clientelæ apud Romanos."

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen who, on the day appointed for sending the exercises to the liegistrar of the University, shall not have exceeded four years, and the other two for such as shall have exceeded four, but not completed seven years, from the time of their matriculation.

**Sub Romes in English verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any under-graduate who, on the day above specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation.

"The Burning of Moscow."

In every case the time is to be computed by calendar, not academical years, and strictly, from the day of matriculation to the day on which the exercises are to be delivered to the Registrar of the University, without reference to any intervening circumstances whatever.

whatever.

No person who has already obtained a prize will be deemed entitled to a second prize of the same description.

The exercises are all to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrat of the University on or before the 1st day of May next. None will be received after that time. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name, and the date of his matriculation, sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed upon it.

The exercises to which the prizes shall have been adjudged will be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the theatre, upon the commencation day, immediately after the Crewlan oration.

THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

The Death of Christ was a propitation y Sacrifice and a vicarious Atonement for the Sins of Mankind."

The subject above stated, as appointed by the judges, for an English essay, is proposed to members of the University on the following conditions, viz.—1. The candidate must have passed his examination for the degree of B.A., or B.C.L.—2. He must not on this day (May 29) have exceeded his twenty-eighth term.—3. He must have ommenced his Sixteenth Term eight week's previous to the day appointed for season the terms are to be computed from the matriculation inclusively.

The essays are to be sent under a sealed cover to the Day in the University.

The essays are to be sent under a sealed cover to the Day in the University.

unsvely. The essays are to be sent under a scaled cover to the Registrar of e University on or before the Wednesday in Easter week next suing. None will be received uffer that day. The candidate is desired to conceal his name, and to distinguish composition by what motto be pleases; sending at the same time name scaled up under another cover, with the motto inscrbed on it.

The essay to which the prize shall have been adjudged will be ad before the University in the Divinity School on some day in the rek next before the commemoration; and it is expected that no say will be sent in which exceeds in length the ordinary limits of diataim.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

We beg to direct public attention to an advertisement soliciting abscriptions for the re-erection of St. Michael's Church, Stamford. In 1823, it was the trends of the re-erection of St. Michael's Church, Stamford. Church, and thereby afford accommodation for the poor; but by the movel of a little of the church, and thereby afford accommodation for the poor; but by the movel of a little of the church, and the forder of the church and the research to take down the whole, and erect an entirely and the foundations so bad, as to make it necessary to take down the whole, and erect an entirely and the foundations of the little of the church. It will be seen that several noblemen have liberally assertined, and we hope their example will be readily followed.

The Archbishop of Your intends to hold a general Ordination at the part of the control of the state of the church, and the papers on Sunday, the 3d of August. Candidates are to send their papers on Sunday, the 3d of August. Candidates are to send their papers on the fore the 18th July, and to appear at the palace Personally, by ten in the morning of the 31st.

On Monday, the congregation of St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, Presented the R. W. M. Roe, Minister of that Church, with a piece of plate, and a parse of sixty guineas, as a testimonial of their high as St. Jude's for St. George's, Everton formed, "for the general purpose of defending and supporting to the utmost of its power, by paper of the structure of the stru

excentions, every individual possessing a spiritual charge in that jurisdiction was present. A numerous and respectable congregation was also in attendance to witness the interesting ceremony. The Rev. Joseph Verschotze rend the morning service, and the Rev. George Biraurvenan, vicar of Lackan, preached an admirable sermon; immediately after which, his Grace the Lord Archbishop ascended the recoding desk, and delivered an cloquent and affecting address, which was istened to with intense interest.

An Address has been forwarded from the city of Wells, for presentation to the King, thanking His Majesty for his gracious Declaration in favour of the Church. This Address emanated entirely from the laity, and contains the signature of almost every person of respectability resident in that borough.

iron the mity, and contains the signature of almost every person of respectability resident in that borough.

A meeting of the members of the Corporation of Winchester was held on Tuesday week at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the recent claims of the Dissenters, when it was unanimously agreed that an address should be presented to his Majesty, and petitions to both Houses of Parliment in support of the Established Church. The address to his Majesty to be presented by the Duke of Wellington; the petition to the House of Lords by the Bishop of Winchester, and that to the Commons by the Members for the city, who were requested to give it their most stremuous support.

During the past year, the receipts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have been ruther more than 74,000l. the expenditure 72,000l. The publications have amounted to 2,152,000, including 82,000 Bibles.

The Carmarthen Journal says, "We are happy to state that the petition in behalf of the Church has received the signatures of numerous Dissenters in this town, saveral of whom expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the privileges they enjoy at present, and intimated their dislike of the violent political courses pursued by many of the Dissenting bodies."

On Sunday last, the Primitive Methodists, or Ranters, had a camp meeting at Ranters and Methodists.

intimated their dislike of the violent political courses pursued by many of the Dissenting bodies."

On Sunday last, the Primitive Methodists, or Ranters, had a camp meeting at Benarce, near Melksham, which finished with a love feast in a large barn. The services commenced at 90 colock in the morning, and continued, with but little intermission, until the evening; and were attended by parties from Swindon, Wootton Bassett, and other distant places. The crowd, as might be expected, was very large, amounting at times, to upwards of two thousand persons. They divided into different companies, which were addressed by various individuals, both male and female. The beer shops made a rich harvest; and quarrelling and fighting ensued amongst the loose characters attracted to the spot.

A meeting of the Cheltenham Church of England Association was held on Monday week, at the National School Room, which, in point of numbers and respectability, has seldom been exceeded; the purrent was to consider the propriety of presenting a grateful address to his Malery, on occasion of his Malery, are cent declaration to the Prelates of the Established Church. The Rev. W. Hirgs was unanimously called to the chair, and the proceedings being opened, the Rev. W. Kinsey addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech, alluding most forcibly to the cause that called them together, and after strongly adverting to the circumstances of the times, read a most doyled the discharaction, was adopted. On Widenesday the 18th inst, at the public distribution of prizes, On Wednesday the 18th inst, at the public distribution of prizes,

loyal and dutiful address, which, with very little alteration, was adopted.

On Wednesday the 18th inst., at the public distribution of prizes, the pupils of the Hackney Church of England School (in union with King's College, London), presented a piece of plate, value sixty guineas, to their late Head Master the Rev. Enwand Churron, previous to their taking leave of him on his departure for the Rectory of Monk's Eleigh, Suffolk, presented to him by the Archbishop of Canternury.

The first stone of the new Church at Rhyll, will be laid by the Bishop of St. Asaph, on the 26th inst.

Bishop of St. Asaph, on the 28th mst.

On Friday week, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, attended by the Archdeacons of Coventry and Stafford, held a Confirmation at St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, when 1003 persons, 300 males and 634 females, were confirmed in the presence of a large and respectable congregation, composed of the Clerty and Laity of the town and its immediate neighbourhood. His Lordship afterwards proceeded to Solihull, where he confirmed the same afternoon a number of young persons resident in that parish.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.

The following list of degrees conferred in the University of Oxford during the late Encamia, may be relied on as anthentic. Those lists that have hitherto appeared in the public Papers are very inaccurate, as they include several Noblemen and Gentlemen whose names, were, indeed, approved by the Chancellor and Board of Heads of Houses and Proctors, and some of whom were even proposed in, and agreed to by the Convocation, but who were themselves owing to illness or accident, prevented from attending during the ceremonial. Such were Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, the Right Hon. Henry Pierrepoint, the President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Verion Harcourt, Col. Conolly, Col. Wood, Capt. Yorke, Mr. Westmacott, &c.

HONGRARY DOCTORS IN CIVIL LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ADMITTED June 10.

Westmacott, &cc.
Honorary Doctors in Civil. Law in the University of Oxford.

His Excellency Baron Dedel, Minister R. H. Hon., the Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B. Plenipotentiary from the King of the Hearly of Hear

Hon. Mountstuart Eiphinetone
ADMITTED June 13.

Right Hon. the Karl of Dartmouth
Bight Hon. Viscount Cole
Lioutt-Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.
Sir John Oeborn, Bart.
Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.
Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.
Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.
Col. Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.
Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.
Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.
Col. Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.
Sir Chas. Wetherell, King's Counsel
Wm. F. L. Stone, Eq., High Sheriri
for the County of Oxford
Alexander Baring, Key, M.P.
James Buller, East, Seyl.
Edward Thos. Poley, Bey, M.P.
Larles Ross, Fay, M.P.
Charles Ross, Fay, M.P.
Early in the morning of Tuesday, the 10th instant, being the first
day of the Encarnia, the following admissions ad eundem took place:
The Right Rev. John Kaye, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells: of
Queen's College, Cambridge.
The Right Rev. John Kaye, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle; of St.

Cambridge: Cambridge: Cambridge: Cambridge: Gambridge: Gambridge: Gambridge: Gambridge: Cambridge: Cambridge: The Rev. G. Rutler, D. D., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (late Master of Harrow School): Cambridge: Cambridge (late Master of The Rev. G. Rutler, D. D., of Trinity College. Dublin, and Professor of Cambridge: Cambr

John's College, Cambridge,
The Rev. G. Rutler, D.D., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (late Master of
Harrow School).
The Rev. G. Rindgen, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of
Divinity in that University.
The Rev. G. Rindgen, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin (late
Best for that D.J. W. Croker, D.C.L., of Trinity College, Dublin (late
Rev. H. Jaz. Rose, B.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Thos. Austin, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Win. Wright, B.C.L., of Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Thos. Newber, M.A. of Guerrie College, Cambridge.
Francis Scott, M.A., of Guerrie College, Cambridge.
Francis Scott, M.A., of Guerrie College, Dublin.
The Rev. Rev. Geroup College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Geroup College, Milliams, M.A. of Queerie College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Geo. Aug. Baker, M.A., of St. Dohn's College, Cambridge.
Wm. Frederic Balley, M.A., of St. Dohn's College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Wm. Browne James, M.A., of St. Geuss College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Wm. Browne James, M.A., of St. Geuss College, Cambridge.
The Rev. D. Wm. Browne James, M.A., of St. Geuss College, Cambridge.

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BRITISH CONSUL'S OPFICE, Philadelphia.—Know all persons to whom these presents shall come, that I, Gilbert Robertson, Eeg., his Britannic Majesty's Consul, do hereby certify, that R, Warfon, Eeg., who attests to the efficacy of OLDRIDGES BALM of COLUMBIA. in RESTORING Court of Common Pleas, to both whom the M, Randul, Rag, is Prothenoury of the further certify that I am personally acquainted with J. L. Inglis, Eeg., another of further certify that I am personally acquainted with J. L. Inglis, Eeg., another of the signers, and that he is a person of great respectability, and that I heard him express his unqualified approbation of the effects of Oldridge's Balm in restoring his Hair. Given under my hand and end of office, at the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1823.

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STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

The speculation in Consols has been of little moment during the

The speculation in Consols has been of little moment during the week, and the quotation at the close of business was 92½ %, this afternoon.

In the Foreign Market the settlemant of the Account passed over on Monday without defalcation, not have a substanting the amount of the differences. The result of the Deptation to the Spanish Ambassador, on Thursday, has not been involvable to the Spanish Monds, and, in fact, seems to be affootable after the second of the differences. The result of the Deptation to the Spanish Monds, and, in fact, seems to be affootable after the control of the differences. The result of the Monds, and, in fact, seems to be affootable to the Spanish Monds, and, in fact, seems to be affootable to the Spanish Monds, and, in fact, seems to be affootable to the Spanish Monds, and columbia to the Monds, and the matter. The price has been as low as 48½ %, and closed at 49% %. Portuguese Bonds left of at 78½ %. Spanish, during the week, has been as high as 52½ %. There has been some heaviness in the South American Securities, compared with the prices of last week; Chilian Bonds are 33 to 34, and Columbiau 32% to 33%, and Mexican 45% to 46. Russian Bonds are 105½ %, and Dutch Five per Cents. are 97½ %.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEGUER moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL inquired what was the future course the Noble Lord intended to take with this Bill in case it passed through the Committee that day.—A desultory conversation ensued, in which several Members took part, after which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEGUER said, on Monday he hoped the Bill, as amended, would be reprinted, and in the hands of Hon. Members. On the Friday following he should move that the Report be received, and then he hoped to be able to fix an early day for the third rending.—The House then resolved itselfinto Committee, Mr. Bernalin the Chair.—Mr. MILES proposed a clause to the effect that in the event of a child being born a bastard, and the mother not being able to main-tain it, that it should be supported by the parish, who shall be authorised to sue the father for repayment, but in no case should the father of the child be called upon to contribute towards the support of the mother.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEGUER opposed the clause.—Along discussion ensued.—[Left sitting.]

port of the mother.—The CHANCELLOR of the ENGHBUUER opposed the clause.—Along discussion ensued.—[Left sitting.]

DELICIOUS AY CHAMPAGNE and Genuine CLARETS, &c.—M. A. De Villemont, proprietor of extensive vineyands at Ay, in Champagne, have established a Depth in London, under the direction of his Sole Agent, Mr. GEORGE BOYLE, 290, REGENT-STREET, where his finest Champagnes, as well as the celebrated Clarets of Messay. Verue, Pelbos, and Filts, of Rounleuax, may be had in half dozen samples, or cases of two or increded and the control of the control of the control of the control of Rounders, and the finest qualities can be sold (KORGE BOYLE, vols Agent, 290, Regent-street.

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ATRIMONY.—A Gentleman of rank, in the prime of life, and whose personal appearance could hardly fail to insure general approbation, would feel most happy of an introduction to an annishle young Lady, disposed also to change her state, and to enter into the sacred bonds of Martinony. His family connexions are such, that he could not of course contract any inferior multiles, and the junior branches of nobility, as moderate fortune, in diction to his own, would suffice for their mutual comfort and dignity. "P. Manby, Ess., Post Office, Church-street, Chebese: post paid."

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THE QUARTER LY REVIEW, No. CII.

CONTENTS.

I. Resays and Letters, by Richard Sharp, Req.

II. History of the House of Suabia.

III. Autobiography of Sir Regroin Brydges, Bart.

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On the 16th inst. the Duchess of Sutherland, of a daughter—via use at Bryanston, the Lady Emma Portnan, of a daughter.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 17th inst. William Lexest Gover, Esy., jun., of Fittey-place, in the county of Surrey, to Emply Josephin, Gower, Esy., jun., of Fittey-place, in the county of Surrey, to Emply Josephin, Second daughter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart.—On the 19th first, st. Marketter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart.—On the 19th first, st. Marketter of Marigan Survey, and Marketter of Marigan Survey, and Marketter of Manigan Survey. A survey of Marketter of Manigan Survey of Marketter of Marke

Distriction, designative of the late Colonal Johnston, of Hawannah.

On the 10th inst, at Halcotta Rectory, Helfordshire, after a lingering and gainful insess, Julia, the belowed and deepen humann dwired fine Rev. Edward Smith, and sister of John Fleming, Eqs., cty Sammann, Park, Hants.

On the 13th inst, at Acton Park, in the county of Denbigh, in the 80th year of his age, Sir Foster Canliffe, Bart.—Suddenly, at Dover, on the 15th inst, and his age, Sir Foster Canliffe, Bart.—Suddenly, at Dover, on the 15th inst, and his age, Sir Foster Canliffe, Bart.—Suddenly, at Dover, on the 15th inst, and 15th

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Vol. XIV.—No. 707.

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Lord Chamberlain's-office, June 2; —The toilowing regulation must be ob-eved by all persons (His Najesty's subjects) upon presentation to the King: — to person being presented is to kneel upon the right knee and kis His Majesty's considered to the constant of the co

office, June 27.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.
diliburch: The Right Honourable James Abercromby, Master at
this Majesty's Mint.

Crown-office, June 27.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—City of Edinburth: The Right Monourable James Abercomby, Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint.

Worker of His Majesty's Mint.

C. F. ELDERTON, Parson Sarvan, Fulham, wax-bleacher. Att. Weymouth, Old Jerry, London—W. and F. FINCHER, lyy-bridge, Devonshire, paper-manufacturers. Att. Bennett and Paul, Bucklersbury, London—J. FILMPTON, Finchury-square, merchant. Att. Cranch, Billitler-square, London—J. NEWBERV, Reading, serviener. Att. Ford, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's, Inn-fields, London—H. BENNETT. Worcester, draper. Att. Asburst, Pridge-street, Blackfiriers, London—J. HELLEFIELD, M. Martin's-inne, toyman. Att. Sheppard and Co., Closk-lane, London—G. C. DAVY, New Churchester, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London—J. All DR, Manchester, commission-sgenits. Att. Sheppard and Co., Closk-lane, London—G. C. DAVY, New Church-steet, Lisson-grove, Paddington, Innendester, commission-sgenits. Att. Sheppard and Co., Closk-lane, London—G. C. DAVY, New Church-steet, Lisson-grove, Paddington, Innendester, Commission-sgenits. Att. McSls and I. BRUNT, Leek, Staffordshire, silk and button-manufacturers. Atts. Hilliand, Leek, Staffordshire, silk and Button-manufacturers. Atts. Hollandshire, Staffordshire, carthernware-shanufacturer. Atts. Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyung: Barber, Fetter-lane, London—H. TRAFFORD, Oxford, cook and dealer in brawn. Atts. Looker, Oxford; Flexen, New Sowell-court, London—H. and G. Läcell, Rommey, Southampton, ironmongers. Atts. Walker, Southampton-street, Bloomsburguare, London: Baxon, Southampton—H. Condon; Tsharer, Liverpool. PALLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Numerous petitions were presented against the claims of Dissenters and in favour of the Fatabilished Church.

The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Borough Bill was resumed. The evidence was confined to acts of treating, as the Counsel for the Bill were not ready to produce witnesses as to bribery.

wibery
The Marquess of Westminster moved the second reading of the
lews' Relief Bill, which, after a lengthened discussion, was thrown
at by a majority of 130 against 38.

Tussday—An immense number of petitions were as usual preented in favour of the Established Church. An interesting discussion
ook place, on the presentation of petitions against the claims of
Dissenters by the Bishop of LLANDAFF, relative to the London
University.

University.

The Earl of Winchilsea brought forward the case of Captain Acheson, who had been dismissed the service by a Court Martial at Malta, for refusing to obey an order to fire a salute at a Catholic religious ceremony.—The Duke of Wellington on all Carl Garv said that the case had been fully examined and full justice done to the parties.

the parties.

After a discussion the House went into Committee on the Pensions Civil Offices Bill, which passed through the Committee, and was

After a discussion the House went into Committee on the Pensions Civil Offices Bill, which passed through the Committee, and was reported.

The Counsel in the Warwick Borough Bill were then called in, and the examination continued till the adjournment.

Wennesday.—Petitions praying for protection to the Established Church were presented.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, an Address to his Majesty was agreed to, praying that there be laid before the House a copy of the first Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Criminal Law. His Lordship eulogised the labours of the Commissioners, and said that the Report was one of the most masterly spectrument of a law digest he had ever seen. In consequence of the labeness of the Session nothing could be founded on the matter, he carly in the ensuing one his Lordship stated that he should move that he Report be taken into the consideration of the House and referred to a Select Committee.

In answer to a question from the Duke of Charrelland, Lordship stated that he should move the second rending of the Pluralities and Non-residence Bills, as it did not matter how late in the Session the Bills passed.—A partial discussion took place upon the merits of the measures, in the Duke of Richmon, and the Archbishop of Lord Mardon and the Charge and the believed in a very few days.

The Report of the Select Committee upon the Scotch Entail Bill was presented by Lord Rozedbary. The further consideration is fixed for Tuesday next.

The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Bill was resumed after the general business was disposed of, and terminated at a quarter to seven, when the House adjourned till Friday.

Faiday.—Petitions were presented in favour of the Established Charch, and against the claims of Dissenters.

Quarter to seven, when the House adjourned till Friday.

RRIDAY.—Pelitions were presented in favour of the Established

Church and against the claims of Dissenters.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from the shareholders of
the London and Westminster Bank, praying that the Bill lately
introduced be passed into a law.

The Bill for the better administration of justice in boroughs not
having the power to try prisoners for certain offences was read a
second time:

The Royal assent was given by Commission to several private Bills. Earl Gary gave note that on Tuesday next he should move for a renewal of the Itish Coercion Bill.

A debate took place on the complaint of the Lonn Chancellon, relative to a breach of the privileges of the House by the publication of a certain article in the Morning Post of Friday.—On the motion of Earl Gary, Thomas Payne, whose name appeared as printer and publisher of the Morning Post, was ordered to attend at the Bar of the House to-morrow.

publisher of the Morning Post, was ordered to attend at the Bar of the House to-morrow.

The Marquis of Clanricable moved that the House should go into Committee on the Dramatic Licenses Bill.—After a brief discussion the House divided on an amendment proposed by Lord Szerave, that the Bill be committed that day six months. The numbers were, for the smendment—Contents, 22; Non-contents, 8; majority 14. The Bill was consequently thrown out.

The Order for the second reading of the County Coroners' Bill was discharged.

discharged.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the morning sitting the City Police Bill was read a second time; after which an immense number of petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church.

At the evening sitting the further proceedings on the Admission of Dissenters Bill were postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Littleton moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the Irish Tithes Bill, and mentioned one or two alterations he meant to propose in the Bill. The principal alteration is, that no part of the produce of tithes is, as first proposed, to be invested in land.—Mr. O'Connett, moved a Resolution to provide for such appropriation of the funds to be raised in lieu of tithes as, having due regard to vested interests, and to the providing suitably for the spanical wants of the Protestants of Ireland of the Established Chaptoh, should dedicate the surplus to purposes of public utility and chestly. After a protracted discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of 380 to 99.

THE MAN PARTY STATES AND A STAT

provided that if evidence should be given on the part of the delence, and the prosecutor's Counsel should reply upon this evidence, that then the defendant's Counsel should have the right of addressing the Juny upon the whole of the case.—Sir E. Wilking moved, as an addition to the above amended clause, that at Quarter Sessions, unless the prosecutor's Counsel addressed the Jury, the prisomer's Counsel should not have the right. On a division it was rejected by a majority of 32 against 25. The further consideration was then postponed. At the evening sitting Colonel Wilking brought under the notice of the House a breach of privilege, by his being impeded by the troops and police that day on his way to the House, and moved for copy of the orders given to the officers on daty.—After a discussion, in which Mr. H. Billwerk, hord Howick, Mr. Warderson, Mr. O'Conkell, Lord John Russell, the Sprakera, dec., took part, the motion was withdrawn, on the promise of an inquiry into the should be the complete of the property of the should be the complete of the should be the should be the complete of the should be the

In the course of the morning sitting by the Member for Cork (Mr. F. O'Connor), which represented him as having subscribed to a fund for securing the return of one of the candidates at the Dungarvan election.

The House in Committee on the Highways Bill proceeded through several clauses, and the proceeding is to be resumed next Thursday. Thursday.—At the morning sitting the House went into Committee on the Lord's Day Bill. On clause 9, providing against keeping open slops by the infliction of a penalty, an amendment of Mr. Portrax was carried, by a majority of 38 against 8, allowing the sale of confectiouery, fruit, eoda-water, ginger-beer, and other unintoxicating liquors. A further amendment of Mr. Portrax to permit the sale of fish and butcher's ment before half-past nine in the morning, and the keeping open of baking-houses until two o'clock, was carried by a majority of 36 against 25, after a motion of Mr. O'Connell that the Speaker do leave the Chair had been negatived on a division of 67 against 32. An amendment of Mr. Halcoms, that the sale of fruit and green groceries should be allowed at all other times excepting during the hours of service, was lost by 56 against 27. Clause 5, and the Wages clause were withdrawn. Clauses 6 to 8 were carried, as also the preamble. A motion of Mr. O'Connell that the Report be read a second time that day six months was lost by 71 against 26, and it was ordered to be received on Monday next.

The Game Laws Amendment Bill was lost after two divisions. At the evening sitting Lord Altrhone, in answer to a question from Mr Baring, said he would bring forward his financial statement soon after the close of the present quarter. His Lordship also stated that some sales had taken place of stock standing in the name of the saxings' banks to pay off the Four per Cents.

Mr. Wallace brought forward his motion for an Address to his Mejesty to appoint a Commission to inquire into the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Fleetwood's motion for a Select Committee to inquire int

revenue of the Excise.

The Central Criminal Courts Bill was considered in Committee.

Friddy.—At the morning sitting Mr. Arraceomby took the oaths and his seat for Edinburgh. An immense number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

At the evening sitting, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Luttleton said it was intended to introduce a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in Ireland.

In answer to a question from Mr. O'Relly, Lord Palmerston said he would lay before the House the copy of the Quaruple Treaty when it was ratified. His Lordship stated that Don Pedro had not compiled with its provisions.

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill was then entered upon. After a protracted discussion the report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.—Lord Althons said that on Monday he should move that this Bill have precedence of notices of motions.

The Merchant Seamen's Registration Bill was committed, after the rejection of a clause of Mr. G. F. Young by a majority of 47 against 35.

the rejection of a clause of Mr. G. F. Young by a majority of 47 against 35.

The Pilgrims of the Rhine.—We are happy to find that this beautiful work of Mr. Bulwer's continues to excite that attention, both at home and abroad, to which it is so justly entitled. It is precisely the sort of work we should have expected from the author of Pethan, in which the learning of the scholar, and the fancy of the novelist, blend to illustrate the genius of the poet. All the elements of a poetic nature are visible init, and we scarcely know which most to admire—the genile tone and pathos of the tale, the vividness of the descriptions, or the beauty and delicacy of the numerous engravings by which it is so splendially illustrated.—Morning Taper.

Annerthematically the stream of the public to-morrow, at 4s. 2d. (the newest designs), at the Furnishing Rooms of Sewell and Cross, Old Compton-street and Frith-street, Soho.

We observe that the author of Sayings and Doings makes his appearance in the July Number of Mr. Colburn's New Monthly Magazine under the new character of Gilbert Gurney. The author of Vinian Grey has also given a new specimen of his satirical powers under the insaque of The Infernat Marriage. Two other writers of celebrity will also be recognised in the sketches, entitled The Saying of Old Ingland, rnd The Maitresse Femme, the originals of which will be immediately traced. With such powerful aid this Magazine must continue to maintain a high interest with all classes of readers.

Saders's Wells.—This theatre still continues to flourish under the spirited management of Mr. G. Almar. The performances during the week—the drama of Wenlock—Mr. Almar's own pieces of The Mountain King and Hot Wenlock—Mr. Almar's own pieces of The Mountain King and Hot Wenlock—Mr. Almar's July 1, price Ome Shilling, will contain Eight Engravings, accompanied with descriptions, from the following striking subjects:—Joshua Commanding the Sun to stand Still; The Rod of Moses turned for to-morrow evening, under the title of The Rod Crow.

to comfort him; The Cup found in Benjamin's Sack; and Amalek Overcome.
On Friday, at Bow-street, John Ward and Thomas Greenwood, letter-carriers at the General Post-office, and Benjamin Swaby, alias M'sweeney, alias Briant, were charged with stealing a letter containing 6,000. in Binik notes and bills of exchange. It appeared from the evidence that on the let of June Mr. Heseltine, a partner in the firm of Walker and Co., at Rotherham, enclosed bills of exchange and Bank notes, together with a check upon Barclay and Co., at a letter addressed to Snow, Paul, and Co., London. The total amount was 6,000l. The letter never reached its destination. Information being given to Sir F. Roe of the robberty, the prisoners were apprehended by Ruliver and Ledbitter, and in the pooket of Swabey was found one of the notes for 500l. which had been stolen. The prisoners were remanded.

The Address of the King to the Archbishops and Bishops has been printed in Lincoln, and posted and distributed throughout the city.

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

June 29.

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

The Great Festival on which so much public attention had been fixed for weeks, indeed months past, sommenced on Thesday in Westminster Abbey, under the immediate pateonage of his Major, The arrangements made for the accomodation of the public are on the most extensive scale. The Abbey is so divided that it must is heard by every person-init to the greatestadvantage. At the final was connected by galleries running on each side, campble of containing a immense assemblage. The space below is filled with levels between the pillars, while the benches on the side are elevated as is covered over with crimson cloth, trimmed with yellow, and is covered over with crimson cloth, trimmed with yellow, and is covered over with crimson cloth, trimmed with yellow, and is desorted to expect the sold of the galleries are decorated with a drapery of the same major in the summary of the same major in the summary of the same major in the summary of the galleries are decorated with a drapery of the same major in the summary of the galleries are decorated with a drapery of the same major in the summary of the summary of the galleries are decorated with a drapery of the same major in the summary of the same major in the summary of the summary of the summary of the galleries are decorated with a drapery of the same major in the summary of the summary

in the company persons. The serious cation to the company; they commenced at twelve, and concluded a quarter before lour.

TUESDAY.

It has been all along understood that His Majesty, to whom we are indebted solely for this great national celebration, has promised, with the Queen and all the members of his family, to honour all the four performances, of which this is the first, with his promised, with the Queen and all the members of his family, to honour all the four performances, of which this is the first, with his promised, with the Queen and all the members of his family, to honour all the state with the expectation. The Archbishop of Canterbury were both present, and about six of the lishops of Canterbury were both present, and about six of the lishops in the promised of the leading Nobility, nearly all of whom have entered their ameses a Presidents of the festival. The Archbishop of Canterbury were both present, and about six of the lishops in the same of the leading of the place in which they had assembled, but it was seless genuine in all the outward marks of respect compatible with as sincice. Every seat was then resumed, and the performance beganess to the following words:—

"Zndok the priese and Nathan the prophet annointed Solomo King; and all the people rejoiced and said, God save the King, may the King live for ever. Hallelujah. Amese, a ribute of respect to the King, with whom they have originated for the orchestra to the utmost advantage. When the chores began a irribute of respect to the King, with whom they have originated for the orchestra to the utmost advantage. When the chore began a irribute of respect to the King, with whom they have originated for the orchestra to the utmost advantage. When the chore beganess are subjected and said, if the same as a ribute of respect to the King live for ever. "I've most lively emotion with a combination of the piece. When it came to the passage, due to the most office, when it came to the passage, which formed searces of performance with the whole of

June 29.

June 1916.

June 191

gallowed to hesitate into the same vortex of excitement, catching every means which will allow them to partake of the profiered theorems, which will allow them to partake of the profiered the crowd this morning at the different entrances to the Abbey increased to such an extent, and were becoming so unculy, that drors were obliged to be opened at an earlier bour than usual, rush which followed was very alarming, but fortunately by the damangement of the gentlemen who direct the company to their est no accident occurred. Hundreds continued to arrive in rapid essential, and an accident occurred. Hundreds continued to arrive in rapid the season, all anxious to secure the best seaset; but as the first comers he can have the privilege of choosing for themselves, those who had been also as the privilege of choosing for themselves, those who had been also as the property of the distribution of the season of time. The prospect before them, but as fresh ups of visitors still continued to arrive the aisless were soon at increase and an every part. Happy was the person who could find a time-base in a situation which those who arrived first would not relooked at a second time. Out-of-the-way corners, the backs pillars, the side walls, in fact everywhere where a human being lide be placed in the nave and in the galleries, were densely wide with respectable persons. At last admission was obliged to refused to all who came. The anxiety of many to gain admission beyond all conception; they promised to stand, to go any rea, along as they were allowed to hear the nusic and get appeared to the contents. The music they could not have failed to 5 but it is doubtful if many obnained a sight of the performent of the precongraphs of the precoding ones, comprising specimens from Purcell and Macachans," and Beethoven. The selection from Handel's sacred oratorio, and of the precoding ones, comprising specimens from Purcell and Macachans," and Beethoven's immortal work, "The statement of the precoding ones, comprising specimens from Purce

sent of Olives," were amongst the pieces performed, and went off seedingly well.

SATURDAY.

The third performance took place this morning. The company, as all the former occasions, was as numerous as the accommodations was added to the princess of the princes of the princes of the princes of the princes of the prince of the princes of the prince of

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

193 has been pleased to confert the homour of Knighthood upon Hugh (24) (aprint in the Royal Navy, Companion of the Most Hon. Military the Rath, and Knight Commender of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic

Steported that Colonel Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.H. will succeed Birch as commanding officer of the Royal Egineers in

ae) The cut that to ione is the contract of the Royal Egineers in south grains as commanding officer of the Royal Egineers in south grains as commanding officer of the Royal Egineers from Madras we regret to learn that the mortalization is the sendivision had been great; that the jungle fever was displaying readful Istality, and from the nature of the warfare, which was closent of artillery had been despatched to aid the forces, and it hoped the extreme, its influence had been much increased. A thought of the forces and it is need to be considered to aid the forces, and it had been of the war. The 10th ment had been of this would put an end to the war. The 10th ment had been of the world been forces of collow if necessary.

And at did the ordered in reserve to follow if necessary.

And March, in Rio Janeiro harbour, to which Sir Michael Forces of the sending Ministers. The Commodore was about to proceed to a cruise.

nt the Hon. F. A. Gordon, son of Earl Aboyne, gets the

acant Lieutenancy in the 1st Life Guards, vacant by the melanolody death of Lieutenant Sidney Parry. The deceased youngefficer had been in the regiment about five years.

The following Officers have retired from the Army since our last —Capt. Champain, 29th Foot; Capt. Hoare, 66th Foot; Lieut. Taits, 15th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Cooke, 1st Foot; Lieut Lloyd, 47th Foot; Ensign Parke, 65th Foot.

The following Officers of the Royal Marines have been placed on the retired full pay, viz. Capt. Rd. Farmer, of the Plymouth, Capt. John Humbay, of the Chatham, and Capt. J. E. Jones, of the Portsmouth Divisions; and Capt. Menzies, K.H. has been appointed to the Royal Marine Artillery Company, vice Brevet Major T. L. Lawrence, who has accepted of the retirement.

Porrasourra, June 27.—The Norpolk arrived on Sunday with 100 male convicts from the River, under the charge of Thomas Bell, Eaq. (b.) R. N. She is to take on board 180 from the dep6t, in this larbour, and as soon as her rudder (which is now on shore,) is repaired, she will proceed on her voyage to New South Wales.

On Monday his Royal Highness Don Carlos, his Consort, her sister, the two young Princes, and the principal persons of their suite, visited the different workshops, storehouses, &c. in this Dock-yard; from thence they went in the Admiral's barge on board the Fictory, and after a minute inspection of that beautiful ship, they returned to the yard under a royal salute. Their Royal Highnesses had the use of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland's carriage on this occasion, and they were attended in their visit by that officer. The Royal party left this for London yesterduy (Thursday), about 10 clock, on which coasion a Guard of Honour from the 77th regiment attended, and presented arms on their getting into their carriage, the band at the same time played "God swee the King."

H. M. S. Romney arrived here on Sunday last, with the headquarters of the 77th regiment, consisting of about 450, serjeants, rank, and file, besides officers, under the command of Lieutenant-

be Eas., by pur, we because the series of th

John Murray, Albemarle street.

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In the wildness of glade,
Where the playful zephym reign,
One bright lovely ere I stray d
Deep the wiltight sunk in night;
Dreary darkness 'gan to lour;
But I saw a distant light,
Beauteous as the noon-day's power.
See! it approaches—nearer still!
See! the radiant object come:
Ankious donbte my bosom thill—
Terror binds my avoil in gloom.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

The communication of A Lover of Consistency is unavoidably post posed fill mat week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

THEIR MAJESTIES have remained in town during the whole of the week. On Sunday the KING and QUEEN at-tended divine service in the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and subsequently received the Holy Sacrament—a circumstance, connected as it was with the declaration of the KING to the

connected as it was with the declaration of the KING to the Prelates, of the highest importance to the welfare of the Established Church and her members.

On Monday the Queen. accompanied by the Duke of Meiningen, visited the Zoological Gardens, and in the afternoon their Majesties left town for the seat of Colonel Clitherow, at Ealing, where their Majesties diucd. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta was also present. On Tuesday their Majesties and suite proceeded in state, in eleven carriages, to the Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey.

Abbey.

On Wednesday the King held a levee, at which the lowing Addresses and Petitions were presented to His MA-JESTY:—

On Wednesslay the KING held a levee, at which the following Addresses and Petitions were presented to His MA-JESTY:

By the Duke of Wellington—Addresses to thank His Majesty for the sentiments expressed by His Majesty in his speech to the Archbishops and Bishops on the 28th of May last.

The Duke of New Carling—Addresses and Petitions for the preservation of Church and State, from Annesley, Attenborough, Barton, Bole, Carlion, Mansfield, Norweel, Pluntree, Leuton, South Markham, and Bnekfastleigh, in the county of Devon; and Addresses thanking His Majesty for his most gracious speech to the Bishops, from Rinon, Yorkshire: Dudley, Staffordshire; Nottingham, and its vicinity; and Corporation of East Retford.

The Bishop of Exptra—An Address from the Protestant inhabitants of St. Peter's, in the city of Cork, thanking His Majesty for his determination to uphold the Church, and relying on his paternal care that the property given for the maintenance of the Church in Ireland and the number of its ministers be not diminished; also an Address from the inhabitants of the parish of Exmister; in the county of Devon, to a similar effect.

Sir John Yande Bullea—Aloyal Address from the inhabitants of the parishes of Brixham and Churston Ferrers, in the county of Devon, in favour of the Established Church, signed by 23 persons.

Mr. Sanderson, M.P.—An Address from the Corporation of Colchester.

Lord Pauddres—An Address from the lay inhabitants of Heddon, in-the county of Northumberlend, to thank His Majesty for his gracious speech to the Bishops.

The Earl of Wixchilea—Loyal Addresses, expressing unbounded satisfaction and gratitude for His Majesty's gracious declaration to the Bishops.

The Earl of Wixchilea—Loyal Addresses, expressing unbounded satisfaction and gratitude for His Majesty's gracious declaration to the the Institutions in Church and State, from the eastern part of the county of Kent; from Harkhurst and its vicinity, Kent; from Chittern, St. Mary's, Wills; from Chittern, All Saints, Wilts; from Harkhurst and

Lord Rolle-Twenty-one Addresses, signed by 3,000 persons, to the same effect. From the inhabitants of Tewkesbury, and from the town of Chepstow, to the same effect. Addresses from the city of Wells and its vicinity; the city of Hereford; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants of the borough of Leeds; the inhabitants of Romsey, in the county of Southampton; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester; the inhabitants of certain purishes in the county of Somerset; the Mayor and commonalty of New Sarum; the inhabitants of the parish of Ford, in the county of Northumberland; the inhabitants of Shepton Mallet, in favour of the Established Church.

of Shepton Mallet, in favour of the Established Church.
These testimonials, and hundreds of others which are in
preparation, must convince the KING how sincerely grateful
his loyal and affectionate subjects are, for the assurance he
has so graciously been pleased to offer, and the pledge he has
so nobly given, to maintain the Church against the attacks of
har enquise arons and occurr.

so nobly given, to maintain the Church against the attacks of her enemies, open and covert.

The QUEEN and suite rode on horseback in the vicinity of town, and visited the new Palace, where Her MAJESTY remained nearly two hours.

On Thursday their MAJESTIES proceeded again in state to the Abbey, and returned to St. James's about four o'clock; and in the evening the QUEEN honoured the Opera House with her presence.

and in the evening the works with her presence.

On Friday their Majesties left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Farnborough at Bromley Hill, where a select party were invited to partake of an early dinner; and yesterday their Majesties again attended the Abbey.

On Friday night the LORD CHANCELLOR called the atten-On Friday night the LORD CHANCELLOR called the attention of the House of Lords to some observations upon himself, which he read to their Lordships with good emphasis and great animation; and having, during the debate which ensued, spoken two or three times, and replied to every other Lord who had spoken once, his Lordship declared that he did not mean to take any part in the discussion of a matter, for which he did not care one farthing; and having, in a most outrageous passion, asserted his perfect indifference to the whole affair, concluded by stating that it was absolutely necessary that the article in question should be declared a breach of privilege, before any proceedings were taken to bring the printer to the Bar.

In the course of the debate, the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Mansfield made some observations, which

In the course of the debate, the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Mansfield made some observations, which may lead to a farther investigation. At present, the case stands thus—"Mr. Thomas Payne, the printer and publisher of the Morning Post, was ordered to attend the House of Lords yesterday, at half-past three o'c'ock." If we are able to obtain any information as to the result of his examination before their Lordships in time, our readers shall have it. All we can say at the moment is, that if any punishment should be inflicted upon the individual in question, we shall very much regret to find that

"The labour we delight in, physicks Payne."

THE following ancedote of the Princess of BEIRA, the sister

THE following anecdote of the Princess of Beira, the sister of Don Miguela, and sister-in-law of the King of Spain, is worthy of general circulation; for its authenticity we vouch:— Amongst other conditions made by our Amhassador in Spain, it was stipulated that the King should embark at Aldeagallega, and that such of his faithful subjects as might be with him should be placed in certain depôts in the interior of Portugal, to await the decision of the present acting Government at Madrid. To this proposition his Majesty replied,

"That for himself he was quite ready to embark at Aldeagallega, but as for his faithful Spaniards, he alone had a right to select for them a safe asylum,—that he would leave them to the protection of England, reserving to himself the right of fixing a place of refuge."

This was agreed to, and necessary steps were taken to procure two vessels to convey these faithful adherents to Hamburgh: nor would the King move until this could be arranged. Here, however, a difficulty arose, for his MAJESTY had no funds, the gallant RODIL having already covered himself with glory by plundering the baggage of the Royal family. At this juncture the Princess de Beira volunteered to advance two thousand piastres, which she had lodged in a house at Lisbon; but that sun was not sufficient, and two thousand more were required. She offered a credit upon another deposit at Madrid, but it was refused. "" Well," said the Princess, "I have still some diamonds left—offer those as security for the sum—I can never suffer such faithful subjects to be left exposed to the rancour of the present Governments of Lisbon and Madrid: since it appears I alone have the means left to rescue them, it shall be my province to defray the expense."

In consequence of this noble action the faithful followers of the King were enabled to ambeal for the means the content of the faithful followers of the

In consequence of this noble action the faithful followers of the In consequence of this noble action the taithful followers of the King were enabled to embark for Hamburgh, to which place they are probably now on their voyage, or indeed may have already concluded it. Such traits as these, practically contradict the calumnies of the dirty herd of Copenhagen-fields, or the still more dirty-minded dandies of Downing-street.

IF Lord JOHNNY has upset the coach, it is quite clear that EDWARD ELLICE has frightened the horses. The new Cabinet Minister's speech upon the Irish Tithe Bill has opened the eyes and shocked the cars of some of the Right Honourable Gentleman's colleagues who can least be spared.

We believe the Cabinet to be at this moment as unsettled and impracticable as ever, and as a proof of the "great cordiality" which is said to exist between its members, we only be to refer our reader to some available propages in weeklers.

beg to refer our readers to some parallel passages in another part of to-day's Bull.

THANKS to the healing, saving power of the Lords, the Bill, which, under the auspices of an extremely pious, port-drinking Member of the Government, was to admit Jews into a Christian Parliament, has been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. The division was remarkably large. The advocates for the Unbelievers amounted to twenty-four present, and fourteen proxies, making thirty-eight in all. The supporters of Christianity and the religious character of the nation were in number, present EIGHTY—proxies FIFTY—presenting a majority of Ninety-two.

Nothing could be more eloquent, more consistent, more pious, and yet more tolerant than the admirable speech of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterrore, who ably and impartially dilated upon the vast difference between the toleration of dissent upon particular doctrinal points of the

Grace the Arenosnop of CANTERBOAT, who any and marrially dilated upon the vast difference between the toleration of dissent upon particular doctrinal points of the Christian religion and the endurance of a total disbelief in CHRIST himself.

Christian religion and the endurance of a total dishelief in Christian religion and the endurance of a total dishelief in Christian blue does not look so, said, that he conceived they should not become less Christian because they admitted Jews into Parliament; which reminds us of the lady whose husband objected to her looking at Queen Caroline while she was somewhere in public—"My love," said the lady, "it will do me no harm to look at her—it is not catching;"—and we are quite sure that Lord Raddons one of the last men in the world who would consent to be made a Jew of. But surely the principle is utterly inadmissible: Lord Raddon the surely the principle is utterly inadmissible amongs! them." (It was somewhere about that period that the Daniel of our day was thinking of doing much the same sort of thing.) However, Mr. Grant's benign influence has for the present failed the Israelites, whose exertions for the good of our country—they have none—must still be confined

has for the present failed the Israelites, whose exertions for the good of our country—they have none—must still be confined to the Stock Exchange, Monmouth-street, and Rag-fair. In saying this—provoked by the extraordinary inconsistency of the "Idler,"—we would be understood distinctly to admit, that there are amongst the Naton of Wanderers, many of them who reside in England, charitable, excellent men; and the fact, that a Jew beggar is not only a rarity, but an impossibility, reflects, we think, the highest honour and credit on them, as good Jews. But why Mr. CHARLES GRANT should take up the cudgels for men, who, whatever else they may be, are not merely bad Christians, but not Christians at all, we cannot imagine.

The present is the first, but we trust not the last instance by many, in which the country has been saved from degradation and danger, by the constitutional guardianship of the House of Peers.

House of Peers.

A GENTLEMAN of the name of WALLACE, on Thursday A GENTLEMAN of the name of WALLACE, on Thursday, brought forward a motion for a Committee to inquire into the management of the Post-office; and, in a very long speech—characterized rather by coarse language and loose assertions, than well-grounded complaints or connected reasoning—took occasion to vituperate, more or less, everybody connected with that establishment.

with that establishment.

To the official attention of the Duke of RICHMOND (in spite of the Times), everybody appears quite disposed to do justice; and, indeed, from his Grace's station, and the mutability of the office of Postmaster-General, censure levelled at the changing head of a department, who, moreover, is placed in a position to defend himself in the upper House of Parliament, matters but little; but the case is different when a valuable, long-tried servant of the public, like Sir Francis Freeling, is dragged before the public, as an extortioner and a jobber, who, to use Mr. Wallace's words, "lumbugs both the Postmaster-General and the Treasury," it is really a practice of serious importance, and one which, if justified by the privilege of Parliament, should certainly be used with delicacy and caution.

We believe, that of all the departments of the State, the English Post-office has excited more general admiration in foreigners, and given more universal satisfaction to our countrymen than any other that can be named. During, we believe, thirty years (perhaps more). Sir Francis Francis Francis Grancis and production, clearness of intellect, and an unwearying attention even to the smallest complaints which from time to time may arise in the office connected with its multifarious duties, are the distinguishing characterities of To the official attention of the Duke of RICHMOND (in spite

man, possessing every information as to the machinery and details of a great branch of the Government, many of which details have originated with himself, should, from his experience and familiarity with the subject, obtain, as he most evidently deserves, the confidence of his official Chief? It is highly advantageous that such should be the case. The Chief, as we have already said, are changed according to the variation in politics; the Secretary remains, competent to inform the new comer to office the course to be pursued, the routine new comer to office the course to be pursued, the routine new comer to office the course to be pursued, the routine new comer to office the course to be pursued, the routine new comer to a start would become of Lord Conyngham, when he took possession of that department, if there were not such a person as the Secretary to explain to him particulars, arrangements, and duties, which, without such an assistant, he would be longer learning, than a Chinese is learning his alphabet.

lars, arrangements, and othics, which, without such an asistant, he would be longer learning, than a Chinese is learning his alphabet.

Sir Francis Freeling is accused by Mr. Wallace of laving a large income—for such an office, Sir Francis Freeling is not overpaid—we have very little doubt that Mr. Wallace would undertake it at half price, but we suspect that Lord Conynghame would soon find how much easier it is for a man to censure the conduct of others, than to do half as well himself. Sir Francis Freeling is also denounced as opposing Sunday mails, because he has a house in town and a house in the country, and because it would spool his Sunday's anusement if he were forced into town on that day.

We really are unable to contradict this statement; but upon turning to the Court Guide, we find certainly that Sir Francis Freeling has a house in town, and a house at Hasting, If this Court Guide is correct, it does not appear that the Sunday mails are prohibited for the personal convenience of Sir Francis Freeling, who, supposing his country house to be seventy miles from town, might have an equally strong objection to mails being despatched on any other night in the week.

Mr. Vernay Surfield of the Person Governing the country house the country of the country house the country house the person surfield the Person Surfield of the person of the property in the week.

Mr. VERNON SMITH defended the Post-office, but, in doing so, made a few slight mistakes—one of which, was in saying that mail-coaches which travel on Sundays are not authorised

to carry letters. What does the Honourable Gentleman think of the mails which leave town every Saturday night? Mr. WALLACE'S motion was, of course, negatived, and pehaps a word of notice upon it is superfluous: nevertheless, neps a word or notice upon it is superfluous; nevertheles, we could not avoid bearing testimony to the character and qualities of a public functionary, to whom we conscientiously believe the country is particularly and specially indebted for long and valuable services.

WE are quite astonished to find amongst the "grievance WE are quite astonished to mid amongst the "greeneds in the House of Commons, the case of the respectable, but mistaken Captain AITCHESON—the question is one of so purely a military character, and involves such a train of results and consequences, that the raking it up, after it had been so properly disposed of, seems to be extremely injudicious

aptain AITCHESON, as commanding a particular battery at

dicious.

Captain AITCHESON, as commanding a particular battery at Malta, was ordered, according to the custom universally observed, to fire a salute at a particular moment of the procession of the Host through the streets of Valetta; to this be demurred, because he was a Protestant, and because he did not think it right to tolerate the mummeries of Popery, by bestowing upon them such a mark of respect.

It has always been the policy and practice of the English, to fall into the customs, and indulge the popular prejudies, of such foreign countries as they might be quartered in. It had always been customary to fire this salute, and it was Captain AITCHESON's duty to have caused it to be fired, upon the occasion in question, as a matter of duty. If the General commanding, had ordered a salute to be fired in honour of the POPE's Tom cat, the subordinkte would have had nothing to do but to blaze away for Pussey, according to orders; and, as to a matter of conscience in religion—as we said some years ago—if such scruples were suffered to interfere with the discipline of the army, some gentleman might, some fine day, discover that it was contrary to his conscience to kill fire destroy, of his fellow-C-bristians, because they happened merely to be the enemies of his country.

Nobody can hesitate about respecting the religious feeling of Captain AITCHESON, but, on the other hand, nobody can doubt that, being clearly absolved from all moral responsibility by the orders of his commanding officer, he was bound rigidly to obey them. We really thought this "grievance" had been entirely put to sleep; it has waked up for a minute, but we trust it will again subside into a long and lasting slumber.

THE contest between Byngo and Ching circumstances in the process of the contest of the process of the proces

THE contest between BYNGO and CHINGO at Chalkan, was far from an arduous one. The peculiar circumstanes in which Chatham is placed, and the advantages it possessed under the Reform Bill, render the return of a Government candidate certain. Finsbury is to be contested to-morror. The candidates are all of the first order, and the display seems to us to indicate that there is as much distaste on the part of persons of station, or talent to represent the persons of station or talent to represent the person of talent to represent the person of talent to represent the perso seems to us to indicate that there is as much distaste on upart of persons of station or talent to represent the new Boroughs, as there is indifference on the part of the constituency to elect. Mr. Wakley, at the nomination, produced the letter which Lord Althory wrote to Lord Broughay about the Times, and which Broughay to re up, and which some of his Lordship's officers picked up, stuck together again, and sent to the Times office. This is bad, who he sitation in attacking the Lord Changellog for faults or even follies, but picking up the bits of a torn letter, is a meanness, of which none but the very meanest would take advantage. advantage.

LORD BROUGHAM'S performances within the House of Lords we last week noticed—a gentle prank of his Lordshipship's in the street ought not to be omitted. His Lordship we are told, went down on Tuesday either to his Court or to the House of Lords, and, on his arrival, found that he King's Guard of Honour, in attendance on the festival he Abbey, had piled their arms on the pavement, so that he Lordship could not, without going at least eighted his Lordship could not, without going at least eighted inches out of his way, enter the door at which his correspondent.

inches out of his way, enter the door at which his can be had been drawn up.

We understand that his Lordship directed the non-commissioned officer to remove the muskets—which, as the non-missioned officer happened to know his duty, he refused to do. The Chancellor insisted, and stormed, and at last sent in for Mr. Butt and the mace, in order to try his Serjeant at Arms could not force the serjeant in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the King's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the king's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the king's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the king's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the king's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the king's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the king's name to absent themselves, had as little effect in the king's name to absent themselves as the continuous continu unwearying attention even to the smallest complaints which from time to time may arise in the office connected with its multifarious duties, are the distinguishing characteristics of this honourable and respectable public officer.

Unconsciously, to be sure, Mr. Wallace bears the most powerful testimony to Sif Francis Prefetling's particular fitness for the Secretaryship, since, to him alone, he attributes the whole conduct of the department. Is it not natural that a

room, and wrote a note to the officer on guard, whom (we believe) to have been Colonel HORNBY. What Colonel HORNBY's asswer was, we have not heard; but we have no doubt that it was perfectly justificatory of the conduct of the men under the command.

his command.

Since this affair, so illustrative of the high pitch of the CHANCELLOR'S ambition, the wags call his Lordship and his deputy-Serjeant, BUTT and ALL-BUT.

deputy-Serjeant, BUTT and ALL-BUT.

WE generally reserve for the department of "Clerical intelligence" in BULL the records of benevolence and piety, by which the Clergy of the Established Church are so preminently distinguished. But when a case of princely munificence, on the part of one of our Prelates, is brought to our notice, we consider it due, not only to the individual principally concerned, but to the Church to which he belongs, to draw most special attention to it:—

The Lord Prima's of IRELAND, the Archbishop of ARMAGH, (Lord JOHN BERESFORD,) has subscribed eight thousand pounds towards the restoration of the ancient Cathedral of his Archiepiscopal See. A word from us, would be superfluous. Such examples must have their effect, not only in stimulating the piety and zeal of those who are enabled in their different degrees to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the

degrees to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Church, but in teaching the deluded victims of faction and misrepresentation rather to form their estimate of the British Clergy upon acts like this, than upon the wicked, senseless, and dabolical calumnies and falsehoods of the Infidel, the Atheist, and the Revolutionist.

WE have been requested to explain away some inaccuraces in the account of the melancholy death of Lieutenant Parry, of the Life-Guards, which appeared in Bull last Sunday, and which was copied from another paper. It seems that it was proved on the Coroner's inquest, that the lamentable accident occurred not in consequence of any wager; and also, that only one individual was present at the time, instead of a "number of military gentlemen," as represented.

We gladly give this explanation, as the statements which are here corrected, have caused considerable uneasiness to Mr. PARRY's family and friends.

Mr. Parry's family and friends.

The Globe of Monday has an article, which it means, we believe, to be ironical and satirical, touching our observations upon the landing of Don Carlos at Portsmouth, in which it charges us with bad taste and want of feeling in characterizing that Prince as King of SPAIN.

We certainly did call, do call, and shall call, that illustrious personage by the title which is justly his, and to which his Majesty not only feels he has a right, but by which, he is uniformly addressed by those who form his Court. The drollery of the Globe is, we think, somewhat misplaced and misdirected in this affair. If Don Carlos he not king of SPAIN, why was Mr. BACKHOUSE sent to Portsmouth to offer him an immense income, to be paid out of the English taxes, if he would renounce his claim to the Throne of that Country?

Is that claim weak and valueless for the renunciation of which, fifty thousand pounds yearly are offered? Are the Bagish Ministers such fools as to squander away the national resources to bribe impostors or fee pretenders? The reply of the exiled Monarch to the six-nnd-eightpenny propo-

course of the succession, and abrogate the Salic law. Don Carlos at that time (April 29, 1833), wrote to his Royal brother as follows:—

at that time (April 29, 1833), wrote to his Royal brother as follows:—
"You wish to know whether I intend to take the oath to your
algebra. Princess of Astrina 18, or not. Now, as far as wishes 20,
you will believe, because you know me, when I say that with all my
heart would I take that only, and that nothing would give me greater
pleasure than to be the first to recognise your daughter, and to spare
you any offence, or possible inconvenience which my declining to do
so might work my than the convenience and my honour do not permit
it. Posses mights, so legitimate that I cannot divest myself of them;
rights will done gave me when it was his pleasure that hentred
upon enseme, and which Gon alone can take away, by transferring
them to another, and which Gon alone can take away, by transferring
them to another, and which Gon alone can take away, by transferring
them to another the sum of the

To this letter Don Carlos at that period appended the following celaration—the then King's reply to which is very remarkable:—

"I Carlos Maria Istooro de Bordon y Bordon, Infante.
Spain, consinced of the legitimate rights which I possess to the state of Spain, so long as your Majesty has no heir-male to it says do aver that neither my conscience nor my honour permit near the state the eath to, or recognize, any other than those rights, as a solemnly declare.

"Your affectionate brother and faithful subject.
"The Infante Don Carlos de Bordon y Bordon. In the answer of King Fernancian, to his breather concluding the manuscript of the property of the same of the same

To my Lord and King."
In the answer of King Ferminand to his brother, couched in the best affectionate terms, his Majerry informs his Highness that he shall return to the major of his principle of the principle ot return to Spain, in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge States and that a ship of war will shortly arrive at Lishon, to mere him and his family to the Papal territory. And then comes this observation. bservation on the Infante's declaration:—

this observation on the Infante's declaration:—

but observation on the Infante's declaration:—

but belongs to her internal government, and I should therefore be seing contrary to internal government, and I should therefore be seing contrary to internal government, and I should therefore be seing contrary to the free and complete sovereignly of my through each detrined, the free and complete sovereignly of monimercention, exactly adopted by the ('divinets of Europe, were I to make the "Madrid, May 6, 1833,") (Signed) Feadinanch."

Here it is clearly shewn that King Feadinand VII, was made to believe in the popular feeling in fuvour of his abrogation of the Salic law, and deceived into the idea that he was acting the part of an independent Monarch, gratifying the wishes of his people.

What is the actual state of the case? In order to force the young subject by the Cabinets of Europe" is completely violated; and Spain, lastend form "independent of every foreign nation and influence, wall that belongs to her internal government," is made a party to a madruple treaty, which links her in a sort of diplomatic firm with fance, when adruple treaty, which links her in a sort of diplomatic firm with Yuddruple treaty, which links her in a sort or organization she is Fasaca, Portugal, and England, and by which association she is to be sense. saddled with a Queen who has no right to the Spanish throne and Saudied with a Queen who has no right to the openion and Portugal is to be deprived of a Monarch who has every right to that of B and Portugal is to be deprived of a Monarch who has every right to be deprived of a Monarch who has every right to be of Portugal. And this to prevent the transgression of the principle of non-intercention generally adopted by the Cabinets of Europe. These are the prospects of Spain after the death of King Frant-And the Seventh-let us for one moment proceed to show the

clearness of the fact, that that Monarch was first deluded and eventually forced into the illegal change which he made in the order of succession.

On the 20th of March, 1830, the King of SPAIN, whose fourth mar ringe was the result of French intrigue, put forth what is called "his pragmatic sanction" in which he makes the alteration in the succession founded upon an alleged decree of King CHARLES the IV. dated in the year 1789, but which for State reasons had never been divulged, and on the 31st of March this sanction was published, and the Kixa's daughter declared to be heir to the throne.

From the hour the Kixa had been induced to sign this "sanction"

his mind was never at rest, and in the mouth of September, 1832, while he was at St. Ildefonso, he was suddenly attacked with illness, which seriously threatened his life. The QUEEN at this juncture ascertained enough of the popular feeling to induce her to believe that her daughter's succession, even under the sanction, was anything but seeme; and she resolved, with the Kixa's concurrence, to gain over Don Carlos to her cause; and, in order to work this experiment she induced the KING to send for Count de la ALCUDIA, and express his desire to him that the QUEEN should be appointed Regent during his illness, and, in case of his death, continue in that character during the minority of his daughter. His Majesty also directed the Count to proceed to Don Carlos to engage his support of the project, proposing that his Royal Highness should afford the QUEEN his aid and advice in the administration of her important functions.

Don Carlos distinctly refused this office; the consequence of which was, that almost immediately afterwards his Royal Highness, in a decree, was appointed head of the administration, on condition that he would renounce his claim to the Crown. It will be seen. therefore, that the Backhouse negociation has not even the merit of novelty. Don Carlos, upon this occasion, made the same reply as he has done upon all others of a similar character, and said, that painful as it might be to him to say so, he was resolved never to relinquish his legitimate right; and when the Count de la ALCUMA expressed a fear that this declaration would lay the foundation of a civil war, his Royal Highness replied, that his declaration could do no such thing, whatever the avowed intentions of the King might do.

After the failure of this attempt, King FERDINAND became per-fectly convinced of the injustice which he had been seduced to commit, and on the 8th of September, the day after the refusal of Don mat, and on the 8th of September, the day after the refusal of Hon Carlos to accede to the proposal, His Majerty sent for Calomane, who had originally prepared the "sanction," and directed him to draw up adecree, annuling and revoking all its provisions; and on the night of that day the new decree was signed, restoring the law of Phillip the Vth, and establishing the right of his brother Don CARLOS to the throne.

It was, however, resolved that this decree, like that of Charles THE FOURTH, should be kept secret until the event of the King's illness should be ascertained: but Court secrets will get wind. Two Councillors, besides Calomande, signed the decree as witnesses; the Physicians subjoined a certificate that the Kino was perfectly sane when he subscribed it; and no doubt public feeling was then very strongly expressed in favour of the Kino's change of

was then very strongly expressed in favour of the King's change of decision, for even the Queen affected to be pleased that her royal consort had relieved his mind from a load which had oppressed it. The King, however, did not rally from his illness, and he was reported dead; in consequence of which, the French journalists "upset the coach" by developing in their true colours, all the designs of the Calomande Ministry—the results of which were, the imprisonment of that person, and the retirement of the Count de la Alcudia. The manner in which matters were managed, may be pretty well ascertained by the fact, that, on the 9th of October the public papers amounced the King's perfect recavery, and a day or two afterwards published a decree empowering the Queen to carry on the Government during the continuance of the King's malady. An entire new Government was formed, at the head of which, was M. Zea de Bernstudez, for many years Ambassador in England, and whose firmness and affection for his Sovereira and country seemed to us to ensure the welfare of Spain. He, however, appears to have taken a course opposite to that, which was expected, and a series of arrests and imprisonments was commenced—the Clergy were threatened, and imprisonments was commenced-the Clergy were threatened,

and the Royalist volunteers disbanded.

These measures, and the QUEEN's personal violence, excited the greatest commotions—and the people began to declare that the Kin_G 's mind was gone, and to call upon Don Carlos to assume the Government. To the numerous addresses and petitions which were addressed to His Royal Highness, his constant and unvarying answer was, that so long as his brother lived, he would take no step which could militate against his sovereign authority. Had he chosen at that time to have made a movement, the Throne would have been secured to him; "but," says Mr. Walton in his able work on the Succession, "he was never known to violate his word; nor would his

Succession, "He was never known to violate his word; nor would his honour allow him to perform an act for which his conscience or posterity might reproach him."

On the 4th of January, 1833, the King formally resumed the government, but associated the QUEEN with himself in the monarchical authority; and it very soon appeared that her Majesty was in fact the sole possessor of it; by degrees her animosity towards the Portuguese Princesses increased to such a ritch as to drive them from guese Frincesses increased to seem a great a state of the many finding Madrid; and when the Princess de Benas, the sister-in-law of Don Carlos, was forced to quit the capital, Don Carlos solicited permission to accompany her to Portugal; and accordingly the Royal party reached Lisbon in March. The QUEEN, however, having only partly succeeded in her schemes, took this opportunity of inducing the KING to force Don Carlos to renounce his claim to the Throne in favour of her daughter.

Then commenced that correspondence etween the King and Don

Carlos, of which we have given a short extract; the avowals of the King therein contained, being founded upon a repeal of his MAJES-Ty's abrogation of the pragmatic sanction; for, on the 31st of December, 1832, the Queen having summand some of the Bishops, and all the Ministers to the Palace, the King formally and solemnly revoked the decree which Catomans had prepared, and attributed his signing it to the effects of a serious milady which had weakened his Royal mind, and induced him to listento the atrocious falsehoods of disloyal and deluded men.
Since the death of King Ferdinand, no means have been left

untried to work the destruction not only of the just cause of Don Carlos, but of himself personally; acts which would have disgraced the days of barbarism, have been resorted to for his persecution; and finally, England has united with France to sustain the cause of two ers upon the thrones of Spain and Pritugal, neither of whom, usurpers upon the throns of their unjust and illegal proceedings, if it had not been by the infraction of treaties the violation of pledges, and the total disregard of those princips of non-interference by which King FERDINAND was actuated, when he was made to believe that the female issue of his fourth mariage was the idol of his

Of the part taken in these contess by England, English-

men may well be ashamed. At a period of general peace our Ministers are maintaining a war-navy, for the sake of assisting France in her Continental intrigues, the result of which, they are blind enough not to foresee. For this, we repeat, they are content to squander millions upon armaments—to offer millions as bribes; and are satisfied to stand convicted of a reckless violation of all the pledges given when they took office, and an utter contempt for the sacred ties by which England and her ancient allies were united.

A most ridiculous misprint appears in a provincial paper. In the list of honorary degrees, it is stated that one was conferred upon "Bartholemew Fair," instead of "BARTHOLOMEW FREEE."

A MORE curious exhibition of the state of parties, or a more ludicrous display of the differences which exist in the Cabinet, never, perhaps, was made than in the subjoined articles from

A MORE curious exhibition of the state of parties, or a more ludicrous display of the differences which exist in the Cabinet, never, perhaps, was made than in the subjoined articles from two Ministerial newspapers:

From the Times of Friday, June 27.

The brutal exultation of the Globe, or rather of its hearless principal, at the impunity provided for the nurderer Morroo, is worthy of a demon. The formisher of those articles, whoever he may be, does not seem to know the meaning of the word "truth," any more than of justice, public spirit, or lumanity. He risks why the Times does not blush at again numing "the affair of Monexo and Boyn!" (Heavens, what form of expression!) "after the exposure which its gross ignorance or its wilful perversion of facts." We leave it to the readers of the Globe and to our own to determine who they are that were exposed by our former articles, and whose wilful perversion of facts, was therein made notorious, for of ignorance on the subject we acquit them. Flippant, pectulant, sneering, insensible, stupid, arrogant, false, vindictive — there is but one polluted fountain whence so many impure streams could flow, and that is the Yahoo-dandy.

Monexo and Boyn!" (Heavendary of the propertion of facts was therein made notorious, for of ignorance on the subject we acquit them. Flippant, pectulant, sneering, insensible, stupid, arrogant, false, vindictive — there is but one polluted fountain whence so many impure streams could flow, and that is the Yahoo-dandy.

The melanucloly exhibition which the Times has pande of Friday, The melanucloly exhibition which the Times has pour on the erroybody's mouth — "How many of the wind many inpure streams control in the temporal of the repeat of a subject was a subject of the repeat of the propertion of facts."

The melanucloly exhibition which the fine the melanucloly exhibition and an unswer to the question that is seed on this occasion may furnish an answer to the question that is seed on this occasion may furnish an answer to the question that is

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINUATION OF CORN LAWS.

epithets to so few substantives.

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINUATION OF CORN LAWS.
No. III.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I had intended to have referred in this letter to the subject of the effects likely to arise in Ireland from a repeal of the Corn Laws. I mentioned this intention when I hast addressed you; but am induced by particular considerations to confine this letter to other subjects.

In Miss MARTINEAU'S Tales, illustrative of the principles of political economy, she labours with considerable ingenuity to prove that Corn Laws are wrong in principle and bad in practice. Disregarding all minor points—disdaining to enter on the points which, although unimportant by themselves, form together considerable arguments, she enters at once on the main question. She takes a position which certainly is at least novel and striking; backed, however, in the opinion by her whole party, she may be said to represent their ideas as to the effects of the repeal of the Corn Laws. Miss MARTINEAU very boldly asserts, that annually large sums of capital are employed in cultivating land in this country and elsewhere, when countries lie contiguous whose soil would produce corn by the employment of a very small quantity of capital. This arises from the difference in the nature of the soil. But the country thus sterile may have (she instances England) coal and running streams, and a numerous population, while the agricultural country may have none of these requisites. Therefore, says the political economist, let the arts of industry be applied in the other to manufacturing purposes. We are consequently told, unfertile countries are to be left desolate, to be converted "into a seene of factories, separated, if you will, by rabbit-warrens." The term of this, is only the end of the fertility of the world.

I am sure that such doctrines as these, although only the legitimate deductions from the theories of the political economists, will startle every well-regulated mind. That land, upon which God has employed most of his art and power, which almost

ments:—
"The capital," says he, "that is acquired to a country by commerce and manufactures is all a very precarious and uncertain possession, till some part of it has been secured and realised in the cultivation of its land. A merchant, it has been said very properly, is not necessarily the citizen of any particular country. It is in a great measure indifferent to him from what place he carries on his trade; and a very trifling disgust will make him remove his capital, and, together with it, the industry it supports, from one country to mother. No part of it can be said to belong to any particular country vill it has spread as it were over the face of that country either in buildings or in the more lasting inprovements of land."

What. Sir. induces me to appeal to this evidence, but a

What, Sir, induces me to appeal to this evidence, but a

conviction that the weight of the authority quoted is admitted by the Economists, and because also the arguments advanced are of a most striking and important nature? ADAM SMITH does not, however, leave the question here; he appeals to histories for proof and confirmation:—

'No vestige," he continues, "now remains of the great wealth said to have been possessed by the greater part of the Hunse Towns, except in the obscure histories of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is even uncertain where some of them were situated, or turies. It is even uncertain where some of them were situated, or to what towns in Europe the Latin names given to some of them belong. But though the misfortunes of Italy, in the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries, greatly diminished the commerce and menufactures of the cities of Lombardy and Tuscany, those countries are still among the most populous and best cultivated in Europe. The civil wars in Flanders, and the despotism which succeeded them, chased them away. But Punders is till one of the richest these tultivated and not resulting. Flanders is still one of the richest, best cultivated, and most populous

Flanders is still one of the richest, best cultivated, and most populous provinces of Europe. The ordinary revolutions of war and government easily dry up the sources of that wealth which arises from commerce alone. That which arises from the more solid improvements in agriculture is more durable, and cannot be destroyed but by those violent convulsions occasioned by the depredations of hostite and barbarous nations, continued for a century or two together, such as those that happened for some time in the western provinces of Europe." such as those of Europe."

Allow me now, Sir, to regard this argument in another point of view. We are told that a repeal of the Corn Laws would increase the demand for manufactures. Disregarding for a moment the adage and the truism that "England is England's best customer," imagine that the Corn Laws are repealed. You demand from the continental nations, from repealed. You demand from the continental nations, from Poland and Prussia, a certain quantity of corn. Suppose that demand equals the consumption of half the inhabitants of Rugland and Scotland, or about eight millions of people—the population of these two countries equals five or six times that number—do you imagine, is any one mad enough to suppose, that the return demand for manufactures would be more than the value of the corn thus exported? Clearly not; but the rest of the inhabitants of Poland and Prussia are not, over the contract of the corn that the corn but the rest of the inhabitants of Poland and Prussia are not, according to the political economists, to employ themselves in manufactures, either for their domestic consumption or foreign markets—they are to demand from us the whole of their consumption, and we, being thus mutually dependent on each other for food and clothing, are to continue in the bonds of peace! This, doubtless, is a very flattering picture, but its absurdity, unfortunately, is too glaring. The most we can expect is, that the agricultural countries will consume as much of our manufactures as we purchase of their corn. This was be altered in some degree—"as," say the political economists,
"we can turn all our land out of cultivation, import all our

"we can turn all our land out of cultivation, import all our cora, and consequently raise our exports." The meaning of this simply is, in order to gain future wealth, in order to foster our manufactures, we throw out of employ our agricultural peasantry, destroy the classes of English country gentlemen and yeomen, rob the landholders of their property, actually destroy many hundred millions of capital (invested in land), and, as ADAM SMITH has shown, eventually destroy also the means of making capital, thus inaquitously gained, permanently beneficial to the State. Moreover, if England were madly to work her own ruin; if she were thus to render herself dependent, that dependence would not be mutual. Poland and Prussia would not be able, at any rate for any long period, to consume much more would not be mutual. Poland and Prussia would not be able, at any rate for any long period, to consume much more of our manufactures than we took of their corn. They would be obliged, therefore, in self-defence, to establish and foster some manufactories for domestic consumption, and the employment of their population; they would not, therefore, be very long entirely dependent on us, we should be helplessly dependent on them. Meanwhile, France and America, prondly independent, would disregard at pleasure and with impunity, our commercial rights or foreign possessions; while we could possess, amidst all our losses and humiliation no other consolation than that we could only blame ourselves; and that we, who had stood against the world in arms, had at length fallen by an act of national suicide!

Sir, I am aware that I have laid myself open to the charge of having indulged in wild speculations; but, following the

Sir, I am aware that I have laid myself open to the charge of having indulged in wild speculations; but, following the example of the political economists, I have looked not only to the proximate, but the ultimate effects of a repeal of the Corn Laws. Unlike them, I have no golden dreams of happiness and prosperity arising from such a measure: on the contrary, I can foresee nought but ruin, desolation, and misery—our character as a people sacrificed, our power as a restion field! nation fled!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

CARUS DALTON.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
CARUS DALTON.

So much has been said upon the Quadruple Treaty, that
we think it right to put upon record in this paper the most
disgraceful act ever committed by an English Government.

"Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spairs, during the minority of
her daughter, Isabella II., Queen of Spairs, during the minority of
her daughter, Isabella II., Queen of Spairs, and his Imperial Majesty the Duke of Baana. Regent of the kingdoms of Pourtval
and of the Araby and the minority of the Kingdoms of Pourtval
many of the Araby and the Majesty of the kingdoms of Pourtval
and the Araby and the Majesty of the kingdoms of Pourtval
and the Araby and the Majesty of the Kingdoms of Pourtval
and Pourtellines, which having been at first directed to the
overthrow of the throne of her Pourtwess endjesty now afford support and protection to the discontended subjects of Spain, their said
Majesties, desirous, at the same time, of providing the means necessary for re-establishing peace and internal happiness, and of fixing
the future prospects of the two countries upon a solid and reciprocal
basis, have agreed to unliet their forces, with a view to competite Infante Don Cartons of Spain, and the Infante Don Maourt of Portugal,
to guit the domains of the latter kingdom
"In pursuance of these conventions, their Majesties the Regents
have applied to their Majesties the King of the French and the King
of Great Brittain and Iroland. These two last Princes, considering
the interest they ought always to take in the safety of the Spainsh
monarchy, and animated by the most ardent desire to confident to the
establishment of peace in the Peninsula as well as in Europe; and his
Britannic Majesty, considering besides, the special obligations which
emante from his ancient alliance with Portugal, have consented to
act as parties to the said treaty.

"To this effect, their Majesties have appointed their Plenipotentiaries in the following order:—

"His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland—I iscount
P

Pedro de Moraes Sarinento, his Euroy Danas.

London:—

"And the Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following arti-

cles: rt. 1. His Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, in the name of Queen Donna Maria II., engages to put in action all the means in his power to drive the Infante Don Carlos from the Portu-

guese dominuons.
"Art. 2. Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, on the application and

request of his Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, having, besides, very just and very serious reproaches against the Infante Don
Miguel for the support he has afforted the Infante Don Carlos of
Spain, engages herself to send upon the Portuguese territory a sufficient number of Spanish troops to co-operate with those of his
Imperial Majesty, in compelling Don Carlos of Spain and Don
Miguel to quit the Portuguese territory; the Queen of Spain and Don
Miguel to quit the Portuguese territory; the Queen of Spain and Don
Miguel to recover, to support, on her account, and without any charge
upon Portugal, the Spanish troops, which shall everywhere be received and treated in the same manner as the troops of his Imperial
Majesty the Duke of Braganza. And her Majesty engages to withdraw her troops from Portugal immediately after the expulsion of the
two Infantes shall be accomplished, and when the presence of these
troops shall be no longer required by her most Faithful Majesty of
Portugal.

two infinites simil to accompanie of any are as a recompanie of the portugal.

"Art. 3. His Majesty the King of Great Britain engages to cooperate, by employing a naval force to second the operations, and other measures rendered necessary by this treaty.

"Art. 4. In case the co-operation of France shall be deemed necessary by the high contracting parties, his Majesty the King of the French engages to do all which his august alities shall, in common accord, determine upon.

"Art. 5. The high contracting powers have agreed that, in consequence of the terms of the preceding articles, a declaration shall be immediately issued, announcing to the Portuguese nation the principles and object of the preceding articles, a declaration shall be immediately issued, announcing to the Portuguese nation the principles and object of the preceding articles, and object of the past, and of rallying around the throne of his daughter the whole nation, declares his intention of publishing a general and complete annesty in favor of all the subjects of her mot faithful Majesty, who shall, within a time to be fixed, return to their allegiance. And the said Regent also declares it to be his intention to ensure to the Infante Don Miguel, as soon as he shall have left the Portuguese and Spanish territories, an income suitable to his rank and birth.

"Art. 6. Her Maiesty the Queen of Spain, by this present article,"

and birth.

"Art. 6. Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, by this present article, declares her intention to ensure to the Infante Don Carlos, as soon as he shall have left the Portaguese and Spanish territories, an income snitable to his rank and birth.

"Art. 7. This present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London in a month, or sooner if possible.

"In faith of which, the four above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto affixed their hands and seals at London, this 22nd day of April, 1834.

"(Signed) MIRA-FLORES, TALLEYRAND, PALMERSTON, MORAES-SARMENTO."

Mira-Flores, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Moraes-Sarmento."

Perhaps the following paragraph, which we quote from the Times newspaper, may not be an improper appendage to this precious exhibition:—
"What an offensive union is that of a dull understanding and an unfeeling heart; add to this, the self-satisfied airs of

a flippant dandy, and you have the most nauseous specimen of humanity—a sort of compound which justifies SWIFT in the disgusting exhibition of his Yahoos."

Lord PALMERSTON informed the House of Commons on Friday night that the ratification of the Quadruple Treaty had not yet be received from Lisbon. Some weeks ago, when the subject of this Treaty was mentioned in the House of Lords, Earl Gray informed their Lordships that the ratification was expected daily. We did not think this expectation would be realized; and it now seems, fro the acknowledgments of Lord Palmerston himself, not only the every definite expectation as to the ratification is at an end, but that Don Pedro is at this moment pursuing a line of policy in Portugal which is not in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty.

Her MAJESTY will embark on the 5th of July from Woolwich Her MAJESTY will emburk on the oth of July from Woolways yard on board the Royal George Yacht, and will proceed for Hel-voetsluys, probably stopping the night in Margate roads to ensure a day-light voyage. The Phanis steam-ship, with others, will be in attendance to take the yacht in tow when necessary; and the Castor frigate, Lord John Hay, will be at the Nore in readiness to excert frigate, Lord John Hav, will be at the Nore in readiness to escort the squadron as they come down the river. Their Majestries will leave town shortly after the Musical Festival; and the Queen will proceed direct from Windsorto Woolwich, accompanied by the Earls and Countesses of Dennica, Errot. Browklow, and Howe. Her Majesty is expected to remain a month at Meiningen, the journeys occupying a week each. The 20th of August is the period looked for ther Majesty's arrival at Windsor. The Royal squadron will return immediately from Helvoetsluys.—Brighton Guzette.

General Gonler, the rejected Belgic Ambassador to Vienna whose rejection we had the pleasure to foretel three months since has been appointed inspector-not of pavements-but of fortresses.

The Brighton Gazette gives us the following:-

The Brighton Gazette gives us the following:—

"Our readers know how Mr. Henry Brougham used to assail Lord Eldow: let them now learn how Lord Brougham used to assail Lord Eldow: let them now learn how Lord Brougham, when the object of those fierce attacks has been obtained, can speak of the same venerable and excellent personage.
"Lord Eldow have double! People were never more mistaken than in supposing that Lord Eldow entertained doubts on any subject, for old men I ever knew, he doubted the least; he saw a point most quickly, but often delayed his judgment to see the case in all its hearings; he was very slow in declaring or changing his opinions. Such is the opinion which I have myself formed, such was the opinion I have heard Sir Samela Roulley express, and such must have been the opinion of you, Sir Charles Wethersell. He was a man of very seldom changed his opinion. In arguing a case, he would give you an idea that he entertained doubts, when he was only balancing the points of the argument, but this he did from a conscientious and scrupholus regard to the justice of the case, so that people thought he was wavering, and doubing in his opinion; but they never were more mistaken."
"Reader! this was said last Friday by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords."

The English Opera House is now rapidly preceding the case.

The English Opera House is now rapidly proceeding to comple-The English Opera roose is now rapinly proceeding to compac-tion. It is spoken of by those who have seen it in its yet unfinished state in terms of high approbation. It is to be opened on the 28th of next month, and Mrs. Worn is to be the heroine of a new opera called the Bride's Bond.

Mr. HANKE—cognomine, Pea-green—took the benefit of the Insolvent Act one day last week. A great portion of his worldly substance seems to have been devoted to the fair sex. This cannot be Haine

Mr. Sams has just published prints of the King and Queen. The former strikes us as a particularly good likeness, and a very excellent mezzotinto. That of the Queen is somewhat deficient in its lights: they are, however, both fron favourite pictures, and will, we have no doubt, meet with the patrolage of all loyal lovers of art.

Mr. Nodden, the keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell, shot him with a pistol on Thurday, and is in a very precarious state.

Addresses are preparing in every part of England expressive of gratitude for the King's admirable speech to the Prelates.

Mr. RAPHAEL, the new Sheriff, is not a Jew, but a Roman Catholic—he is the first heriff of London who has been of that religion.

They say that Prince LINEN is not to leave so soon as expected.

There were two prize-ights at Andover on Tuesday—the first between GAYNOR and DUCH SAM; they fought for two hours and five minutes. Sam had hisarm broken, and Gaynor was put to bed in a doubtful state. The scond battle was between two gentlemen of the name of Noon and Swift, in which the former was KILLED.

The Duke of Wellington presided at the anniversary Dinner of

the Eastern Dispensary, at the West India Tayeria-Blackwall His reollected, being former occasion. ace was received with enthusiasm, and £900. was collect twice as much as ever was received upon any form

A great Scullers' Match was rowed on Friday, from Westmin A great scatters Maton was rowed on Franky, from weeminster-bridge to Putney, between Campbell and Godfray, for the cham-pionship of the river, which was attended by thousands of spectators. Campbell, who was in excellent condition, won easily: the odds were five and six to one on the winner.

The French papers of Thursday were received at the Morning Post office yesterday morning. Their contents relate chiefly to the elections; 442 were known at Paris, and, according to the Ministerial Journal de Paris, about 328 of them were considered favourable the Just a Milieu. The Quotidinens states that camps are nbout to be established at St. Omer, Luneville, Compeigne, and Vernipiex, near Lyons, the first under the command of General Roguer; the second. Lyons, the first under the command of General Robust; the second, of cavalry, under General Jacquinor and the Duke de Nemoura; and the third under the Duke of Onleans. The German students and the first under the Duke of Orleans. The German students and revolutionists of Berne having issued a violent proclamation, threatening the destruction of the Governments and tyrouts of German transfer of the Governments and the Governments an many, and announcing their intention of marching immediately, in Government have arrested their ringleaders, and officially apprised the Germanic Confederacy of this demonstration. On the 20th the Ministers of the neighbouring States assembled, and delivered, an corps, to the Vorort their ultimata relative to the expulsion of the gn revolutionists that have congregated in Switzerland. The relona journal, El l'apor, states General Robit to have been created Marquis de Casa Robil and Proceres dei Reino. The mysterious embarkation of a female at Brest on board a French ship of war has given rise to various conjectures. By some she is suspected to be Madame Munat, or Hontense Beauhannais; by others a discarded mistress of King Leopoln.

The Bordeaux Indicateur of the 23d confirms the report of a sanguinary action between Zumalacarreguy and General Lorenza on the 18th. The former is said to have marked three leagues beyond Lacumberri to attack his foe, who was proceeding from Pampeluna, to meet Quesada and El Paston, who were advancing from Salvaterra and Villafranca. The result is stated to be unknown, but is believed here to have been the defeat of the Christinos.

Jamaica papers have been received to the 16th ult. They anounce the demise of Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES FULLARTON. C.R. ding his Majesty's 96th Regiment. The island was tranquil but the utmost interest was excited with respect to the approac Session of the Legislature, to commence on the 3d of J would form the most important ever held in the colony.

Don MIGUEL has sailed for Genoa in his Majesty's ship Stag.

It appears from the German papers that the Congress of Ministra at Vienna closed on the 12th, when the fina Protocol was signed at the residence of Prince METTERNICH. It is mentioned in the Augs-burg Gazette that the resolutions of this important Congress are toreceive the assent of the respective Governments before they are promulgated. The same journal alludes to reports on the Exch relative to Turkey; and it is said that British ships of war have appeared off the Dardanelles, which rumour is, however, attributed to a misunderstanding.

On Friday, prizes were adjudged to the undermentioned gentlemen at the General Distribution at King's College:—Theology: Skirow, third year; Christie, Anderdon, Wilson, second year; Ford, Thomss, first year.—Classics: Hardcastle, Giraud, Dasent.—Mathemotics: Mathison, Christic, Rosston, Thomas, Ford. English Literature: Skirrow.—Modern History: Spinks.—Hebrew and Rubbinnical Liberature: Marin Girand.—French Literature: Bodkin.—French Laterature: guage: Smith.—German Language and Literature: Kimpton, Spinks.—Hindostance: Strachey.—In General Proficiency: Class I. Beresford, Christie, Muthison, Wilson; Class H. Beal, Gandel, Innes, Pittman. In the evening part of the Conneil, the Professor, and other gentlemen connected with the College dined at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

The Dramatic License Bill was lost on Friday, in the House of Lords. Contents, 22; Non-contents, 8; Majority, 14.

It is said that our Government intends settling the Falkland Is-

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill stands for a third reading to

Russian influence, it seems, prevails in the Turkish Councils in matters of commerce as well as in political affairs. By letters from Constantinople to the 27th ult. we learn that a decree has lately issued ordering that certain articles of hardware and other British manufactured goods which have hitherto been exported direct from this country are now prohibited, and are henceforth to be received from Russia.—To be sure;—so long as the affairs of this country are directed by the present contemptible knot of imbeciles, so long may we expect to see its interests one by one frittered away.

Pagasynt embarked at Dover for Boulogne on Monday, accompanied by a female, apparently not more than seventeen years of years of age, whose affection for him, according to rumour, has induced let to take a love trip across the water. The friends of the young lady. however, are in pursuit, with the hope of prevailing upon her to return.-Kentish Observer.

In a village not fur from Dunholmne, near Lincoln, the shutter of small house near the road side exhibits the following: MIXTER SOLD HERE," painted thereon in Roman Capitals.

At an auction at Dudley on Wednesday last, attended principally by Iron and Coal-masters, whilst the auctioneer was delaying, probubly in the hope of an addition to the already numerous attends

with three times three .- Worcester Journal. The Duke of Wellington gave a grand Banquet on Wednesday evening at Apsley House to thirty-five personages of note counsels with the University of Oxford. Among the company were—The Earl of Eldon, High Steward of the University; Sir Chafels Earl of Eldon, High Steward of the University; Sir Robert Inglia and Mr. Estcourt, Representation to the University; Sir Robert Inglia and Mr. Estcourt, Representation to the University; Earl Rowert Steward of the University Sir Robert Inglia and Mr. Extra Control of the University Sir Robert In Estcourt, Representatives; the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Rowley; Earl of Rosslyn, Mr. Croker, &c.

of Rosslyn, Mr. Croker, &c.

We find the following in the True Sun of Wednesday:—

We find the following in the True Sun of Wednesday:—

Lord Brougham is generally supposed to have attached himself with great zeal to the cause of the new "Order" into which he had been somewhat unexpectedly admitted. Yet, assuredly, no met of labours so indefatigably to degrade the House of Lords in each of the hading of the support of the

night to exhibit the perfection of aristocratic refinement, in what the Times ture to republish, knowing that nothing is indictable which appears in the columns of the Leading Journal:—
"Talk of 'midnight oil' sad the 'sweat of the brow!' A man might wate all the oil in his cruets, and sweat till he could sweat no longer, and then would have to go to the poor-house, for aught the preemt system would do for him, unless he ingratiated himself with the Minister, and obtained a place."
Our only comment upon the above is (we trust in appropriate phraseology), "Do you call that nothing?" Had any one but a Lord been brought up to a police-office for the use of such language sta Tom and Jerry shop the Magistrate's first question would have them, "Pray, Sir, are you a Member of the Unions?" And the report of the case, in the Papers, would of course have been headed, "Vulgarity of a Trades' Unionst."

The German papers contain some interesting information relative to the affairs of the East. The Augsburg Gazette states that great squared in the Divan, in consequence of the suspicions entertained by the Porte of the intentions of the French and English Governments, and the late movements of their naval forces. Other Governments, and the late movements of their naval proces. Office accounts from Constantinople positively affirm that war between the Southan and his Egyptian vassal, Mehemed All, must inevitably ensue, as the latter refuses to pay his promised tribute.

Among the Peers who voted on Monday last for the second reading of the Sewish and Leinster, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Radnor, Lords Brougham, Holland, Denman, Stourton, Suffield, Bexley, and Calthorpe. Among the proxies were those of the Duke of Sussex, the Marquises of Wellesley and Anglesey, and the Bishop of

A gin plante of more than ordinary splendour is erecting at the corner of St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials. This superb temple, dedicated to the gin Moloch, is to be surmounted by a pagoda, similar to those which ornament (or as some think disfigure) the Pavilion at Brighton.

It is amusing to see the name of Joseph Bonaparte among the It is amount to see the name of JOSEPH HONAPARTE among the stewards for the dinner to be given to Mina, who became the ideal of his countrymen in consequence of his determined opposition to Joseph's pretensions as Sovereign. Who could have anticipated such a circumstance in 1810?—Scotsman.

The accounts from Greece say that it was apprehended disturb-saces would again break out in that country, the Maniotes having expressed their determination to resist, by force of arms, the execu-tion of the order of the Greek Government for the destruction of he ancient forts in that province.

Beaun, June 15.-Preparations are making at the Palace of the Duke of CUMBERLAND for the reception of his Royal Highness, who is expected from London before the middle of July.

Mr. O'CONNOR has given notice of a motion in favour of Messrs. GRANT and BELL of the True Sun, now incarcerated for following the example of Lord FITZWILLIAM and Master BROUGHAM.

A ROYAL BORE.—From the Bengal papers we bearn that the King of Ava, his Queen and Court, and indeed the country generally, were engaged in a grand public entertainment, which was to last 49 days, on the occasion of the only child of the Royal pair having her can bored.—King William the Fourth has his ears bored every day with the advice of his Ministers-a ceremony which has lasted much longer than that of AVA.

The Irish papers notice a plan set on foot by certain of the Romish Priests for the purpose of hocussing the Ministerial Commission now boots to commence its sever years' peregrinations and investigations.—In Wexford, it appears (and not alone in that county,) the priests have sleady begun to withdraw the children of Catholic parents; so that when the Commissioners arrive they will find Protestant schools with plenty of funds but no children; and Catholic schools with plenty of children but no funds; and the inference they are expected to draw is, that there is a superfluity, a "surplus," on one side, a great want on the other.

The Cork Constitution publishes the following letter from a corre spondent in Fermoy, dated June 17:-

**Sponders in Fermoy, dated June 17:—

"I was greatly surprised to day on seeing an outside car coming into town, with a venerable looking old gentleman and two Indies siting at one side, and the other side occupied by Policemen holding markets in their hands, and a manuted Policeman riding behind I certainly thought the gentleman and Indies were being conveyed to so, until I saw them alight in Mr. Rontsnov's livery yard, and go not the hotel, and the policemen walk about. On inquiry I found that the said gentleman has been obliged to keep a number of Policemen round his person for the last twelve months to protect him from assassination!! What a delightful state of society this met.

must be.) "Seasing the constitution, is quite unique. The above incident, observes the Constitution, is quite unique. No other country under heaven is there, we believe, which could mush much a scene. Only think, reader, of a gentleman, and that gudenan a Clergyman (for our correspondent has supplied us with Church of England and persecuted Clergyman of the Established Church of England and Ireland, unable to venture abroad, in the by the female normhers of his family! Truly, the "age of chivalry" shows. What that is which has succeeded, it is unnecessary here to specify.

TER DUDLEY ADDRESS TO THE KING.—We, the undersigned, for Majesty's leyal and dutiful subjects, being Magistrates, Clergy, Sankers, and others, inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood fudley, ardently desirous of testifying our faithful allegiance to four Majesty, humbly presume to express our warmest gratitude for much-admired declaration which your Majesty has graciously addescended to make in bahalf of the United Church of England scended to make in behalf of the United Church of England d Ireland—a Church founded on Scriptural truth, that claims our moted attachment; and being tolerant, as it is pure, merits the per even of those who conform not with its ritual and service. The state Church may the Almighty Governor of Nations continue to approach ead," in health, peace, and long preserve your Majesty "its own Liturgy, we beseech Him, the King of Kings, who has under Saidance the hearts both of Princes and People, to keep your deay steadfast in the faith it promulgates; and forgiving its emics, who threaten its weal, to bless them and turn their hearts.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

W. Goodchild, B.A. of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has

been appointed Second Master of the Grammar School, Yarmouth, Norfolk.

The Rev. Precentor Lowe, Commissary of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, has instituted the Rev. Henny Henny, LLB, to the Rectory of Stoke Rivers, Devon, on his own petition, vacuant by the death of the Rev. Charles Hiern, the last Incumbent.

The Rev. Edwand Brown, M.A. to the Vicarage of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Edwards, the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Robert William Newman, of Mannhead, Esq., and William John Denne, of Doctors' Commons, London, Esq., true partrons for this turn.

The Rev. John Athanasius Herring Laffer, B.A. to the Vicarage of St. Genny's, Cornwill, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Tobias Furneaux.

The Rev. Farners Gregory to the Vicarage of Mallyan, Cornwall, vacant by the death of Thomas Lovell Bluet, Clerk, the last Incumbent, on the colletion of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Blenthemsen, on the colletion of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Blenthemsen, on the colletion of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Blenthemsen, on the colletion of the Cornwill, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Hobson.

The Rev. Stephen Creves has been presented to the Rectory of Wigginton, near York, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Deathry, pairon, the Lord Caancellor.

The Rev. EDWIN HOTHAM, to the Vicarage of South Cave, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. Creyke; patron, H. G. Barnard, Esq.

At a numerous meeting of the Justices of the Pence for the City and Liberty of Westminster, held at the Session House, on Friday the

by the resignation of the Rev. S. Creyke; patron, H. G. Barnard, Land an imperous meeting of the Justices of the Pence for the City and Liberty of Westminster, held at the Session House, on Friday the the 27 inst., the Rev. Gronar Henny Hing, A.M., curate of St. Anne's Westminster, was, by a very large majority, elected Chaplain to the New Prison, Tothill-fields.

OBITURY.

The Rev. John Mare Wood, M.A. Vicar of Stottenden, in the county of Salop, and diorece of Herdrod, in he 53d, vicar of Stottenden, in the county of Salop, and diorece of Herdrod, in he 53d, vicar of Stottenden, in the county of Salop, and diorece of Herdrod, in he 53d, vicar of Stottenden, in the county of Salop, The Rev. John Frankin Salire, 3d, A. Rector of Beauchampton, Bucks, and formerly Fellow of Caine College, Cambridge, aged 43.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 25.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. C. Whitcombe and Rev. J. M. Chanter, Griel.—Masters of Arts: Rev. C. Whitcombe and Rev. J. M. E. Well, Fellow of Newford, and Rev. J. Evans, Queen's Lincoln; E. Well, Fellow of Newford, william Burnett was admitted Scholar of New College.

Chanter, Oriel.—Inchelors of Arts: Rec. W. Kemble, Lincoln; H. E. Wall, Fellow of New coll: and Rec. J. Evans, Queen's.

June 27.—I vesterday Mr. William Burnett was admitted Scholar of New College.

In a congregation holden this day, the Rev. Francis Stonehewer Newbold, Head Master of Macclesfield School, and late Fellow of Bruseuness, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

In the list of Graduates admitted ad eundem on the morning of the Othiust. the following name should have been inserted:—The Rev. C. Jeffreson, M.A. of Pembroke coll. Cambridge.

CAMBRIDAE, June 28.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Select Preachers—each for the month to which his name is affixed:—1834: November, Rev. H.J. Rose, Trin. coll.; December, Rev. W. J. Walker, Queen's coll. 1835: January, Rev. Mr. Lawson, St. John's coll.; February, Rev. Mr. Ward, Trin. coll.; March, Rev. T. Dale, Corpus Christi coll.; April, Rev. H. Howarth, St. John's coll.; May, Rev. Prof. Scholefield, Trin. coll.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—The Term closed on Thursday. Michaelmas Term commences Saturday evening, the 25th of October. Compositions for the English Prize to be delivered at the teginning of Michaelmas Term. Subject—"The constitution of Rome from the time of Servius Tullius to the beginning of the first Punic war." Annual Examination of Classes, June 18, 1834.—I. Cundill, Garnett, Pollard.—2. Bird, Gibson, Hick, Price.—3. Errington, Stoker, Wright.—4. Christie Harrison, Pratt, Raymond.—5. Cuwen, Headlam, Hills, Robinson, Siddons, Stephenson, Varker.—6. Skinner, Fra. Thompson, Watson, Wilson.—7. Brenett, Elliot, Griffith, Humble, Short, Treacy.—8. Faulds, Fenwick, Heriot, Marshall.—9. Erskine, Hodgson, Maddison, Murray.—10. Legutd, M. Thompson, F.B. Thompson.—Ferguson. Ægrotat. Easterby, Howard.

MISCELLAKEOUS.

Marshall.—9. Erskine, Hodgson, Maddison, Murray.—10. Legard, M. Thompson, P.B. Thompson. Ferguson. Ægrotat. Easterby, Howard.

Miscellaneous. Ægrotat. Easterby, Howard.

The Lord Bishop of Bristot has removed from Park-place, Bristol, to Rodney House, Clifton. We regret to state that his Lordship remains much indisposed.

The annual meeting of the Frome District Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and for the Propigation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held on Thursday in the National School-room; and in the evening a sermon was preached at St. Peter's Church, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, by the Rev. J. Cenning and J. Cenning and School-room; and in the evening a sermon was preached at St. Peter's Church, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, by the Rev. J. Cenning St. Stafford, waited upon the Rev. Thomas Houssay, Intelligence of Stafford, waited upon the Rev. Thomas Houssay, Intelligence of the Church of the Advisory of

their ancient Cathedral, found last week the Ioulear coffin of Bishop Bitton, who died in 1807. Near the bones of the finger was discovered a supphire ring set in gold, in the centre of which is engraved a hand with the two fore fingers extended in the attitude of benediction.

The inhabitants of Modbury have transmitted the Rev. William Stackhours, of Trehane, near Truro, an elegant silver salver, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem entertained for him by his late parishioners, and of their gratitude for the exemplary, faithful, and efficient manner in which he discharged his pastoral and social duties amongst them during the lengthened period of thirty-six years.

Boatawan Santha.—We learn from the Edinburgh Observer that the Reverend Boatswain is on a cruise to the north, converting the modern Athenians, whom he does not fail to perplex. He has a black and a white orphan boy as deacons, for the support of whom he sends round the hat after each oration. He preneded on the Calton and Castle Hills, and on the Earthen Mound, with a large blue flag suspended over his head, on which was inscribed. "Bethed M. C.," these letters indicating "Marine Chapel." He also were a small figure of a union jack on each shoulder. "His oratory," says the Observer, "seems to be of a popular kind, and interspersed with numerous anecdotes and illustrations, principally naval."

A Roman Catholic Chapel has been erected at Weobley, Hertford-shire.—The first stone of a Roman Catholic Chapel was laid in Bangor, Carnarvonshire, last week. This is the first edifice consecrated to Roman Catholic worship that has been commenced in that district of North Woles since the period of the Reformation—At the late anniversary of the London Hibernian Society, the Rev. H. Srowell, after alluding to the increase of Roman Catholics, mentioned this remarkable anaedote: "A friend of mine happened to meet a member of the Roman Catholic Church—a peaceful man to —on the bridge at Mannehester, soon after the Emmeripation Bill was passed, and saked him

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

In the Consol market there was some heaviness until yesterday, when the market slightly radilied, and at the close this afternoon the price was 92% %.

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The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Borough Bill was continued till four o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at ten minutes past four o'clock. The House at this time was very full of Peers, and the space below the bar, and around the throne, was crowded with Members of the House of Commons. Earl Grey entered the House shortly afterwards. The gallery was crowded to exceed the House shortly afterwards. The gallery was crowded to exceed the Morning Post, be brought to the bar.

Mr. Payne having appeared at the bar,
The Lord Chancellor said—1s your name Thomas Payne?

Mr. Payne—1t is, my Lord.

Lord Chancellor—Are you the printer of the Morning Post newspape?

Lord Chancellor—Are you the printer of the catually.

Mr. Payne—I am nominally the printer, but not actually.

Lord Chancellor—Is your name registered at the Stamp-office

rinter?
Mr. Payne—Yes, my Lord; it is generally the practice to register no name as printer and publisher.
Lord Chuncellor—Are you a proprietor of the paper?
Mr. Payne—No, my Lord.
Lord Chuncellor—You say you are nominally the printer, but not cually. Have you any controll over what articles appear in the aper?

actually. Have you any control over what arcicles appear in the paper?

Mr. Payne said he exercised no discretion, or had any controul over articles that were inserted in the Morning Past. He knew nothing of them until they appeared. His whole business was to publish the paper when printed, and he could not prevent the insertion of any article whatever.

The Lord Chancellor—You have answered the questions very wholes he Editor? Mr. Payne, who superintends the Morning Part Wholes he Editor?

Who is the Editor?

Mr. Payne—A gentleman of the name of Peedlestone, my Lord. The Lord Chancellor—Is he here?

Mr. Payne—I do not know. I have not seen him. The Lord Chancellor—Is Mr. Peedlestone the person who superintends the management of the paper, and exercises a controul over the articles to be inserted?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my Lord.

The Lord Chancellor—Now I am about to ask you a question, but before I do so I caution you that it is optional whether you answer it or not.

or not.

Mr. Payne—I wish to speak the truth.

Mr. Payne—I wish to speak the truth.

Lord Chancellor—No doubt of it. Now did you know of the article which appeared in the Morning Post yesterday, and which this House has pronounced a breach of privilege, before it was inserted?

Mr. Payne—I did not, my Lord. I never see any article before it inserted.

Mr. Payne—I did not, my Lord. I never see any article before it is inserted.
Lord Chancellor—What time did you know of it?
Mr. Payne—Not until I read it in the paper.
Lord Chancellor—Do you always rend the paper?
Mr. Payne—Not always. (A laugh.) Sometimes I have not time.
Lord Chancellor—Then the House is to understand that you do not print the paper, you do not correct it, you have no discretion over the articles which appear, and, in fact, have no other charge over it than publishing?
Mr. Payne—Certainly, my Lord. I know nothing of its contents until it appears to the world.
Lord Chancellor—Where does Mr. Peedlestone live—is it in London?

mill it appears to the world.

Lord Chancellor—Where does Mr. Peedlestone live—is it in London?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my Lord, but I do not know exactly where.

Lord Chancellor—Is it in London?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my Lord, and he comes to the office every day except Saturday.

By Earl Grey—Mr. Peedlestone is the Editor?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my Lord. And in answer to other questions by his Lordship, Mr. Payne said he never saw or knew any thing of the article complained of until the paper was published.

The Lord Chancellor directed Mr. Payne to withdraw. His Lordship then said Mr. Payne had acknowledged that he was the registered printer and publisher. It was clear, however, that he had no discretion over articles inserted in the paper, therefore, although technically guilty, he was not morally. His (the Lord Chancellor's) object was, to bring before their Lordships the real author of the article, and after the committal of such a gross breach of privilege, he thought it was bad taste to aggravate it by another article, in the way it had been done, in the Moraing Post of that day. Under the circumstances, however, of Mr. Payne's case, he hoped his Noble Friend would move that he be discharged.

Earl Grey said he had no objection to Mr. Payne being discharged, for it was clear he knew nothing of the article before it was published. As the name of the person who superintended the insertion of articles in the paper had been given up, he certainly thought he ought to be called to the bar of the House, to give an account of his conditions and the paper had been given up, he certainly thought he ought to be called to the bar of the House, to give an account of his conditions and the conditions and he are not Monday next.

Lord Brougham said he should take it as a personal favour, to

clear in the person was supermeened the macrition of articles in the paper had been given up, he certainly thought he ought to be called to the bar of the House, to give an account of his conduct. He should therefore move that that person should be called to the bar on Monday next.

Lord Brougham said he should take it as a personal favour to himself, if the proceedings upon one part of the case to which allusion had been made went no lurther.

The Duke of Wellington said that whether or not the Noble and Learned Lord had given the advice which had been attributed to him, he did not see that it was any libel on the Noble and Learned Lord to state it. To constitute a breach of privilege it was necessry that there should be some imputation of grossly improper conduct.

The Lord Chancellor then put the conduct a the Time.

order.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, that Thomas Peedleone (the Editor) should be ordered to attend the House on Monday
ext, which was agreed to.

It was also ordered that Thomas Payne, the publisher of the
forming Post, should be discharged.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Morning Post, should be discharged.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Madame Malibran has recently entered into an engagement with the Milan Opera for five years. According to its tenor, she receives a house, a table with six covers, an equipage, and 14,000l.

At the Westminster Sessions, on Friday, James Stewart, a man respectably dressed, was convicted on two separate indictments of stealing hats from the committee-rooms of the House of Commons, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the present owner of Hafod, has, since the purchase of the estato, conferred much benefit on the town of Aberystwith. He has suggested many improvements so valuable and palpable that their beneficial tendency must strike the most casual observer; but above all, he has set a noble example by subscribing the munificent sum of one thousand pounds towards building a pier, enlarging the harbour, &c. His Grace has been followed by the Earl of Lisburne 5001, Col. Powell 5001, &c.—Chester Cour.

Two most revolting murders were perpetrated in the county of Tipperary on Saturday. A young man, on his return to Killennule from Cashel, was way-inid by four ruffians, who beat him in such a dreadful manner with pick-axes and stones, that he expired under the infliction. A youth who accompanied him was also attacked, and suffered severely. An old man, the father of the former, went in search of his son in the evening, and when a short distance from his home, was assailed and murdered. The miscreants, in their savage ferocity, beat out the old man's eyes! On Sunday an inquest was held, and a verdict of "Willful Murder against some persons unknown," was returned.

An inquest on the body of Noon, the victim of the late contest, was taken on Wednesday, before the Coroner for the borough of Andover, when a verdict of Manslaughter was returned against all the surviving parties.

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For the Week ending June 21.									
Per Imperial Qr.	Average of last Six Weeks. 7d Wheat. 47s 7d Rye 33s 24								
Wheat 48s 10d Ryc 32s	7d Wheat. 47s 7d Rye 33s 24								
Onts 24s 3d Pease 41s	0d Outs 21s 11d Pense 38s 7d								
Duty on Foreign \ Wheat 39a	Bd Oats 15a 3d Beans 16a 9d 10d Rye 19s 9d Pease 14s 0d								
finding Ibe	out the tree to the surfict section to								

On the 24th inst., at Kensworth Yucarage, the lady of the Rev. I. Gamenon, of a daughter.

On the 27th April, at Corin, the lady of Captain Sandham, Royal Enginers, of a som—On the 25th inst., at Morville House, Warwickshire, Mrc Charles Land a som—On the 23th inst., at Broom Farm, Teddington, the lady of Charles disc, of a som—On the 23th inst., at Romania Nazing, Essex, the lady of Fred. Bury, Esq., of a som, On the 23th inst., in Counsant's Nazing, day of William Henry Sewton, Esq., of a daughter—On the 20th inst., in Counsant's Nazing, and the Hon. Mrs. Woedmass, lady of Charles Woodmass, Esq., of a som—On the 23th inst., in Wardens, lady of Charles Woodmass, Esq., of a som—On the 23th inst. in Upper Harley-street, the lady of William Butteends Bayley, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED

—On the 25th inst., in Upper Harley-street, the lady of William Buttered Bavley, Eq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at 8t. Mary's, Bryunston-square, Licent-Colonel De Lay Grans, M.P., for Westminster, to Josette, reliet of Philip Hughes, Eq., of the Hononrable East India Company's service, and daughter to the late Colonel Robert Aristhants.

On the 24th inst., at Edghaston, by the Rev. W. F. Hook, the Rev. Berleit of Clarke, Rector of Northdeld, WorcesterStire, fourth son of the late Majordemal Sir William Clarke, Bart., to Agnes Mary, youngest daughter of Dr. John Edstone—On the 24th inst., at X Wappenham Church, Northamptonshire, Bart. John Henry Oldrid, A.B., Minister of Gawcott, Bucks, to Euphemia, electhograph of the 18th inst., at X Wappenham Church, Northamptonshire, Bart. John Henry Oldrid, A.B., Minister of Gawcott, Bucks, to Euphemia, electhograph of the 18th inst., at X Wappenham Church, Northamptonshire, Bart. of the William Church, Store of the Rev. Thomas Swott, A.M., Revier of Wappenham—of the 24th inst., at Wappenham, Rector of Wappenham, electhograph of the William Church, Store of the William Maletan, Store of the New York, A.M., Revier of Wappenham, electhograph of December of the 18th Inst., at 18th Inst., and 18

Basingstoke—On the 26th inst., at Esher, St. Itemy Peters.

Basingstoke—On the 26th inst., at Esher, St. Itemy Peters.

George Brown, Esq., formerly a Member of Council at Bombay.

On the 18th of January last, at Chieft.

On the 28th inst. at Kew, Elizabeth Townsend Alton.

On the 28th inst. at Kew, Elizabeth Townsend Alton.

On the 28th inst., at Kew, Elizabeth Townsend Alton.

America—On the 19th inst., at Kinsell Lodge, Vorbine heretofore a Propriaty year of his age, John Penn, Esq., Governor of Portion heretofore a Propriaty year of his age, John Penn, Esq., Governor of Portion heretofore a Propriaty year of his age, John Penn, Esq., Governor of Portion heretofore a Propriaty year of his age, John Penn, Esq., Governor of Portion heretofore a Propriaty year of his age, John Penn, Esq., in the 79th year of Pennsylvania, in the America—On the 19th inst., at Elizabeth Lodge, Vorbinic Killen, his of Pennsylvania, in the 27th year of the 19th inst., and the 19th year of her age—On the 28th william France, Hart., baving only survived the death of her third and had surviving France, Bart., having only survived the death of her third and had surviving France, Rart., having only survived the death of her third and had surviving France, Bart., having only survived the death of her third and had surviving France, Rart., having only survived the death of her third and last surviving France, Bart., having only survived the death of her third and last surviving France, Bart., having only survived the death of her third and last surviving France, Bart., having only survived the death of her third and last surviving France, Bart., having only survived the death of her third and last surviving France, Bart., having only survived the death of h

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JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 708.

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1834.

Price 7d.

WOLL XIV.—No. 708.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow evening will be performed the 'tragedy of HAMLET'. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff, will be performed the 'tragedy of HAMLET'. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff, will brick John, and THE SLEGGE DRIVER.—On Tuesday, The Way keep Him. Lovemore, Mr. Vandenhoff. With Uncle John, Rural Felicity, on Wednesday, My Wife's Mother. With Uncle John, Rural Felicity, and other Enterialments.—On 'Thorstay, Shakspeare's Tragedy of Coriolanus. Caim Marchan, Caim Marcha

The Siderion of PICTL ARGAY.

The Mad Gracious Majesty, the most Noble the Marquess or a committee Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., is OPEN daily from Ten in the morn the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., is OPEN daily from Ten in the morning until Six in the evering.—Admission, I. Catalogue, M. Cata

Section of MY SOLL; written by Miss Costein; ine anison by ones Wollerton
BERTLE GALES; composed by Sir J. Stevenson
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BERTLE GALES; composed by Sir J. Stevenson
Land Birtle Gale
BERTLE GALES; composed by Sir J. Stevenson
BERTLE GALE
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BASTE AW BOY (Prize Gire). Dr. Smith

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Supponies and Accompaniments, by HENRY R. BISHOP?

Prise 15s.—Containing
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REFIGURE OF THE MESSAGE PATON AUGUST AND AUGUST OF THE MESSAGE PATON AUGUST OF THE MES

SUNDAY, JULLY 6, 1834.

GRISPS BENEFIT, NEXT THURDAY, and her first appears ance in Bellian's Opera of LA SONNAMBULA.—1. ANDREWS, 100 A

DRIVATE TUTOR.—A VACANCY for a PUPIL is now open open in the Family of a martied CLRRGYMAN, residing eleven miles from London, the number of whose Pupils is limited to five or six. He can offer the most satisfactory references to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been with him.—Letters to be directed for the Rev. H. F., to the one of Mr. and the pupils of the pupils is the pupils of the

IDDLESEA HOSPILAIR, bilt July, 1834—A SERMON WALE

be preached on SUNDAY NEXT, the 13th July, at ST. PANCRAS
CHURCH, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of EXETER, for the BENEETT of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Service will commence at 11 of Clock.

ALEX. SHEDDEN, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY—Incorporated
by Royal Charter—No. 24, Sulfolkstreet, Pall Mall Rast.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the
Society has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY the 16th day of JULY instant, at
the British Coffee House, Cockspurstreet, Charing Cross.

The Chair will be taken at FOUR c'clock precisely.

CHARLES M. WILLICH, Secretary.

AND LIFE. ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 2d July, 1834.—
Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the
Proprietors will be held at the Society's Office, No. 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on
THURSDAY, the 17th day of JULY instant, at Eleven oclock in the Forenous
precisely, for the purpose of confirming, if thought fit, the two Resolutions
assed at the General Meeting of the Proprietors held on the 2th day of June
last.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, Actuary.

ESSRS. MILES and EDWARDS feel themselves called uponto inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are not in the slightest
degree connected with another House in Oxford-street assuming the same annue,
and that their OXLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near

CARPETS—SOFA and TOLLETTE CARPETS—LAPWORTH

and that their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Carvandish-squares.

CARPETS—SOFA and TOILETTE CARPETS—I.APWORTH and RILEW have just received some most beautiful and curious French Carpets, adapted to these purposes. Also, several TOURNAY CARPETS, of large dimensions, which they can offer decided bargains. A very choice assortment of the Royal Velvet and Saxony Carpet, of the most splendid and unique designs. An extensive Stock of Brussels Carpets of the inter labric, which they can still supply on former terms. Persian and Bengal Carpets, India Matting, &c.—Warchouse, 19, 0fd Bond street.

large dimensions, which they can offer decided bargains. A very choice as-outment of the Royal Velevet and Saxony Carpet, of the most splendid and unique designs. An extensive Stock of Brussels Carpets of the first Jabric, which they can still supply on former terms. Persian and Bengal Carpets, India Matting, &c.—Warehouse, 19, 01d Bond street.

POYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Nos. 1 and 2 of a new-personance, with TWO LARGE ENGRAVINGS—the Ornestra and Royal Volume of the MIRROR contains a Concise Description of these memorable Personances, with TWO LARGE ENGRAVINGS—the Ornestra and Royal William (1998) and the Concise Description of these memorable by the Concise of the Concise o

requested that whoever may be disposed so negociate for the purchase will and their real names and addresses, directed to D.D., care of Mr. Hookham, Old lond-street.

THE GREATEST COMFORT to the FEET is SOFT LEATHER—W. GINGELL, of No. 101, Quadrant, Regent-street, six doors from Vigo-street, prepares and makes BOOTS and SHOES of BUCKSKIN, impervious to water, in a superior manner, which has goined him the patronage of the street of the properties of the properties of the street of the st

pirks ordinairement donnes pour tes vins microcus.

In de six houtefelles.—Seaddresser chez George Boyle, Bureau du Court Guide, 210, Regent-street.

MERTANT and GENUINE STOCK of FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.—The attention of Houses interested in French Wines, and to the Public, is invited to the entire remaining STOCK of CLARETS, which has been entrusted to our DISPOSAL by William Ward, Esq., 50, Lothbury, acting in behalf of the late firm of Win. Eade, Bell and Co., of Bordenux, whose high reputation as shippers of pure and genuine Wines, for more than fifteen year, is in behalf of the late firm of Win. Eade, Bell and Co., of Bordenux, whose high reputation as shippers of pure and genuine Wines, for more than fifteen year, is with the standard of the standard of



TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, July 1.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliamet roungs of Chatham: 6. S. Byng, Esp., in the room of W. L. Maherty, S. ho has accepted the offices of one of the Commissionerself, his Majesty's Classo DELLARATIONS OF INSOLVANCY.

J. J. EVANS, St. Neo's, Huntingdonshire, apothebary—D. DYBALL, Cridge, oil and colournum.

BANKRIPTS.

J. J. EVANS, St. Neot's, Huntingtonshire, apotheray—D. DYBALL, Cambridge, oil and colectiqua.

AMXRIPTS.

T. SMITH, Ekgware-road, how. Mt. Belle, Albermanbury—S. BRADV, Ringston-upon Thumes, Survey, grocker. Att. Sterny, Wellington-street, Southward—H. AETHER, Garlick-hill, City, wholesale stationer. Att. Holmes, Saverpool-street—T. DODSON, St. Paul's Church-yard, City, needle-manufacturer. Atts. Loffy and Co. King-street, Cheapoide—R. PITMAN, Park-lane, Piccadilly, saddler. Atts. Hall and Co., Salters's-hall—H. WAITS, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stanford-hire, stationer. Att. Tellyer, Shelton; Pelie, Odd Brood-street, London—C. P. LUMB, Leeds—Commission-agent. Atts. Battye and Co. Chartysis, carver and gilder. Atts. Jones, Cresby-square, Bisbopsquare-street, London; Najor, Leeds—E. W. HOOPER, Leanington Frore, Warrying, carver and gilder. Atts. Jones, Cresby-square, Bisbopsquare-street, London—V. Atts. Marker, Atts. Marker, M. C. W. Sinestow and Co. Temple, London; Bather, Liverpool-, ship-chandler. Atts. Blacktock and Co. Temple, London; Bather, Liverpool-, ship-chandler. Atts. Blacktock and Co., Temple, London; Bather, Liverpool-, ship-chandler. Atts. Blacktock and Co., Temple, London; Bather, H. P. CHUTS, Romer, St. Marker, W. L. Lee, L. L. London, W. A. FULLERTON, Liverpool, anariner. Atts. Messrs. Helder, Clement's Inn, Leadon; Walker, White-heven—P. 10UGHIN, Liverpool, joiner. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Frodeham, Liverpool.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown-office, July 4.—Members returned to zerve in this present Parliament.—
Borough of Finskun: Thomas Slingely Duncombe, Eq., in the room of the Bight Hon. Robert Grant, who has accepted the office of Governor of Bombay—
Burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inversary, Kintore, and Peterhead: Asdrew
Leith Hay, Esq., jun, of Rannes.
[This Gazette contains an Order in Conneil directing the Glamorganshire Assizes to be held in the springs at Swannes, and in the summer at Cardiff.]

T. BOWE, Greet highest the Swannes, and in the summer at Cardiff.]

T. BOWE, Greet highest, Lincold's June-Odd Program Cardiff.

T. BOWE, Greet highest, Lincold's June-Odd Program Cardiff.

G. SUTTON, New-street, Borough-road, builder. Att. Thompson, St. Mildred's-court, Poulty—H. PRIOR, Lugdet-hill, stationer. Atts. Lake and
Co., Lincolu's Inn.—R. HOLDEN, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, ironbusiness. Att. Thompson, Liverpool; Norris and Co., Great Ormondestreet———
BOUNT aguare. Atta. Thompson, Liverpool; Norris and Co., Great Ormondestreet———
BOUNT aguare. Atta. Thompson, Liverpool; Norris and Co., Great Ormondestreet———
BOUNT aguare. Atta. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane; Clough, Huddeerfield—P. H.

DANIEL. Razees, Iso-bury, Herefordshire, cider-merchant. Atts. Hill, Worscher; Beste, Son, and Collison, New Inn.—J. DAVENPORT, Nantwich,
Checking, Shoe-manufacturer. Atts. Hilditch, Calthorp-street; McClure, Nantwich,
William Commission, Marching, Marchand, Bourden, Burningham,—T. CHAMBERL, Brantingham, Distribution.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

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PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—At five o'clock, after some petitions had been presented, Lord Greet rose and moved that Mr. Bittleston should be called to the bar. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Bittleston immediately appeared, attended by the Usher of the Black Rod. In reply to the questions put to him by the Lord Crancellor, Mr. Bittleston strated that he was the Editor of the Morning Past, and that the article which appeared in that Paper on Friday morning, and which had excited their Lordships displeasure, was inserted with his knowledge and sanction, and that the could have prevented its insertion had be been so disposed. To the question whether he was the author of it, or if not who was, Mr. Bittleston declined to answer. Upon his doing so, Lord Dennan moved that Mr. Bittleston be immediately taken into custody. The Lord Chancellor, as a presonal favour to himself, requested that Mr. Bittleston beliamediately taken into custody. The Lord Chancellor, as a presonal favour to himself, requested that Mr. Bittleston beliamediately taken into custody of the Black Rod.—The Bribery at Relections Prevention Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansbowne.

Trassays.—Petitions praying protection for the Established Church were presented.—The Justices in Boroughs Bill went through Committee.—The Glasgow Lottery A boltion Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.—Lord Wynron presented in petition from Mr. Bittleston, of the Morning Past, who was taken into custody on Monday for the breach of privilege. After a short discussion, the consideration of the Morning Past, who was taken into custody on Monday for the breach of privilege. After a short discussion, the consideration of the Morning Past, who was taken into custody on Monday for the breach of privilege. After a short state of Ireland, moved the renewal of the Coercion Bill, which was accordingly introduced and read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday.

Wednesday.—Agreat nu

Bisenssion, the consideration of the product of the state of Ireland, moved the renewal of the Coercion Bill, which was scoordingly introduced and read a first time, and the second reading lixed for Friday.

Wednesday,—A great number of petitions were again presented for the better observance of the Sabbath, and for protection to the Established Church.—The petition of the Editor of the Morning Post was taken into consideration. After a reprimend from the Lond Changeton, the petitioner was discharged on payment of the fees.—A conversation of some interest took place on the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, which was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Tuesday next.—The Pensions and Civil Offices Bill was read a second time.—The Report of the Select Committee on the Scotch Entail Bill was brought up and agreed to, and copies ordered to be sent to the Judges in Scotland.

Trunsnay.—The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Borough Bill was closed on the part of Mr. Harrison, and the further proceedings were postponed till Wednesday next.—Secural petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church.—The Report of the Securities (Ireland) Bill was brought up and ordered to be printed, with certain amendments.—The Lond Cty according in presenting a petition for the repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers, expressed himself in favour of the removal of the impost.

Frinay.—The Earl of Wickney presented a petition from the subscribers of the London and Westminster Bank in favour of the Edit of Banketon Bill was read a third time and placed.—Barl Gary more the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill Church and the school of the Second Company of the Company.—The Dunham expressed his earnest dissent to the Agitator. Earl Gary of the Second Reading of the Irish Coercion Bill Church and Bill was read a third time and placed.—Barl Gary more the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill Church and Bill Church Church

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONPAY.—At the morning sitting an immense number of petitions favour of the Established Church were presented.

At the evening sitting Lord Althour, in reply to Mr. Wilks, said the could not name ties time for the second reading of the Church sees Bill.—Mr. P. Troyson, in answer to Mr. Gnore, said that he und proceed with the Customs Bill on Wednesday.—Mr. Connits, gave notice of his intention to bring the subject of prizabiling under the notice of the House.—The Tithes (Irridau) Bill spostponed till Friday, after some discussion, on a motion of Mr. Connits.—that it be road a second time that day six months.—The add Act (Iralad) Annual Hill went through Committee after of divisions on some of the danses.—The Compsion Fields Exchange of the House Bill, and Central Criminal Court Bill at Hough Committees.

Cuerday.—Mr. Littleffon, in reply to Mr. Shiel, said that the

Hill, the London Port Dues Bill, and Central Criminal Court Bill went through Committees.

Tuesday.—Mr. Littlefon, in reply to Mr. Shiel, said that the Government had the subject of the distress in Ireland under consideration. Mr. Shiel said he should move for an Address to his Majesty to apply some remedy for the pressure.—The Poor Laws Amendment Bill was rend a third time, after a long discussion, by a majority of 187 against 30. After some clauses had been added by way of riders the Bill was passed.—Mr. Buxrow's motion was granted that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he woulded pleased to give directions to the Governors of all British Colonies to protect the natives in all their rights, and leave them to the free exercise of the Christian religion.

Westerned and The Ministry upon the subject of the Coercion Bill, as he believed the measure introduced by Earl Grey in the Lords were more against the measure introduced by Earl Grey in the Lords.

The Registry of Birth Bill went through Committee.—The House, poor the motion of Mr. P. Tromson, reserved itself into Committee

on the Customs' Acts. The Right Hon. Gentleman then enumerated various articles on which it was the intention of Government to reduce the duty—currants, ruisina, and prunes, one-half—a sacrifice of 150,000. The export duty on coal was to be reduced; the import on foreign books to 21. 10s.; of olive oil, from eight guineas to four; and further reduction on various small articles. The Hight Hon tentleman would not include barilla; and Mr. Youwe observed that Holland had not manifested any disposition to enter into terms of reciprocity. Mr. P. Tromson said he would furnish a schedule of the reductions.—The House afterwards went into Committee on the Thirty-estates dimission Bill. Sir G. Munay made some observations, also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle as source of schism. The Stringle as source of schism. The Stringle as objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to its principle as a source of schism. The Stringle also objected to the schism of the Origin up, when the House divided—for the bringing up the report 30; against it?. The Bill the report to the bringing up the report 30; against it?. The Bill the schism and

rejected without a division.—M. I. Attwood then rose to make his motion on the Currency, but had not proceeded far in his observations when the House was counted out.

Friday.—At the morning sitting, Mr. Roebuck presented a petition from Cheltenham praying for a remission of the sentence passed on the proprietors of the Tree Sun.

At the evening sitting the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill.—Mr. Littleyn moved a resolution to the effect that the Commissioners certify to the Treesury on the 1st of November in each year the amount of deficiency should be made good out of the Comsolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and that the Ecclesinatical Commissioners should make good out of the prepetuity purchase fund so much of the sums so advanced a shall be required.—Mr. Littleyn, in reply to inquiry, said that the difference to be made up out of the Consolidated Fund, or otherwise, would be at least 100,000!.—The Chancellon of the Exergues, in answer to further inquiries, said that the lay impropriations amounted to about 20,000!.—The Chancellon of the Exergues, in answer to further inquiries, said that the lay impropriations as the commencement of a system of plunder, and as founded on a "shop lifting" system. If adopted, it must destroy the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.—Mr. Hune proposed an amendment, to the effect that the repayment of the sums advanced from the Consolidated Fund should be chargeable upon the Perpetuity Fund of the Church property of Ireland.—Sir Press troogly condemned the wavering conduct of the Ministers, declaring that it was calculated to destroy all confidence in the Government and in the Parliament.—The House ultimately divided as follows:—For the amendment, to the office Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.—The Report of the Cussons Duties was brought in.—The Report of the Punishment of Death Bill was brought up, and the third reading fixed for Wednesday.

**Statue of the Eate Eatle Eatle of Custon Baraka

Statue of the third reading fixed for Wednesday.

Dudley Grove House, Paddington.

Statue of the Late Earl of Dunley's Doub Bashaw—To the Public.—However sensibly I must feel the extraordinary conduct of the executors of the late Earl of Dunley's Invitablding the fulfilment of the act and wish of their principal, the satisfaction of laving completed a work which was an object so dear to the heart of that kind and enlightened Nobleman, in a manner which has given so much fast been so wurmly culogised by thousands of personages of high distinction, for rank, and for taste in the fine arts.—by the ablest critics, and by eminent artists, is in a peculiar degree consolatory to submit the statue which I have excuted of Lord Dudley's favorrite Dog, Bashaw, to the inspection of the public, and should it he inspection of the public, and should it hope it may receive, I shall be but too happy to offer it for the National Gallery, where, to my great pride and delight, numbers of the most distinguished connoisseurs of every class have suggested it cought to be placed.

The Humburgh Correspondent of the 17th instant has the following

the most distinguished connoisseurs of every class have suggested it ought to be placed.

MATHEW COTES WYATT.

The Humburgh Correspondent of the 17th instant has the following from Hanover, dated the 14th:—"The friends of astronomy will be pleased to learn that Sir John Herschel has written from the Cape of Good Hope to his aunt, Miss Caroline Herschel resident here. He had already fixed his astronomical instruments, especially his twenty-foot tel scope; and ere now has begun his observations. His last letter is dated the 28th of March. He alludes again to his prosperous voyace, and to the safe conveyance of his valuable instruments; he resides in the country above five miles from Cape Town, near the Table Mountain, in an enchanting valley; lofty trees, rare and beautiful shrubs, and flowering plants surround his dwelling; his eye gazes upon clear and cloudless sites, studded with those innumerable stars that are the objects of his elevated pursuits. He is sanguine in hopes of making important discoveries. The astronomers of Europe do not often find the nights suitable for their researches; at the Cape Herschel finds that out of five nights three are perfectly bright and clear."

Ladies who occasionally sojourn on the sea coast or are apriled to

hopes of making important discoveries. The astronomers of Europe do not often find the night's suimble for their researches; at the Cape Herschel finds that out of five nights three are perfectly bright and eleur."

Ladies who occasionally sojourn on the sea coast, or are partial to aguntic excursions, or are about to encounter long voyages, should invariably provide themselves with Rowland's Kalynoa, as the influence of the sun on the skin produces tan, sun-burns, roughness, tensity, &c., all of which blemishes the Kalynon entirely oradicates, tensity, &c., all of which blemishes the Kalynon entirely oradicates, similar results are seasoned in riding, driving, promenuding, &c. During the novelty of such recreation, the Kalynon is indispensable if acts as every of such recreation, the Kalynon is indispensable to defreshing: also, in cases of stings of insects, or any inflammation, it affords immediate relief; and, after sea-bathing, it guards the skin from saline injury. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by the proprietors, A. Rowland and Sox, 2d. Hutton Garden.

DISTRESS OF THE FIENCH CLERGY EXILES—MIT. Hobler, chiefelenk, on Thursday read a letter in the Justice-room at the Mansion-house, which he had received from one of the unfortunate exiles who came over at the time of the great-french revolution. It was dated from King-street, Portman-square, and complained of the exiles being in the utmost distress. The writer, whose name is Desperier, stated that he first addressed the Lord Mayor in 1831, and did not then imagine that he and his brother sufferers should be left three vears in the same distressing state of wretchedness and uncertainty. The publicity then given to their case attracted the attention of the benevolent, and especially of the French Ambassador and the Duchess de Dino, who, in her first charitable visit, entered into the minutest details of their painful condition, took notes of their answers, and sent them to the Queen of the French, who rendered assistance from her own private purs

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Monday.—As soon as the doors were opened the seats were increditedly filled, and a number of persons who had not succeeded in getting fickets waited outside in the loope that they would be admitted by paying as the doors—a hope which, however, proved fallicious. The subject for performance was Euncle's oration of "The Messiah." They principal parts were sustained by Madame Stockhausen, Miss Shirreft, Miss Clara Novello, Braham, Phillips, and Machin. The choruses told with amazing effect, and the audience was highly gratified with the day's performance. Turenday.—This most splendid series of musical performances concluded on Tuesday, and was attended by the most brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion, adding greatly to the splendid effect. Their Majestics attended this performance a usual, and were as respectfully received. Mr. Braham led the vocal part in the resistative of "Comfort ye my people," which was executed in his sundividual to the continuous properties. The day's performance closed with the magnificent chorus of "Worthy is the Lamb." The day's performance closed with the magnificent chorus of Novalty, has justly excited the sanguine expectation of the nation; and as the greatest proof of its success we have only to allude to the great request and consequent disappointment of those who were such hopes are wholly at an end, the Dean and Chapter having pestively refused. The splendid fittings will therefore be rapidly removed, and the Abbey restored to its organisal state.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

sitively refused. The splendid fittings will therefore be rapidly removed, and the Abbey restored to its orginal state.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(From the Court Magazine.)

CARRIAGE Darss.—The robe is of taffets of a peculiar shade of reey glazed with white. The corsage half high and plain. The robe is of taffets of a peculiar shade of reey glazed with white. The corsage half high and plain. The sleeves of the gigot form, but with the fullness extending considerably below the elbow. Mantelet of Indian book muslin; the corsage is a single fall with a pelerine lappel of the shawl kind, and self fronts that descend below the knee. The border is cut round in sharp points, which are surmounted by a lightly embroidered wreak. The fronts of the mantelet are fastened with kntso of rose-coloural affetas riband glazed with white. White crape hat lined with rose-colour. The brim is round and long at the ears, the crown is almost perpendicular, and of the cone form. The interior of the brim is trimmed with a band and bow of taffetas riband, in which a very small spring of rose-buds is inserted, and very short blond lace menturing the state of the cone form. The interior of the brim is trimmed with a band and bow of taffetas riband, in which a very small spring of roses placed on the left side, and drooping to the right.

Morning Darss.—A pelisse robe of French grey gros de Naple, open in front, displaying an under dress of Indian jaconet madia embroidered en tablier in a wreath on each side, light spring of bilage issue from the wreath, and cross each other in the centred the skirt. The corsage of the robe, made a three-quarter height mad square behind, descends obliquely in front, displaying the rick resbroidery of the chemisette, the square colour of which falls over the form of the property of the chemisette, the square colour of which falls over the square behind, descends obliquely in front, displaying the rick resbroidery of the chemisette, the square colour of which falls over the size of the form of the scale of the co

citron. These ribands will probably remain in favour during the sumer, because their high price will prevent their becoming common.

IRELAND.

It is with feelings of horror and indignation we lay before our readers the particulars of one of the most barbarous scenes that erg diagraced a Christian country. It was generally understood here early this week that two factions, and we believe the only two ours business of the property of the control of the coleens and Lasany were making preparations for a fight, and were to have met yesterdy, (Tuesday) at the races of Ballyhan—in consequence of which there officers, and a large party of the 68th, proceeded from our barrats to prevent it; but so great were the numbers assembled for the pupose of carrying this infernal design into effect, that it was found in possible to prevent it; but so great were the numbers assembled for the puposes of carrying this infernal design into effect, that it was found in possible to prevent or even quell the fight. Immediately after braces, which terminated about three o'clock, the two factions, consisting of at least one thousand men, commenced a deadly for the sticks and stones on the strand, and in some time the Cooleens gravey and the cooleens on the strand, and in some time the Cooleens gravey and the cooleens on the two two two the tide being the said larges, which they so saidenly crowded that both immediately subject to the consistency of the cooleens graveyed to Listowal.—No other reason can be assigned even by the presunce on the control of the cooleens cannot from the county of Limerick, and never so the cooleens cannot from the county of Limerick, and never so the persons whom they came to fight against till they met in conflict of Chronicie.

The son of a man named Bibley, a bailiff on Mr. George Ponsorby's estate at Coolquil Castle, when returning from Cashel on Sair-day, where he had been to dispose of some potatocs, was spraid, and his skulf fractured. His sister, on hearing of it, went with some friends and brought in t

mitted to gaol on suspicion.

Woncester, June 20.—Our hop plantation certainly looks generally worse than it did last week, though here and there some yards are not so seriously affected by blight as others, and the bine looks more vigorously affected by blight as others, and the bine looks more vigorously affected by blight as others, and the bine look of the planta seem at a stand, and generally look unkindight of the control of the planta seem at a stand, and generally look unkindight on Saturday Citymatances prices continue to rise; in our master on Saturday Citymatances prices continue to rise; in our master on Saturday Citymatances prices continue to rise; in our master on Saturday S. Janes (1900) and the continue of the continue to rise; in our master of the continue of the contin

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

OFFICE OF ORDMANCE, June 30.

Roral Regt. of Art.: Gent. Cadet G. R. Barker to be Second Lieutenant, vice willingt, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. P. Faddy to be ditto, vice Lossek, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. P. P. Faddy to be ditto, vice Fitzmayer, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. E. Wilmot to be ditto, vice Kennedy, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. Diphert to be ditto, vice R. Cockburn, prom.; Gent. Cadet W. B. Cardner to be ditto, vice P. Cockburn, prom.; Gent. Cadet W. B. Cardner to be ditto, vice C. Cockburn, prom.; Gent. Cadet C. P. Hewgill, to be ditto, vice R. Cockburn.

Gest. Cadet A. T. Prinipotta to be utility vice Naturayer, prom.; Gent. Cadet J. Ophert to be differ, vice Sandham, promoted; Gent. Cadet C. P. Hewgill, to be differ, vice Sandham, promoted; Gent. Cadet C. P. Hewgill, to be differ, vice C. Cockburn, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, July 4th, 1834.

10th Rest. Light Drags.—Lieut. R. Hume, from 13th Light Drags. to be Lieut. ried Henesage, exch. 18th Light Drags.—Lieut. R. Hume, from 13th Light Drags. to be Lieut. ried Henesage, exch. 18th Light Drags.—Lieut. D. Heneage, from the 10th Light Drags.—Lieut. R. Hume, from 13th Light Drags.—Lieut. D. be Capt. without pur. vice Maclean, dec.; Eus. H. Halkett to be Lieut. vice Mediarum; for the control of the control of

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that Lieutenants of the May shall be cligible for the Coast Guard Service, if at the time of their appointment they are under the age of 45, instead of 40, as heretofore.

The spirited conduct of Sir Hussey Vivian with respect to Kilmain-Bam Hospital has secured him great popularity with the Army in Ireland.

The Corporation of Liverpool have presented the freedom of that borough to Lieut. Henry Mangles Denham, R.N. in acknowledgment of the services rendered their port by the survey which he has conducted, under the Board of Admiralty, assisted by Lieut. C. G. Robinson, R.N.

The detachment of the 92d, stationed at Fort William, celebrated the battle of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the following singular way, as given in the Imperiod of Waterloo in the Waterloo. The State of the 37th foot, and many of the respectable inhabitants of Fort William, left the village in boats, and on narriving at the opposite site and the state of the 37th foot, and many of the respectable inhabitants of Fort William, left the village in boats, and on narriving at the opposite site and the state of the 37th foot, and many of the respectable inhabitants of Fort William, left the village in boats, and on narriving at the opposite site and the state of the 37th foot, and many of the respectable inhabitants of Fort Waterloom of the 37th foot, and many of the respect of the will be will be will be supposed to the state of the state

and concers of the provisional battalion of Chatham, as a mark of St. 20. Wednesday morning the foundation stone of the new reservoir clearing the entrance of Dover harbour was lowered. Sir Henry senden, Bart., accompanied by the Mayor of Dover, descended to a bottom of the darn, a depth of 40 feet, and the stone having aproperly adjusted, was laid by those gentlemen with the usual-remonies, amidst a numerous assemblage of persons collected on secrasion.

Paramouru, July 4.—The St. Fincent is to be taken out of secrasion.

Paramouru, July 4.—The St. Fincent is to take her place, the purpose of having her hottom overhauled. The Confiance the purpose of having her hottom overhauled. The Confiance may be supposed for Plymouth and Falmouth immediately. The Messenger Mare arrived from Sheerness this morning. She is ordered to take board the detachment of Royal Marines, for Milford, and to sail detachment of Royal Marines, for Milford, and to sail day, and having embarked her passengers, sailed on Monday for the following is a table of the number of French ships on the many and having and the sail of Merica, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western at the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 3; western at Marines, 2; her count, 7; Algiers, 21; the different ports death of Merica, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western at America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western at America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2; western the America, 11; Islands of Bourbon and Madagascar, 2

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now and the second of precipal information, especially useful to such as are about

to entirate, is contained in this solumer; and we should not do justice to Martin

Doyle's editorabin, if we did not acknowledge also that, with his neural tact, he
has furnished forth a very interesting book for those who, instead of crossing the
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A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE effects of His MAJESTY'S speech to the Bishops are now generally evident throughout the country. A very considerable number of addresses and petitions were presented to the King, at the Levee, on Wednesday, all expressive of gratitude for His MAJESTY'S gracious pledge, and of satisfaction that the People may repose a confidence in the Monarch, which no one is disposed to place in his MINISTERS.

On Friday there was a good deal of business done in Parliament. It is quite impossible to do justice to Mr. Stanley's speech, which, while it cut right and left, was one of the clearest and most lucid recapitulations of the misdeeds and mistakes of the Ministry we have yet heard.

But if it had not been half so eloquent, half so clear, or half so forcible, what fault could have been found with speech which, at once and for ever, has established the name of the Ministry, by which alone and always it will henceforth be spoken of. Can any satire be more descriptive of all the trickery, manœuvring, and absurdity of the present Government than the nick-name with which they are now eternally saddled—The Thimble-rig Ministry! How Judicrously, how graphically does this express all the shiftings and saddled—The Thimble-rig Ministry! How ludicrously, how graphically does this express all the shiftings and shufflings which have disgusted the country, and driven Mr. Stanley from their society. What a foundation for H. B. two work upon (we mean the caricaturist, not the Chancellon)—what a bye-word for the sneerers—the Thimble-rig! Sir Robert Peels spoke powerfully and eloquently, but the novelty of Mr. Stanley's position gave peculiar effect to his oratory, the "stings and arrows" of which did visible execution upon his repudiated associates.

In the House of Lords, the Coercion Bill went through a stage. Upon that measure we have taken leave to make a two bservations below; as to the necessity for its renewal, there cannot be two opinious.

re cannot be two opinions.

MR. LITTLETON is a nice man—we always knew him, and said what we knew of him; but really and truly we did not—thinking of him contemptuously as we did—think that such a thing could exist, in the shape of a public functionary, as that Right Honourable Gentleman has now shewn himself to be

a thing could exist, in the shape of a public functionary, as that Right Honourable Gentleman has now shewn himself to be.

We knew, and we said we knew, all the intrigues which were at work outside the door of the Cabinet, when Lord Duncannon and Sir Herry Parnell were moving heaven and earth to get Mr. O'Connell cither the Irish Mastership of the Rolls or the Attorney-Generalship. We knew their view of affairs; but it was reserved for Mr. LITTLETON to state to the country, in his place in the House of Commons, what he as Secretary for Ireland, felt it his duty to do with regard to this great and important personage.

We have, within the last few days, seen that Ministers Nave dared to appoint a Colonel Leith Hay to an office in the King's Government, that King having graciously vouchsafed to declare to the Prelates, his resolution to maintain unimpaired the rights of the Church—a Declaration ratified and sanctified by His Majesty's participation with those Prelates in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—and that Colonel Leith Hay, having voted in the House of Commons for the expulsion of the Bishops from Parliament. This, we say, we have seen—and the country has seen it, with disgust—not so much on account of the individual appointment, as because it indicates a reckless disregard of the Monarch's feelings, and a wanton violation of the Royal pledge, in order to display to the nation the Vice-royalty of the Ministers over the King, and expose to the people the unimportance of the Royal character and authority.

We have on Thursday night Mr. Littlefor admitting that he, as Secretary for Ireland, felt it his duty to send for Mr. O'Connell, to announce to him that the Coercion Bill was not to be renewed.

When it is recollected that Mr. O'Connell was considered

ne, as Secretary for Ireland, felt it his duty to send for Mr. O'CONNELL, to announce to him that the Cocroin Bill was not to be renewed.

When it is recollected that Mr. O'CONNELL was considered by the Government of which Mr. LITTLETON is a member, sufficiently mischievous and dangerous to deserve a direct allusion in the Speech which they put into the mouth of the Sourretains, this amiable dalliance of the Irish Secretary with the great Agitator cannot fail to appear rather extraordinary; but the most extraordinary part of all, is the fact, that Mr. LITTLETON, in his interview with Mr. O'CONNELL, told him that the Coercion Bill was called for, neither by him nor by the Lord Lieutenant—on the contrary, they were both opposed to it—and that, as Mr. O'CONNELL says, he was so well satisfied with this assurance, that he adopted a particular line of conduct in consequence; that he had abstained from supporting a candidate of similar principles to his own at Wexford, and in fact had so shaped his course in Parliament as to give little or no opposition to the Government. Mr. LITTLETON admits the sending for Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of the first part in the flows of the renewal, it was an advertage of the first part in the flow of the renewal, it was authoritatively sta

the subsequent observations. On that occasion he (Mr. O'Connell) observed to the Right Honourable Gentleman that under the circumstances he (Mr. Littleton) had but one course to pursue, as he had deceived him, namely, to resign. The answer of the Right Hon. Gentleman was, "Do not say a word more on the subject to-day."—(Hour.)

—(Hear.)
Mr. LITTLETON denied that any observations like those described
by the Honourable and Learned Member had been made by him
with reference to the Report of the Committee in 1832. He declared
on the honour of a Gentleman nothing of the kind had passed between

with retreated on the honour of a Gentleman it did.

Mr. O'Connell—On the honour of a Gentleman it did not.
Mr. D'Connell—On the honour of a Gentleman it did not.
Mr. D'Connell—Boes the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to deny that he spoke to me on the subject?
Mr. LITTLETON recollected the Hon. and Learned Gentleman saying something to him on the subject on passing on that (the Ministerial) side of the House, but he denied most distinctly having said one word as to its being nunecessary.
Mr. O'Connell—Why, then, did I not persist in making my motion?

outon: Mr. Littleton—It is impossible for me to state the reason. Mr. O'Connell—It is obvious the Right Hon. Gentleman's

Mr. Littleton.—It is impossible for me to state the reason.
Mr. O'Connell—It is obvious the Right Hon. Gentleman's answer influenced me.
Mr. Littleton said the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had also stated that he had called upon him (Mr. Littleton) to resign, and he replied "Do not mention the subject at present." Now the fact was this, the Hon. Member certainly called upon him to resign, but he (Mr. Littleton) said, in reply, "Whatever may be your feeling or opinion on the subject at present, do not disclose the matter now; wait till Lord Grey has made his speech."
The pointed, yet solemn asseverations of both parties, are remarkable enough. But the entertaining part of the affair is the sensitive carnestness of Mr. LITTLETON, in begging Mr. O'CONNELL not to say a word about his resignation. Mr. O'CONNELL concluded this scene, in which Whig honour and high-mindedness shone most brilliantly conspicuous, by moving for copies of all correspondence which had passed between his MAJESTY's Ministers and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the subject of the Coercion Bill. This motion Mr. LITTLETON resisted, and it was of course negatived; not, however, without Mr. SHEIL's reminding the House that when the Ministers were in Opposition, and Lord WELLESLEY. when the Ministers were in Opposition, and Lord Wellesley was a *Tory* Lord Lieutenant, they insisted upon having all the documents which had led the Government to bring forward the Insurrection Act in 1822 and 1823.

Since writing the above remarks something even yet more remarkable has occurred. During the debate, on Friday night in the House of Lords, on the Coercion Bill, the Duke of WELLINGTON took occasion to read, from the printed returns made to that House, the following letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord Melbourne, dated April 18, 1834—of which we beg an attentive perusal:—

April 18, 1834.

My Lord-I have the honour to enclose, for the consideration of His Majistry's Government, the replies of the Provincial Inspectors to a question which I proposed to them respecting the renewal of the Act for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances in Ireland, which, if not renewed, will expire in the month of August, 1834. Your Lordship will observe that their opinion is unanimously and

powerfully given in farour of the renewal of that Act.

It is superfluous for me to add my entire approbation of the opinions which they have expressed, AND MY MOST ANXIOUS DESIRE THAT THE ACT MAY BE RENEWED.

I have, &c.

WELLESLEY. The Lord Viscount Melbourne, &c. &c. &c.

The Lord Viscount Melbourne, &c. &c. &c.

The reader will please to remember that Mr. Littleton not only admits his conversation with Mr. O'Connelle, but takes credit to himself for soothing the Agitator, by informing blue that neither he nor the Lord Lieutenant thinks the renewal called for—that his aversion from certain parts of the Act is unconquerable. Will Mr. LITTLETON pretend to say that, in the interval between the 18th of April and the middle of June, when he sent for Mr. O'CONNELL, that Lord Wellersend—for Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, has denied the fact.

LESLEY had altered his mind upon the subject? He cannot—for Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, has denied the fact.

Does Mr. Littlevon mean to say, that although his aversion was great and unconquerable from the Coercion Bill, and that although Lord Wellesley was, like himself, opposed to the Coercion Bill, still to a Coercion Bill there was no vital objection? He cannot do this, for Lord Wellesley which will expire in the month of August, and says, it is superfluous to add his most anxious desire that the Act—that particular Act—"may be renewed—on the 18th of April." Lord Wellesley's views; and yet, in the middle of June, Mr. LITTLETON sends for Mr. O'CONNELL, and tells him that Lord Wellesley's views; and yet, in the middle of June, Mr. LITTLETON sends for Mr. O'CONNELL and tells him that Lord Wellesley does not wish the Coercion Act renewed, and takes credit to himself in the House of Commons for having so "sopped the Cerebeal".

From the hour hat Mr. LITTLETON assumed the Irish Socretaryship, we foretold the nature and character of his career. We have before carnestly advised him to resign, and lucky would it have been if he had done so. He scenns, however, as little inclined to go now, as he was then: but we are much deceived if some Member does not more an Address to his MAJESTY to remove him from his office. Lord Grey, to use a nautical phrase "has pitched him overboard" in the House of Lords; and we are quite sure that, if he persist in "holding on," he will drive the House of Commons to some such measure as tha to which we have alluded. It is but just to all parties hat he should go. When the Coercion Act, containing all is clauses except the court-martial clause, (repealed to soothe Ar. Abbreckomby) comes to the Commons, how will Mr. Littleton be enabled to enforce its provisions? If the ommon feelings of shame in himself do not induce his retirenent, the feelings of Parliament must be expressed, and he nust be removed.

THE Finshury election terminated on Tuesday, exactly as we expected: noting can more clearly corroborate the opinions we last wek expressed as to the candidates and the constituency, than the whole of this affair—not one man stood for Finshury who oight to have stood for it. Mr. Pownall, we have no doubt, an extremely good gentleman, but, the moment people go bout, and with the best possible intentions, say, "Who is Mr. lownall?" the thing is settled—he is just as good a man as aybody else who lives in Russell-square, or the Paragon at Blakheath, or the Crescent at Hackney, or the Polygon in Somer-town, or the Circus at Clapton. There are plenty of very good gentlemen in England, but for a representative of one of Johnny's new great boroughs, not one of that class is the erson expected or anticipated. So much

for Mr. Pownall: he had just as much chance in Finsbury as a cest in a hotter place without claws.

Thea comes Mr. Wakley—we need say nothing about that; then, Mr. Babbage., Now really the idea of Mr. Babbage and the same post a miscalculating machine, as well as a calculating one we cannot imagine what he could possibly mean.

Next comes the rollicking Tom Duncombe—" york. Shire's pride and Hertford's glory." About him, there are an air and manner irresistible in Finsbury. The Christians and the Jews alike know him; and, although we should have liked to see a man come "as could have licked him," yet, of the lot presented to view, Mr. Duncombe is the favourise for choice. The Attorney and Solicitor. General voted for him. Thus is he pronounced and declared the Government Member. We cannot imagine a more agreeable groupe than Lord Auckland, Charles Grant, and Duncombe.

groupe than LOTG AUCKLAND, CHARLES GRANT, and DUNCOMBE.

If any other proof were wanting of the total carelessness of electors and candidates upon this occasion, it would be found in the fact, that at the last, that is to say, the first election for this most extraordinary borough. Robert Grant polled within forty-two as many as DUNCOMBE and POWNALL polled together; Mr. WAKLEY, who polled upon that occasion 2189 votes!! upon this occasion screwed out only 688; and Mr. Bahbage, who before contrived—how, we cannot pretend to say—to get 2337 men to vote for him, dwindled into a small minority of 387. This distinctly proves, that if any really important person, any man known to the country or the town by any distinguishing qualities, had come forward, the small fry would have been altogether distanced. altogether distanced.

qualities, had come forward, the smail fry would have been altogether distanced.

The Standard, a paper admirably well informed upon all points where the Church is in question, or the influence used against her, says in its Friday's number:—

"There is a rumour abroad of so disgraceful a nature that we hesitate to give it currency. A few days, however, will show either is truth or its falsehood, and we therefore guard our readers from reking any further upon it, than in so far as it may quicken their uglance, and set them on ther guard.

"The rumour to which we allude is this—It is said, that Ministers, in despair at the first day's poll at the Finsbury election, actally entered into a compact or bargain with the agitating section of the Dissenters, to abandon the Church Rate Bill, in exchange for their support at the poll on the following morning.

"Thus num we believe to be true, that the second reading of the Church Rate Bill ought to have come on on Monday last, and was then on some unknown ground postponed; and that the polical Dissenters, who had held back on the former day of the poll, were not given by Mr. John Witks on the Thesday morning, as many as fifty polling at one booth in a single hour.

"The Church Rate Bill is not wholly satisfactory to the Church but it is also unsatisfactory to Mr. John Witks and his party, insanuch as it does not wholly strip the Church of her accustomed funds. Still, whomsoever it may please or displease, nothine can be deare than this, that some mode or other of settling the question ought to hardy and the strength of the mode of the control of the control of the control of the control of the strength and states and barres and barres and Barnsand Co., and to gain their support at the Finsburg prev to internal dissension and discord, in order to please Messaw Urksa and Barnsand Co., and to gain their support at the Finsburg prev to internal dissension and discord, in order to please Messaw Tits and Barnsand Co., and to gain their support at the Finsburg and chicane can fu

THE Editor of the Morning Post has been "had up," and kept in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and we suppose nobody has a right to complain of the course adopted by the LORD CHANCELLOR to set himself right, upon one point of a case, in which he had been so decidedly wrong upon many others; but we must say, and we are quite sure that there cannot be a second opinion upon the subject, that a man who hears the words "Judgment below aftirmed—appeal dismissed, with costs not exceeding 350L," is justified in helicing when he reads in the printed votes of the House "Judgment postponed sine die," that somehody must have altered, or garbled, or interpolated the document upon which the judgment is recorded.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord Mansfield, and several other Peers, admitted that they were not aware that such a course of proceeding was regular or ever adopted, and therefore, although perhaps Mr. BITTLESTON might have gone the length of attributing to the Chancellon the act of attering the decision upon reflection, and so have merited the reprimand he received, it is quite clear that, as a matter of practice, the delivering one judgment orally, and recording another literally, would seem to those unversed in Parliamentary law a very extraordinary custom, and one scarcely possible to exist.

As the affair is now over, we shall content ourselves with a few facts, as they affect Lord Broughan's conduct, not in the alleged crasure and alteration of the decree—that is set at

possible to exist.

As the affair is now over, we shall content ourselves with a few facts, as they affect Lord Brougham's conduct, not in the alleged crasure and alteration of the decree—that is set at rest—but as to his Lordship's whimsically intemperate attack upon the parties concerned in the appeal: and we do this, rather because Lord Denman (whose conduct in the case of Decar and Purday, Mr. O'CONNELL is, we believe, pledged to bring before Parliament) is very particularly desirous of having something better than mere assertion as to Lord Textender's doubts, when the case of Sodarde and Palmer was before him. We shall therefore submit, for the purpose of recording them, the letters of Mr. Frederick Pollock and Sif James Scarlett. the cminent Counsel retained in the cause (Mr. Brougham was with them); and the short-land writer's notes of a portion of the trial.

We cannot, however, avoid noticing one of Lord Brougham's drolleries, which he exhibited during the delivery of his lecture upon the liberty of the press. His Lordship said, that the lay Lords had a right to sit in judgment upon appeals; but, God forbid they should exercise it generally—he, Lord Brougham himself, having, after having summoned the Judges to assist him in this very case, omitted to come down to the House, and left the whole affair to Lord Aringdon on the woolsack, and a Bishop, by way of assessor; and thus his Lordship, who hopes to God that such an event never may come to pass, and yet, that through either his flightiness or forgetfulness, he himself, the very same Lord Brougham, left an appeal case upon which he had himself summoned the Judges, to be heard by a most amiable lay Earl and a Right Reverend Prelate, without a law Lord in the House.

We now proceed to show what really occurred on the first was an of the summoned the goal of the sum of the first was an of the sum of the sum of the sum of the first was an of the sum of the law of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the s in the House.

in the House.

We now proceed to show what really occurred on the first trial—what Mr. Brougham said on that occasion, and what the Right Honourable Lord Brougham and Vaux said on the appeal; together with the written testimonials of Messes, the appeal; together with the written testimonials of Messes, Pollock and Scarlett. We are satisfied with this—it is quite enough of a case for us; and we do this, and siap our fingers at Sir Augustus Clufford, and his rod and his ribard. First of all, we have the Attorneys, who were uncommonly

tious—the LORD CHANCELLOR may perhaps know whence note the word—at first—but who afterwards Koo-too'd in nner we did not expect. We leave them alone with their —all we want are the letters. mntious

manner we did not expect. We leave them alone with their manner we did not expect. We leave them alone with their long-all we want are the letters.

Thus, then, we begin.

We first have a letter from the highly-respectable firm of practice. The state of the letters of the letters. Thus, then, we begin.

We first have a letter from the highly-respectable firm of practice. The letter is the le

terinats necessarily have exerted.—We are, Sir, your most observants, J. and S. PEARCE, PHILLIPS, and BOLGER. Swithin's-lane, Janee, 23 1834.

This letter seems to us conclusive as to the innocence of the writer of the article in the Post, for which the Editor of that Paper has been harrassed, and worried, and muleted in the way of fees. Here are attorneys, accustomed to the practice of Parliament of course, who write under the full and certain conviction that the judgment by which their clients were to abide— and nothing can be more dangerous or more unious than that such judgments so delivered should not be the real judgments. It is quite clear that these attorneys, deeply interested as they were, were not aware of the system of pronouncing one thing, and recording another—nor can anybody understand it. Lord Brougham said, that no judgment was complete until it was entered on the postea and the costs were taxed—That is nonsense; because if the plainent without any such delay. But that is not a case in point; the case of delivering one judgment and recording another, is just as if a Jury were to deliver a verdict for the plaintiff, and the verdict should be recorded for the defendant. Whatever very foolish principle has hitherto been acted upon, in this regard, the sooner it is altered the better.

We now give Mr. POLLOCK's letter, referred to by the stanees:—

We now give Mr. POLLOCK's letter, referred to by the

MR. POLLOCK'S LETTER.

MR. FOLLOCA'S LETTER.

Mr Dear Sire—In onswer to your inquiry whether I would have objected to sign the Bill of Exceptions in the case before the House of Lords in Notartev. Pattmer, it is scarcely necessary (after accepting after to argue the point) to say that feertainly should have had no objection to sign the case or the Bill of Exceptions; and that in consequence of what fell from Lord Textendors at the trial, inviting certainly encouraging—and almost recommending a Bill of Exceptions and the options of Sir James Scattert and Exceptions, and knowing the options of Sir James Scattert and Exceptions, and the subject, I should certainly have thought itmy duty to do so.

Baneman on the subject, I should certainly have thought any oney to do so.

My opinion is, that if the matter had been left as a question of fact to the Jury, to be decided by these upon their knowledge of business, they would have decided that the notice was sufficient.

My impression was and is, that Lord Tenterden felt bound by the authority of Harthey and is, that Lord Tenterden felt bound by the authority of Harthey and is, that Lord Tenterden felt bound by the authority of Harthey and is, that Lord Tenterden felt bound by the authority of Harthey and is the same to satisfact with it, and wished the point to be carried by in Appeni to be argued cleawhere, which as Lord Brougham pointed out at the trial, it could not well be on a mere notion to the same Court; and such, believe, was the impression of all my Learned Colleagues, including Lord Brougham himself. Most certainly we all concurred in tendering the Bill Steeptions. I remain, my dear Sir, your fulfill sevant, Exceptions. I remain, my dear Sir, your fulfill sevant.

FREDERICK POLLOCK.

J. M. Pearce, Esq., Acc.

servant, J.M. Pearce, Esq., &c.

J.M. Pearce, Esq., &c.

We next proceed to the letter of Sir James Scarlett, and that of the solicitor which induced it:—

We next proceed to the letter of Sir James Scarlett, and that of the solicitor which induced it:—

My dear Sile—You are not I know ignorant that for some days past my partners and myself have been subjected to attacks of a very painful nature in reference to the appeal case of Solarte n. Palmer, lathe judgment promomed by the Lond Changellane, and we understood his Lordship to mean that the case was free from doubt from the commencement, according to the legal decisions and the mages of men of business, but subsequently it appears by the public Journals that his Lordship admits we were correct in bringing the consequent the Lordship and the same before the Exchenger thumber, but invisits that after having been legaled the Hadges there it anothe not to have proceeded further.

I magned we had exonerated ourselves from both these charges for the stages there it anothe not to have proceeded further.

I magned we had exonerated ourselves from both these charges publishing Lord Tenyranes's expressions on the trial, one of which was, "That is the proper way in a question of this sort, to have a continuous of the highest tribunal in the country mon it," and I langill we were only conforming assistent that all the Counsel concurred in his Lordship's recommendation in bringing it better the House of Lords; and us our impression was that all the Counsel concurred in his Lordship's recommendation of the language of the state of the stages for the language of the language o

Swithin's-lane, June 30, 1834. JOHN M. PEARCE.

Season states of the very large states of the Judges of Solories of the Judges of Solories of Solories

Solarte v. Palmer; and if I had been consulted by you as to the property of taking the case to the House of Lords, after the judgment in the Exchequer Chamber, I should probably not have hesitated in advising you to do see, not merely from the suggestion of Lord Tentrement that it was a proper case for the highest tribunal, but from this circumstance; that since the decision of Hartley v. Case, a considerable change had taken place in the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. It did not follow, therefore, that the case to be reviewed had been considered by all the present Judges when it left the Exchequer Chamber, not to mention the additional weight that a judgment of the House of Lords possesses from the concurrence of those Lords who have been members of the profession of the law. I am, my dear Sir, yours truly, June 30, 1834.

We next beg to give, for Lord DENMAN'S satisfaction, the verbatim report of Lord TENTENDEN'S address to the Court, and Mr. BROUGHAN'S observations, on the original trial. We suppose his Lordship does not require any better authority than the short-hand writer's notes?

Lord TENTENDEN, having leard the cause, said—

"There is a difficulty in point of form in certain respects; but there is no difficulty upon the point upon which the judgment of the Court proceeded, and upon that judgment I am bound to act here."—

there is no difficulty upon the point upon which the judgment of the Court proceeded, and upon that judgment I am bound to act here?"—
(This refers to the case Hartley v. Case, which had been cited by the Solicitor-General.)—" The sum is large, and it is a question of importance; and if the plaintiff will put it in the way of going to the utlerior tribunal, I am quite willing to accede to it by a Bill of Exceptions, if you please. The point upon which the Court proceeded was, that the language of the notice must be such as to convey to the party a knowledge of what the bill is, and also that payment has been refused by the acceptor. Now the language of this notice does not import that—if it must be taken to mean that at all, it must be taken by way of inference—so that there is no striking difference between the case which is now before us, and the case upon which all the Court have decided. I must act according to that independ, and I think the better way would be—I rather invite you than ama I main the octier way round out that is along you see, is going again to the same Court. You may texper a Bill of Exceptions. Mr. Brougham—" If we were to move, that would be confining

Mr. Brougham—" If we were to have, that would be comming the Court to the question whether the cases are on all fours."

Lord Tenterden—" Yes—I rather invite you to tender a Bill of

Exceptions, and let it go to a higher tribunal."

Sir James Scatlett—" I conceive a Bill of Exceptions is the b way, for it would be impossible to take a special verdict without

way, for it would be impossible to take a special verdict without some conclusion in point of fact."

Lord Tenterden.—" A Bill of Exceptions would be the better way. It will be very short. That is the proper way in a question of this sort, to have the opinion of the Hughest tribunal in the country upon it. You, Gentlemen, cannot suppose that I should decide in this place contrary to what the whole Court has decided-it would be very improper.

Very improper."

Sir James Scarlett—" Certainly, my Lord."

Lord Textenden—" Gentlemen of the Jury, I am bound to hold, upon the authority of the case before me, which I cannot distinguish from the present, that the verdict ought to be for the defendant-or you find for the defendant, the plaintiff's Counsel will tender a Bill of Exceptions to me. It is a large sum, and will very well bear that.

erdict for the defendants, subject to a Bill of Exceptions

Verdict for the defendants, subject to a Bill of Exceptions.

We here have the thrice-repeated advice of Lord TENTERDEN, to tender a Bill of Exceptions; and we have Mr.
BROUGHAM's perfect concurrence in that advice, together
with his reason why it is the best course to pursue.

We make no comments: all we now propose to do, is, to
give, rerbatim, the judgment delivered on Wednesday, the
Isth of June (a day not easily forgotten by Englishmen), by
Lord BROUGHAM; and we have in this instance recourse, as we had in the former one, to the short-hand writer's notes

"My Lords,-In the case of Solarte against Palmer-This case is one which, as it appears to me, ought never to have found its way here by Writ of Error. I never saw a case which, whether as regards the facts or the known principles of law, or of decided cases, was more entirety and absolutely free from all manner of doubt than this case! The question is, whether the following letter amounts to a notice of The question is, whether he blowing retter minimize to a notice of the dishonour of the bill of exchange referred to, and that question as to this point of law was put by your Lordship in my absence yesterday morning, and by the Learned Judges who heard the argument, whether it was or not a valid notice of dishonour, so as to make the party having notice of such dishonour liable? Their Lordships were clearly and unanimously of opinion there was no notice of the dishonour of the bill of exchange; I never had the slightest doubt that that must have been their opinion, and I only hesitated as to whether I should give those learned persons the trouble of answering the question. e letter which is stated to amount to a notice of dishonour is as follows :-

"Gentlemen-A bill for 6831., drawn by Mr. Josh. Kentes up "Gentlemen—A bill for 6831, drawn by Mr. Josh. Kentes upon Messrs. Daniel Jones and Co., and bearing your indorsement has been put into our hands by the assignces of Mr. J. R. de Alezeda, with directions to take legal measures for recovery thereof, unless immediately paid to, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

" L. & J. PEARCE."

My Lords—I hold this to be no notice of the dishonour; it is a mere demand of the indorser for the payment of the bill of exchange, and there the letter stops; it does not say that payment has been withheld by the acceptor, and it is a clear point of law, and clear by the authorities that a mere demand of payment does not amount to a notice of dishonour. Every lawyer knows this, and every merchant and lawyer merchant and notary act upon it.

My Lords-When those Learned Judges yesterday gave a clear and unanimous opinion upon the subject, it may seem unnecessary to waste the time of your Lordships with any argument or any authority to support that judgment, but I will say when I see Learned Counsel sign their names to reasons of appeal, bottoming those reasons upon cases and outhorities, I naturally look to those cases to see whether tis possible that there is any case to justify those reasons; and I find Tindal v. Brown, Term Reports, and Bayly on Bills, 4 Edition.

Tindal and Brown does not go from the point for which it is cited, Tindal and Brown does not go from the point for which it is cited, but it is a very remarkable thing that the same learned Counsel who have advised this appeal, and who have signed this case, should not have looked to a much later case than Tindal and Brown, that they should not have looked to the case of Hartley and Case!!! (4 Barnwell and Cresswell, 329,) decided in the same Court. If they had looked to that case they would have found it—upon all Founs with the preto that case they would have bounded—over a La Food state routes with the present. The letter in that case, was as follows:—"I am desired to apply to you for the payment of the sum of £150, due to myself upon appy to you so the person with I hope you will on receipt, discharge, to prevent the necessity of law proceedings, which otherwise will immediately be taken." That is the case. "There is (says the Interest the class. Increase the class of th nouce of the dishonour of a one of exchange, but the language used must be such as to convey notice to the party of the dishonour of the bill, and it must state something more than that payment has been

refused by the acceptor. Here the letter in question did not convey to the defendant any such notice; it does not say that the bill was refused payment by the acceptor. We therefore think the notice insufficient, and the rule for the new trial should be discharged."

My Lords, the other authority referred to is the 4th edition of My Lords, the other authority referred to is the 4th edition of Bayly on Bills. I make the same observation as I did upon the case during argument—Why do you quote Tindle and Brown, and not quote the case where there is this very point, that in this demand of payment of the endorser you must inform the endorser of the acceptor's refusal. Why do you quote the 204th page of Bayly on Bills, 4th edition, which, for aught I know, was published before ever hearing of this case. I know that if you had quoted Bayly on Bills, you would have found these words in the 257th page—"And the stift of the case of th the notice ought to import the bill or note has been dishonoured—a mere demand of payment is not sufficient;" but one sees the party has more than a demand of payment; there is a threat of law proceedings. and as the endorser is only liable in law if there has been a dishonour by the acceptor, that implies the dishonour of the note must be proved. After you have read the whole of page 547, it comes to this,

Miles you nave learn in whole of page of, reclaims to that it is a mere demand of payment and a threat of law proceedings.

My Lords-I feet in this case very great hisperasure-I think your Lordships ought not to have Writs of Error for the mere purpose of getting time, harassing the other party, and subjecting them to costs. I hold that your Lordships are bound to visit with your just displeasure the party who has so trifled with such proceedings. It is not because Writs of Error are competent to be prosecuted—it is not because the certificate of Counsel can be obtained in the hurry of because the certificate of Counsel can be obtained in the hurry of business upon a printed statement to them, that a party is to come here to this house, exhausting the time of your Lordships. If your Lordships do not visit your displeasure upon the party who so abuses the process of this Court, the consequences of that abuse will be, that this Court will cease to be a Court of Appeal, and will cease to be a place of redress, and become a place of vexation.—My Lords, I consider no Counsel at common law ought to have signed this case—no Counsel ought to have given a certificate—every Counsel ought to have known of the case of HARTLEY and CASE, and not have rested upon the fourth edition of Bayly on Bills.

My Lords. I hold this case to be one in which there is not a shadou of doubt to be entertained, and I venture to express a hope that if there are entered other appeals of this description, that the parties who have brought them will withdraw their appeals in time, otherwise they may have to pay for their rashness.

APPEAL DISMISSED, with costs -- THREE HUNDRED AND

wise they may have to pay for their rashness.

APPEAL DIBMISSED, with costs — THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY POLNDS.

We now have given the report of this judgment, with the CHANCELLOR'S decree, upon which the attorneys themselves take alarm, and write the letter to Mr. POLLOCK which we have just quoted. All we ask for the Morning Post is common justice; all we ask of our reader is, is there anything in the speech of Lord BROUGHAM indicative of postponing judgment sine die? What can the CHANCELLOR mean by saying "I hold that your Lordships are bound to visit with your just displeasure the party who has so trifled with such proceedings?" Did not that mean "heavy costs?" Did not Messers. Pearce and Co. understand and feel that such was the meaning of Lord BROUGHAM's words? Why, we see they did. Is it then extraordinary that persons not in the 1 rofession of the law should have been equally deceived?

With respect to the case of HARTLEY and CASE, the CHANCELLOR expresses his anger that that case had not been cited in the appeal. It had been cited, and had been argued the day before, when his Lordship did not come to neet the Judges whom he had summoned, and when he left the appeal to be heard and decided, for all he knew, by Lord Abingdon and the Bishop of Derrix.

Certainly the supposition that the CHANCELLOR had

and the Bishop of DERRY.

Certainly the supposition that the CHANCELLOR had himself altered the votes, was rather strong—but for the rest of jt, we think the LORD CHANCELLOR, with all his dignity and urbanity, has not taken much by his motion.

The following is the new Irish Coercion Bill-the clauses in the former one having been repealed to please Mr. ABER-CROWRIE:-

To John here and the more cleaned to please Mr. Abernation from the more and the special to the more cleaned and the special continued to the more cleaned and the special continued to the more cleaned and the special continued to the more continued to force until the list day of August, 1834; and whereas it is expedient that the said recited Act should, nuclear certain modifications, he further continued for one year; be it therefore enacted, etc., that the said recited Act scope is such parts thereof its are hereby repealed, shall be and the same is hereby further continued, and shall be in force until the 1st day of August, 1836.

"And whereas the said recited Act contains certain clauses, provisions, and canctinents to authorise the bolding of Courts Martial, and for constituting and appointing such Courts Martial, and for the final of certain persons before such Courts Martial, and for carrying into execution the southcees of such Courts Martial, and for carrying into execution the southcees of such Courts Martial, and whereas it is expedient that all such clauses, provisions, and enactments in the suid recited Act should be repeated; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all such clauses, provisions, and canctinents in the said recited Act be and the same are hereby repeated.

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sta,—I trouble you with the following particulars for insertion in your valuable Paper, because I conceive you are a consistent, and conscientions friend to our late Constitution in Church and State. As extracts, moreover, are often printed in the London and country Papers from the John Bell, your insertion may be instrumental towards informing the country at large of the consistency of a Modern Reformer.

Not long since, the Lond Chancellon brought in a Bill to prevent

any Clergyman from holding two pieces of preferment, if either f them exc eded 1001. per annum. Most persons thought, that it would have been more decorous, if he had consulted at least some one of the Bishops, previous to taking so hasty and decisive a step; and it was properly asked, what the Lord Charcellor would have said, if the Archbishop of Cantennus had brought in a Bill to reform the Court of Chancery, without consulting the Lord Charcellor.

The Vicarage of Steeple Bumpstead, in the county of Essex, lately became vacant, and the Rector of the contiguous parish of Sturner is reported to have well-incomed the Lord Charcellor.

Sturmer is reported to have petitioned the LORD CHANCELLOR for the Sturmer is reported to have petitioned the Lond Charcellon for the presentation to it. The nuswer he is said to have received was, that his Lordship thought that every parish should have a resident Incumbent; and as the Rector of Sturmer was already beneficed, he could not give him the Vicarage of Bumpstead. It may be observed, that the vacancy occurred so unexpectedly, that it could not possibly be pleaded that the presentation had been promised. As the answer that Batter of Sturmer was in general was with the principles of to the Rector of Sturmer was in accordance with the principles of the Bill brought in by the Chancellon relative to pluralities, every one must have applauded him for acting up to his publicly proclaimed.

So much for theory; but mark the practice! The Rev. JONATHAN Towners, uncle to one of the Members for Cambridgeshire, was on Tuesday, June 17th, instituted to the vicarage of Steeple Bump-

stead by the Bishop of London, on the presentation of the Lond CHANCELLOR; Mr. Towner holding at the time a living in Lin-colnshire, and another in Norfolk! Whether he can hold all three, I do not know; but in consequence of having other preferment, it is known that he does not intend to reside at Bumpstead, and the parishioners talk of petitioning his diocesan to make him reside, which of course he cannot do, if he reside on his other preferment. The Chan-CELLOR may say, that there is at present, no law against Mr. Town. LEV's holding this preferment. That is true; but there is the law of propriety, which ought to have prevented him, holding the sentiments he says he does, from presenting this preferment to Mr.

Towners. If a man think a measure wrong, all honest people will
think, that he ought not to adopt it, although there should be no positive law against it. St. Paul says, "the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for unholy, for liars, and if there be any other thing which is contrary to sound doctrine." The righteous man will do not only what "is lawful," but also what is "right," although there should be no positive statute to compel him. We might have wondered at this manifest difference to compet nim. We might have wondered at this mannest difference between the principles and the practice of the Chancellon, if we were not aware, that consistency is not among the virtues of a thorough-paced Reformer; and we all know, that influence will operate rouga-paced Reformer; and we all know, that influence will operate on that class of persons, though we may not always be able to trace it. In this case, however, a Radical Paper published at Norwich, and called the Mercury, has "let the cat out of the bag." The Editors of this paper were formerly good Tories; witness their exertions during the celebrated contest for Norfolk, in 1817, against Mr. Coke's nominee, and their subsequent publications during the late Queen's trial. What substantial reasons they have since had for going into violent of June 14 occurs the following paragraph:—

"CLERICAL PREFERMENT.—We have been lately highly gratified rith an authenticated statement of the following fact, and which we are sure will not be less gratifying to that numerous and respectable body of yeomanry, who, through T. W. Coke, Esq., so kindly, heartily, and (we may now add) successfully united to memorialize the Lord Chancellor, in favour of a worthy and meritorious individual. The Rev. JONATHAN TOWNLEY, A.M., was instituted to the Vicarage of Steeple Bumpstead, in Essex, on Tuesday last, by the Lord Bishop of London. Patron the King."

Bishop of London. Patron the King."

It appears from the above account, that the Lord Chancellor shandoned his principles, at the dictation of the Norfolk Dictator; and yet we are required to believe that the present Ministry carry on the Goverament without the influence of patronage. Mr. Coxe is generally thought to have dictated to the county of Norfolk at the last general election, and to have obtained the return of his four protegées for the two divisions of the county; his reques, therefore, to the Chancellon was a command. He used to boastt that he never asked favours of any Ministry; and this, though not literally, may be substantially true. I have heard of only three instances in which he did petition any Ministry, and his success may have made them alone public. He petitioned for the renewal of an expired lease of a light-house to himself, by which he put into his own pocket some thousands a-year; he asked, and obtained, some years since, preferment from the Chancellon of the Duchy of Lancaster for a Mr. Colman, of Wicklewood, in Norfolk; and his lastknown effort was in favour of Mr. Townley. All three may be equally deserving of public patronage, but I must leave that to be be equally deserving of public putronage, but I must leave that to be settled by those who may know them better than I fear I do.

I am, your humble servant,
An Independent Man and a Lover of Consistency.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

This elegant building is so near its entire completion, that the forthcoming Opera was relearsed within its walls one day last week. The disposition of the audience is new to England. last week. The disposition of the audience is new to England, and from the size, shape, and general construction of the Theatre, there seems every prospect of seeing and hearing well. The following is the official prospectus of the proprietor, from which our readers will learn the particulars of its arrangement:—

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM AND ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

After numerous impediments surmounted, and unforseen difficulties overcome, the proprietor has been enabled, by the kind assistance of royal and noble patrons, and many valuable friends, at a large outlay, to rebuild his Theatre, which is situated in the most central part of the metropolis, in the new street, opposite the Waterloo Bridge.

The proprietor has availed himself of the well-known talent of Mr. Beazly, the architect, who has designed and carried into execution his plaus, matured by long experience in the erection of theatres, for a substantial, commodious, and elegant building, sanctioned by the approbation of the ground-landlord (the Marquess of Experies), and also of the Crown surveyors, and the Honourable Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to all of whom the plans, eleva-tions, &c. of the whole structure have been submitted, and under whose constant inspection, with a view to its perfect security, the Theatre has been completed.

These works have been constructed with the greatest care s

attention by Mesers. GRISSEL and PETO, the builders of the New Hungerford Market, &c. &c. &c.

The decorations executed under the tasteful direction of Mr.

The proprietor begs leave most respectfully to point out son viations from the regulations of other Theatres, which it is his inten-tion to adopt, in the hope that they will accord with the wishes of the mobility, gentry, and the public. First—Instead of the Performances commencing at the early hour

of seven, the curtain of the New English Opera House will be raised at eight o'clock precisely; and active arrangements have been contemplated, which without any diminution of the number of Pieces, &c., will enable the entertainments of the evening to close by about a quarter before twelve.

Secondly—The Proprietor proposes to resume the plan he adopted in 1816 (and which is still adhered to at the King's Theatre, and the

Theatre Royal, Haymarket), viz.:—

Taking only one Price during the whole Evening

By this measure, the prevalent complaint in most Theatres of the terruption of the performances, will be avoided.

Thirdly—The introduction, for the first time in this country, of a balcony projecting beyond the dress circle, with separate seats, which may be engaged by the night, week, or season; also a few similar seats in the orchestra, for which a less price is charged than for the ordinary box price of the large Theatres, though it is higher than those demanded for the other parts of the boxes of the English Opera House, the admission to which has been graduated with a

regard to their value, which it is hoped will prove the propriety and justice of introducing the arrangement.

Fourthly—The employment and encouragement of British talent,

in every department of the Theatre, but without exclusion of any extraordinary genius in the various branches of art connected with dramatic representation, which may be deemed attractive to the public, or an object of emulation to our indigenous artists.

Prices of Admission:—To the Public Boxes, 5s.; to the Pit, 3s.;

to the Gallery, 2s.; the Private Boxes and Family Boxes, from two to four guineas; to the Balcony seats and Orchestra, 6s.

The French Peers and Deputies will, it appears, meet at the Palais Bourbon on the 31st of this month, when Louis Philipps will deliver a speech, and the Keeper of the Seals declare the Session of 1834 opened, and that both Houses are to assemble in their respective Halls in the first days of November, in order to commence their labours. The *Bonsens* announces the arrival in Paris of a Neapolitan Princess (sister of the Queen Regent of Spain and Duchess de Berry), whose hand, it is conjectured, is intended for Duke of ORLEANS. The Journal du Commerce adds, that she has left the Spanish Embassy to take up her residence at the Tuileries. Six line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and several ships of war of inferior size, are stated to be ready to sail from Toulon for the Levant, whither the Palinure brig has just been despatched on an important mission. The Messager affirms that since Leopold's return to Paris great exertions are made to prevail on the Russian Ambassador to pay his respects to his Majesty. The Queen Regent of Spain has dis-missed nineteen Gentlemen of her Chamber. The Bordeaux Journals represent the Carlist insurgents to be undauntedly await-ing the arrival of Robut's army. They state Zumalacarrequer to be concentrating his forces in the Borunda and Segatibelza, in the Bastan Valleys, and that if the last act of the drama be impending it will be a fearful one.

According to the Lausanne Gazette, the stay of Don MIGUEL at Genos will be but temporary, England having, in order to watch him more closely, proposed to send him to Malta, and there bear the expense of a suitable establishment for him.

A paltry attempt has been made by some journals to A paltry attempt has been made by some journals to stem the tide of a people's thanksgiving by insinnating that there will be no more Levees; and, consequently (though the inference is not expressed), no more opportunities of presenting such Addresses. Let not the country be so deluded. Official notice is atways given of the last Levee of the season. This is one of those "wites of the wicked" which sometimes are helped in their misothievons operation by the "weakness of the good." We have been informed that the latter, not perhaps unassisted by the former, was the cause of the misunderstanding which navalled at Bath is record to the state for publish extraplicable. which prevailed at Bath in regard to the etiquette of publicly acknow-ledging a "closet speech of the King." The speech was certainly de-livered in closet. Why? Simply because it was spoken to those who having the extré could address his Massary nowhere else; but it was a having the extre could address his MAJESTY nowhere else; but it was a public reply to a public congratulatory Address at no less public a Levee than that of His MAJESTY'S birth-day. It was in all these respects, we say, as public as any proceeding at a Royal Levee can be. We hope to hear no more of such "weakness of the good" co-operating with "the wiles of the bad."—See CLARENDON'S History of the

A most dreadful fire has occurred at Oldham, in which, we regret o say, fifteen individuals have perished.

M. DE NIEUMANN has not returned to this country, nor do we believe he is at present expected.

Nineteen pigeons belonging to a society of pigeon fanciers at Ghent, were set at liberty in Paris, on the 23d of last month, at ten minutes after eight o'clock in the morning. Two pigeons belonging to M. Thieupont arrived at Ghent at nine minutes after two, and the third, belonging to the same gentleman, arrived at nineteen mi-Of the nineteen pigeons, seventeen returned the same dav.

We have rend with considerable gratification, a work called *The West Indian Sketch Book*. Like all other productions from unprejudiced pens, it gives an account of the state of slavery totally at variance with the fables of the Abolitionists. The descriptions of domestic life are extremely interesting, and although the author here and there makes use of some tremendously hard words, it is at once amusing and instructive.

The Magnzines this month are extremely good. Blackwood and Fraser, sharp and brilliant; the New Monthly, which has latterly assumed a livelier character than heretofore, has some piquantarticles; and the Metropolitan is an excellent number. The Portrait in th Court Magazine, of Lady Louts, is most beautifully engraved, and forms a lovely subject; and the View of Lowther Castle is quite worthy to be its companion. In the East India Magazine there are some papers of considerable importance; and the British fully maintain. its high character for justice and a sincere zeal for the welfare of the Establishment. We are tired of praising the United Service Journal, and begin to wish for one dull or uninteresting number, merely that we might have the satisfaction of varying our tone.

Died, late in the evening of the 30th of June, at her Ladyship's residence in Park-lane, the Right Hononrable Anne CATHERINE, in her own right Countess of ANTRIM and Viscountess of DUNLUCE, wife of EDMUND M'DONNELL, Esq., and mother of the Marchioness

-The following are the Resolutions of POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS. the House of Commons as they appear in the Journals of the House:

"1. That a duty of postage of two-pence be charged on every
Newspaper sent by the General Post for conveyance by packet boats reespaper sent by the veneral rost for conveyance by packet boats to any foreign port; and that a duty of two-pence be charged on every foreign Newspaper sent by the General Post in the United Kingdom.—2. That the Postmaster-General be authorised to forward by the post certain unstamped publications, on payment of such a sum of money as may from time to time be agreed upon for the conveyance of the same."

THE WELLINGTON OAK .- Many of our readers will doubtless remember that when his Grace the Duke of Wellington visited Cheltenham for the first time after the battle of Waterloo an oak was planted near the obelisk in the garden of Wellington Mansion to commemorate the event. Oak apples were borne on it for the first time this year, and Mr. HART, who now resides at the mansion, sent a small box containing several of them to his Grace on the anniversary of the battle, June 18, which compliment the illustrious warrior acknowledged in a very appropriate letter .- Cheltenham

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have recom-The Court of Directors of the East India Company have recommended the under-mentioned gentlemen to the Governor-General of India in Council as Members of the Law Commission to be instituted under the provisions of the Act of the 3d and 4th WILLIAM IV., cap. 85, sec. 53, viz:—Wm. Hay Macnaghten, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service; John M'Pherson Macleod, Esq., of the Madras ditto;

George Wm. Anderson, Esq., of the Bombay ditto; and Chan Hay Cameron, Esq.

The Limerick Star of Friday mentions the loss of 40 men a in, in a boat which was swamped in the river Feale, on Welnesday last.

The French Government has, it is said, decided upon suppres the Journal de Paris, which it has been hitherto supporting at an expense of 300,000 fr—about 12,000l. a year.

As Captain Lindser was bathing on Wednesday in the Servains iver, a man stole his coat and waistcoat, in the pocket of which as a valuable watch and gold chain. If he had kept a watch, nober could have stolen the chain.

JOSEPH LANCASTER .- This once celebrated man, the form JOSEPH LANCASTER.—Inis once verestated man, the lounder of the liberal, the no-religious system of education, to which his name is prefixed, is now, at upwards of sixty years of age, residing in Canada, earning for himself, his wife, and children, a hard and scanty subsistence as a common labourer. This is a strange muttion for a man once the idol of the whole race of tweatlanthropins
who lauded his lectures and his reveries as works of inspiration.
Whether his former admirers have deserted the man or the systen
we know not; however, a subscription has been set on foot in Manwe know not; however, a subscription has been set on foot in Mar-chester for his relief, and we hope that those who, by inflating his vanity, have, perhaps, turned his brain, will do something to relien his present distress. The once popular J. Lancabten is now and of man and a beggar! What a lesson!—Liverpool Standard. This is nelancholy case, and certainly deserves attention. While Mr. Lis-castra was "up" in the world, we were opposed to his system; but it does appear a most curious, not to say shameful thing, that having been as he was at the head of a very considerable faction, they should now leave him; in heavers. now leave him in beggary.

The last advices from Boston state the receipt of accounts from Fort Mitchell (Alabama), conveying the melancholy intelligence of the almost total annihilation of the two military troops in garrisa there, by that fearful visitation the cholera. Of the whole path, only 15 survived, and of these seven were sick of the dream epidemic.

Letters from the north of Spain state that, between the 10th and 20th of June, there had been three actions fought between the Kine's troops and those of the Regency, in all of which the former had been victorious. One letter further states that Quesada had a thousand of his troops lying wounded in Pampeluna, and that he had reised with the main body of his troops to the south of that city.

with the main body of his troops to the south of that city.

King Leopold, after reviewing the branes Belges, took his dependent of Paris on the 29th ult. A petition that has been presented to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives by the merchants and shipowners of Antwerp gives another proof of the fatal consequences arising from the separation from Holland. Under the Government of the King of the Nethernlands "the port of Antwerp had By ships; now it has only 39; and of 78 ships which entered the poth 1838 from the coasts of France there were only eight under Belgian colours."

The Zara Gazette announces that in Hungary millions of beetle are devouring the crops and the foliage. To destroy them, sn and other means have been resorted to, but without success, as these experiments appear rather to make them come out of the ground than to exterminate them. These are evidently Hung'ry beedes.

A lump of silver has been obtained in the mines of Koningsi which is perhaps the largest ever seen. It weighed 7% cut, and is estimated at the value of 13,000 specie dollars.

FINSBURY ELECTION.—Government influence have gained a victory, and Tromas Shirosay Devouss, Esq. is now the Representative of the metropolitan borough of Findenty. The following is the final state of the poll, as officially stated by the stateming of fine. returning officer:-

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE 2,514
Mr. POWNALL 1,915
Mr. WAKLEY 685
Mr. BABBAGE 379

Mr. Banbaue's friends attribute his failure to his having forget to bring his calculating machine to the poll. Mr. Banbaue had a much claim or right to stand for Finsbury as the driver of an or nibus.

The following conversation, says the Albion of Wednesday, is liter The innowing conversation, says the Atomot we denessing, smaller true: it was overheard this morning. A maid-servant in the Finsbury district asked a cart's-ment-mun at the door, if he had voted for MARLEY? "No," he replied, with an air of insulted dignity—"is only the lower horders wet woted for WARLEY!"—The results shown, therefore, that in Finsbury, at least, democracy is at a discount.

Mr. Nonner, the Governor of the New Westminster Brider who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistal is fast recovering.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided that the tea imported in Liverpool from Dautzic cannot be permitted to enter for home one sumption, but permission has been given to export it.

Liverpool from Dantzic cannot be permitted to enter for home one sumption, but permission has been given to export it.

We hast week mentioned the clopement of a Miss Warson with that Prince of Fiddlers, Pagansun. We find in the Morning Page the following apparently authorised version of the affair:

"We have to-day to announce an elopement which, will surprise our readers. Pagansun; stands charged with having induced his our readers. Pagansun; stands charged with having induced his Theorem. A grid of sixteen, to quit ther father's house to accompanion to the Continent. Mr. Warson, formerly of Coventiarle Theorem, a grid of sixteen, to quit their father's house to accompanion to the Continent. Mr. Warson had been professionally septiment of the Pagansun; for a considerable period, and with a daughter, accompanied the Italian to Paris, Brussels, and under place to the Pagansun; for a considerable period, and with a daughter, accompanied the Italian to Paris, Brussels, and under place the Continent of the Pagansun; for a considerable period, and with page to the page of the profession of grain lands. With the page of t

ed unsparifyly to wean her from her father. He lately bought of a time which cost 501, and other diamonds to the amount of 3001, at time which exists with a settlement of A,0061, a year, and that his friend Rorrassis, with a settlement of A,0061, a year, and that his friend Rorrassis, with a settlement of A,0061, a year, and that his friend Rorrassis, which are the settlement of A,0061, a year, and that his friend Rorrassis, which is friend Rorrassis has been settlement to have a machine for simple settlement of the Continent to institute an action for smages against Pacaxini.

ally think Mr. Warson, whoever he is, ought to have been We remay character a strong wavever ne as, ought to have been to happy to have married his daughter to Paganini. Whatgood he may done the young lady by the course he has taken we cannot excell see, and as for an action for damages, what damage has been excell see, and as for an action for damages, what damage has been

The Emperor of Russia has just granted a pension of 3,000 floring to the celebrated Polish actress, Madame Josephine Ledochowska.

A King's steamer is ordered to Woolwich, for the conveyance of and Princess Lieven, family, and suite, to Hamburg. the rimes and limeses lieven, mainly, and suite, to Hamburg
The eldest son of the Ambassador, styled Prince Paul, remains
here, as Second Secretary of Legation.

The grand musical Festival in Westminster Abbey terminated on The total receipts of the eight days performances are timated, at a rough calculation, at 20,0001.

The New York Commercial Journal states the loss of 14 square ressels, with the loss of probably not less than 600 lives. All ssels are supposed to be British, and nearly all bound to Quebec with emigrants.

By letters from Barbadoes of the 31st of May, it appears that his MAJESTY's steamer Rhadamanthus arrived there on the 30th, in the MAJESTY'S Steamer Informations arrived there on the 391a, in the short space of ten days, from Jamaica, and was despatched on her return the same evening, for the purpose of ascertaining how soon ce could be had in case of need. It was expected she would anch Jamaica in four days.

Lord ROLLE presented to his MAJESTY, at the Levee last Wedn day, Addresses from the following towns and parishes in Devon in favour of the Established Church: Ilfracombe, Fremington, Westleigh, Berrynarbor, Georgeham, Tavistock, Newton Abbott, Newton Brokell, Denbury, West Ogwell, East Ogwell, Woodlands, Hennock, Awliscombe, and Coombrawleigh.

LORDON FILTH.—Mr. HOLMES, civil engineer, has published a pumphlet, in which he suggests the propriety of rendering available manure the filth which now runs from the common sewers into Thames. He estimates that "the amount of manure now sed into the river Thames, and otherwise wasted, exceeds 12,000 to per diem;" and that it "may, almost without expense, be concentrated to about 7,000 tons, which will yield a profit of 400,000l per annum, after paying all expenses attending it."

WENTORD ELECTION.—At the close of the poll on Tuesday night beaumbers were:—For Mr. Harvey, 800; Mr. Waddy, 825; ma-ndy, 25. On Wednesday the numbers polled were—For Mr. Jarrey, 68; Mr. Waddy, 99; majority for Mr. Waddy on the day, 3. Majority for Mr. Wadd, on the gross poll, 56.

Government has resolved to form a new settlement on the southern cost of Australia, near Spencer's Gulf, which contains a harbour, maned Port Lincoln, of sufficient capacity to contains a narroom; maned Port Lincoln, of sufficient capacity to contain in its three comail the many of England. Captain Stuart, of the 39th regiment, reports that 5,000,000 acres of the richest land he ever saw approximates an St. Vincent's Gulf, and abuts on the Murray River, which is nasigable for large craft for 1,000 miles in an easterly direction; garoo Island lies off the entrance of these two gulfs, and abounds in salt, fish, seals, kangaroos, and possesses a good soil. The whole lies in latitude from 34 to 36 S. and in longitude E. from 136 to 140. Aninteresting feature in this establishment is, that all the land is to be old, and the produce is to be expended in the encouragement of spicularal families to emigrate. It is, according to the evidence of ral officers who have examined it, a land of corn, wine, and oil.

The Great Western Railway Bill has been before the Committee mealy the whole of the session, at an expense, it is said, already managing to upwards of 40,000l.

A new method of diffusing light through a theatre has been disered by a mechanist at Venice. By the aid of parabolic mirrors, light of many lamps is concentrated over an opening made in the ceiling of the theatre, and reflected down on a system of plano-concave lenses, of a foot in diameter, which occupy the aperture, and convey into the theatre the rays of light, which arrive at them parallel, and depart from them divergent. From the pit the lenses are alone perceived, which resemble a glowing furnace; and although the minious focus is sufficient to light the whole of the theatre, it we minimous focus is sufficient to light the whole of the theatre, it does not dazzle; and may be viewed without fatigning the eyes. The apparatus, being entirely concented, accommodates itself readily to all the changes which the representation can require. It likewise occasions neither smoke nor had odours, and has none of the inconvaniences of the associated that ces of the ancient system.

Brahim Pacha lately condemned the Governor of Nazareth to look for a year at the fortifications of Acre, for having had a deficit 6,000 piastres in his accounts.

SINGULAR MANUFACTURE.—It is probably very little known the Mensive manufacture is carried on near Leeds, by which old rags and into new cloth. Yet such is the fact, and to so great an attent does this manufacture prevail that at least five million pounds what of wear. was this manifacture prevail that at least fire mittion pontages wish of woollen rags are yearly imported from Germany and other was them in pieces, and reduces them nearly to their primitive sta2 wool; and they are then, with a small admixture of new wool, and they are then, with a small admixture of new wool, in carded, slubbed, spun, and woven; and they make a cloth not rey strong, but answering very well for naddings, shoddies, and other Ty stong, but answering very well for puddings, shoddies, and other pages of that nature. The ingenuity deserves praise, which thus regions of that nature. The ingenuity deserves praise, which a sufficient section is a finished with a second existence. There is adding whatever of fraud in the manufacture; it is a justifiable temomy to make the material go as far as it will. The manufacture is carried on chieff in the manufacture in the manufacture is carried on chieff in the manufacture in the manufacture is carried on chieff in the manufacture in the manufacture is a proper in the manufacture in the manufacture is a pro ed on chiefly in the neighbourhood of Batley.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Inglesham, Willags DAVY has been collated to the Vicarage of pages, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. OHARLES DAVY has been collated to the Vicarage of pages, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Chap of St. Marwarks Byers, of Bath, has been licensed to the The Rev. White Circester.

Salisanon-the-Forest, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and succeeded not Lichfield. Mr. Dixon resigns Bishopthorpe, and Inchester of the Present College. The Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt.

The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. for the The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. for the The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. for the The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. for the The Rev. R. Anderson, St. Children and The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. for the The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. for the The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. for the The Rev. R. Anderson, M.A. and St. College, Cambridge, has shoot of the Pages of the Northern Anderson and the Markey of the College, Cambridge, has shoot of the Markey of the College, Cambridge, has shoot of the Pages o

e of Cleveland.
"Wa. Mills, A.M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has inted one of the Masters of the Exeter Free Grammar

Rev. D. Joues, Curate of Trevetkin, Monmouthshire, has a stituted by the Lord Bishop of Lleadaff to the Vicarage of

Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, on the presentation of Capel Haubury Leigh, Esq., Pontypeol-purk.

The Rev. John Lewis, curate of Hentenyw, succeeds to the livings of Rhostic and Llanystid.

The Rev. Jams Priderics Secretar Gabe, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Charlton King s, Glonecatershire, on the presentation of the Principal, Fellows, and Schoolars of that Society.

The Rev. Sannerson Tennant, M.A., Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Head Muster of the Blackheath Proprietary School, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of London, to the Vicarage of Hatfield Broadonk, in the county of Essex, waant by the death of the Rev. John Carr: on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College.

The Rev. J. J. Conv., Vicar of Orton on the Hill, Leicestershire, has been instituted by the Bishop of Norwich, to the Vicarage of Cauterbury.

The Rev. Heyny Sanners M.A., student of Christ's Church.

Aylsham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The Rev. Henry Sanders, M.A., student of Christ's Church, Oxford, and formerly of Westninster School, has been elected Head Master of Tiverton School, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Dicken.

The Rev. J. T. Fisher, B.C.L., Jesus College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Rectory of Budgworth, Somerset, on the presentation of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.

The Rev. Henry Stonesours, B.C.L., Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been preferred to the Rectory of Alton Barnes, Wilts, vacant by the death of the Rev. A.W. Hare.

The Bishop of Ferns has appointed the Rev. Dr. Newlann, Vicar of Bannow, to the living of Ferns, vacant by the Rev. Mark Charters' death.

The Bishop of Fernis has appointed the Rev. Dr. Newland, Vicar of Bannow, to the living of Fernes, vacant by the Rev. Mark Charters' death.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Edward Edwards, Rector of All Saints, Huntingdon, and for many years the Master of the Endowed Grummar School there, inghis 78th year.

The Rev. R. Skillicome Skillicome, Rector of Salford, in the county of Oxford, and formerly of Worcester College.

At Dodderhill, of which parish he had been Vicar for 44 years, the Rev. John Amphlett, D. D. aged 18. INVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, July 1.—On Monday last Mr. J. P. Hugo, B. A., of Wadham College, and Mathematical Scholar 1834, and Mr. W. W. Woolcombe, Commoner of Exeter College, were elected Fellows of Exeter.—On the same day Messrs. W. Hunter and F. Burges, Scholars of St. John's; and Messrs.

F. Hessey, H. Combs, and E. J. Pogson (all from Merchant Tailors' School), were admitted actual Fellows of St. John's; and Messrs. F. Hessey, H. Combs, and E. J. Pogson (all from Merchant Tailors' School), were admitted Scholars of the same Society.—And on the same day C. B. Dalton, B.A., Scholar of Wadham, was elected Probationary Fellow, and C. R. Knight, of kin to the founder, and C. Nevinson (from the School of Charter House), were elected Scholars of Wadham.

This day A. C. Tarbutt, B.A., and T. W. Allies, B.A., Probationary Fellows of Wadham College, were admitted actual Fellows of that Society.

CAMBERDER, July 3.—At a congregation on Saturday last, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity: Rev. T. Homer, Trinity college, Head Master of the Grammar School, Boston; Doctor in Physic: J. B. Willmot, Caniss Coll.; Licentitate in Physic: C. J. B. Aldis, Trinity coll.

At a congregation on Monday, the following degrees were conferered:—

Doctor in Physic: A. Frampton, St. John's coll; Bachelor in Divinity; Rev. John Morton. Trinity coll.

Caius coll.; Licentiate in Physic: C. J. B. Adis, Trinity coll.

At a congregation ou Monday, the following degrees were conferred:

At a congregation ou Monday, the following degrees were conferred:

Divinity: Rev. John Morton, Trinity coll.; Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. John Morton, Trinity coll.; Bachelor of Arts: T. Sanders, King's college.

On Tuesday lasty being Commencement Day, the following Doctrons:

Divinity: Rev. John Morton, Trinity coll.; Bachelor of Arts: T. Sanders, King's college.

Divinity: Rev. Bern. Commencement Day, the following Doctrons:

Divinity: Rev. J. Homer, Trinity coll. DOCTORS IN PHYSIC. J. B. Stuart, Queen's coll.; J. B. Willmot, Caius coll.; A. Frampton, St. John's coll. MASTER OF ARTS: L. W. Sampson, E. H. F. Vallancey, J. E. S. Lech, F. J. Wethered, C. Wilder, C. Chapman, and H. Dupuis, King's coll.; F. M. Randall, W. M. Oliver, R. P. Ampblett, G. H. Landon, H. T. Bower, J. Bird, and C. Kinnert, St. Peter's coll.; F. Kildyard, J. Maber, R. Drake, I. Spooner, J. F. Bullocke, and P. B. Harriss, Clair Hall; J. Milla, J. Mills, jun., T. Fleming, W. K. Izon, J. H. Groome, and W. B. Dalton, Pembroke Coll.; A. De la Groom, D. D. Sampson, T. B. Wells, C. H. Jonner, and Mr. Grains coll.; J. Stovin, J. T. Day, R. Hollond, J. S. Winter, J. Bates, and C. F. Chawmer, Coppus Christic coll.; S. R. Cattley, J. N. Pell, J. K. Marsh, T. Smitcht, J. Green, F. Liandett, R. B. Burgess, R. B. Favell, J. P. T. Wyche, H. S. Richmond, W. Biscoe, C. Sandys, and T. Owston, Queen's coll.; J. D. Frost, W. Wales, W. Tomkins, and G. L. Weddall, Cath. hall; T. Gaskin, J. Shaw, M. Plummer, G. S. Thomson, J. P. Dejex, H. G. Graedrooke, Jesue coll.; T. Valker, T. Sunton, J. Rock, C. P. Villiers, and T. W. Greaves, S. John's coll.; F. H. Tate, P. H. Cantenon, W. H. W. Hose, C. W. Bodesce, G. A. Selwyn, J. E. Shadwell, J. Rock, C. P. Villiers, and T. W. Greaves, S. John's coll.; F. H. Tate, J. L. Walton, H. Garev, J. W. Hillyard, C. L. Higgins, W. H. R. Rock, C. P. Villiers, and T. W. Greaves, S. John's coll.; F. H

Wingfield, and P. Blakiston, Emmanuel coll.; H. C. Davies, G. N. Smith, Sidney Sussex coll.; C. Hunfrey, and G. Carew, Downing college.

Atta congregation held yesterday, the following degrees were conferred:—

Licontiate in Physic: F. Jackson, Clare hall; Master of Arts: J. P. Alcock, St. John's college.

On Saturday the 28th ult., W. D. Evans, B.A., of St. Peter's college, was lettlew of that Society. H. P. Meason, Scholar of King's college, was lettlew of that Society. H. P. Meason, Scholar of King's college, was lately elected a Fellow of that Society and on Saturday the 28th ult. F. Hiedann, M.A., of Clare hall, was elected a Fellow of that Society.

Duman University—The following books have been presented to the University Library:—Tooke's Lucian, 2 vols. 4to., by W. Tooke, Seq., M.P., Camden's Britannia, folio, L.P., by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D. Heeren's Ancient Republics, 3 vols., 4to., by W. Tooke, Seq., M.P., Camden's Britannia, folio, L.P., by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D. Heeren's Ancient Republics, 3 vols., 8to., by C. Carwen, Eaq., Hyperunthraxis, by T. R. Clanny, Esq., M.D. Gnisford's Students, 3 vols., 6to., bound the same manner, and presented on the same days, by the Rev. R. Presser, D.D.

The Rev. A. B. CAMPBELL bas been presented by a part of the congregation of St. Philip's, on his retirement from the curacy of that Church, with a purse of one hundred and fifty guiness, as a testimony of their personal respect for him, and their high opinion of the ability and zeal with which he has discharged his ministerial duties.—

Birmingham Advertiser.

A meeting of the Committee of the National Society took place on Thursday at the Central School, Santanry, Westminster. There were present the Bishop of London, Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Kenyon, Lord Ashley, William Davies, Esq., Rev. H. H. Norris, Joshua Watson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Walmsley, Rev. J. C. Wigram, and Richard Twining, Esq.

The foundation-stone of a national school was Indi at Hetton-level on Thursday last. The ceremony was performed by the

receive the interest, and apply it to the use of the College at Lampeter.

The Rev. Johneyer Edwards, formerly a Minister of the Independent Connection at Aberavon, was recently admitted within the pair of the Established Church, and ordained by the Bishop of Landary. He had previously recanted, and now occupies the pulpit formerly liled by the late Mr. Joves, Llaugnan. This is another sympton of the increasing favour and affection with which the Established Church is regarded by the discerning and enlightened portion of the Dissenting community.—Carmarthen Journal.

Last Sunday crowded congregations in the Churches at Dudley contributed 1091. 9s. 34d in aid of the Sunday Schools, after sermons by the Rev. W. Marsis, of Birmingham, and the Rev. H. Harsis, of Brienley Hill.

The Hishop of Workerter consecrated a new Church at Betley on Salurday week, and another at Welley on Monday last, both in the county of Stafford.

The Rev. Sir Edward Kynaton, Bart. of Hardwick, Shropshira, this rent-day on Salurday last, returned ten per cent, and the same at Christmas last, both on his titles and rents.

The Archbishop of Tuan has come to the decision of remaining at Tuam, and of not transferring his residence to Killalla, as was for some time most confidently expected.

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Jir Charles Flower, Bart. & Alderman.

ADVANTED Comparison of Congression of Con

profits liberal.

USTOM-HOUSE SALE. — TO-MORROW (Monday), and following days, will be offered for Sale, at STRONG and Co.'s, 337 and 339, Oxford-street, an innuense number of Lots bought at the Custom-house Sale, consisting of French Lawn, Tulle and Crape Embroidered Dresses and Pelisses, rich Embroidered Canzous, Pelerines, Lappets, and Capes. India Palmprores, Poreign Shawls, German Cotton and Thread Hose, Brussels Lace, Chautilly Veils, Paddy Bird Muff- and Mantillas, and a variety of foreign articles, which will be sold at half the price they can be imported into this count into this counter. STRONG, STRACHAN and WOOLLEY, late Todd's.

Chaintilly Veils, Paddy Bird Muffs and Mantillus, and a variety of foreign articles, which will be sold at half the price they can be impured into this country.

37 and 339, Oxford-street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—By Mr. BREARY, at the King's Head Inn, in Dudley, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1834, at 2's o'Clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will then be produced:

O'Clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will then be produced:

PARY Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, at Throwley, in they parish of Ilam, and county of Stafford, containing 1455 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches, in a ring fence.

The Frate is divided into farms of convenient size, and occupied by highly-respectable tenants. The rents are principally derived from cattle and is more and do not in any considerable degree depend upon roor; and the land is more handled in any considerable degree depend upon roor; and the land is more haustible means of improvement. The specimens of lead ore which have been obtained, lead to the conclusion that the miner would be well rewarded for his enterprise; but from accidental causes, capital has not hitherto been applied to try the mineral riches of the property.

The Old Hall may be repaired at a small expense, so as to make it suitable for the residence of a Family; and the Farm Buildings attached to it are new, convenient, and most substantially built. The Poor Rates and Highway Rates are moderate.—Throwley is six in lies from Ashborne to Leek.

Means, Means

2, Henriettestreet, Covent-garden, London; to Mr. Robert Brombey, Land Survey, Derby; or to Mr. Spencer, of Throwley, who will shew the cetate.

Derby, June 2d, 1884.

VALUABLE RSTATE at ASTON ABBOTTS and GROVE, in the County of Bucks.—By Mesers. FAREBROTHER and Co., at the Black Swan Inn, in Leighton Buzzard, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at Leit. A Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE at Aston Abbotts, and the County of Bucks, comprising the MANOR of ASTON ABBOTTS in the county of Bucks, comprising the MANOR of ASTON ABBOTTS, in the county of Bucks, comprising the MANOR of ASTON ABBOTTS, in the county of Bucks, comprising the MANOR of ASTON ABBOTTS, and the county of Bucks, with the Court Baron and Copyhold Court, and the fines, fers, chief rents, and other perquisites thereto belonging.

Also, the ADVOWSON of the VICARAGK of the pleasant and healthy village of Aston Abbotts, with the Parsonage House, and about 100 acres of Glebe Land thereto belonging, of the annual value of 2.290.

Also, several excellent FARMS, principally meadow and pasture land; together with 18 substantial Cottages and Gardens, situate within the Manor of Aston Abbotts, and in the countion of very respectively tenants, containing Also, a very desimble FRERHOLD. BSTATE, situated in the townships of Girvo Slapton and Linslade, in the counts of Bucks, being principally meadow and pasture land, in the occupation of respectable tenants, containing FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES;

And which farms are situated user to the respectable mants, containing FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES;

And which farms are situated one to the respectable mants, containing FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES;

And which farms are situated near to the respectable mants, containing FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES;

And which farms are situated near to the respectable mants, containing FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES;

And which farms are situated in a fine sporting country; it adjoins the Grand Junction Conta, and the London and Hintiminsham Rusheway will pass thro

Segre, Aylesbury; of Messrs. Few, Hamilton, and Few, 2, Henrictin-street, Covent-garden, London; and at the principal Inns at Buckingham, Woburn, Bed-tord, and Dunstable; and at the grincipal Inns at Buckingham, Woburn, Bed-tord, and Dunstable; and at Messrs. Farebrother and Co.'s Offices, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, London.

Ireland, County of Meath.—The Estates of Summerhill and Moor Park, with the Mansion-house, Bonciesce and Town of Summerhill, with various other Town Lands, containing 11,000 statute aeres, let on leases, and producing 6,500, per annum, exclusive of valuable reversionary interests which will accrue on the renewal of the leases as the lives fall in.—by Mesers. WILKIN-displays by direction of the Hight Horizon, on the 1st of August next and following lay, by direction of the Hight Horizon, on the 1st of August next and following lay, by direction of the Hight Horizon of the August next and following lay, by direction of the Hight Horizon of the August next and following lay, by direction of the Hight Horizon of the August next and following found of the August here and following and the park (finely timbered), plantations, shrubberies, gardens, pleasure grounds, manocleum, lodges, farm-house, and agricultural buildings, with the town of Summerhill, and town parks, including the Summerhill Inn, &c.; in the whole 638 acres. The town and town patks, comprising 72 acres, and 357 acres of the demons are let to tenants at will, subject to the annual low rent of 8381. St. 94. it for remaining 2018 acression of his Londship. The Town Lands of the Moy, the Moy long, Old Mill Commons, and the log Paddress of valuable bog and young plus free manifestic paymarks of 200 and 50 Lower Spring Valley, comprising 2536. 37. 69. Lot 4. The Town Lands of Agher, comprising 550n. 37. 69. Lot 5. The Town Lands of Bullygortagh comprise 280, 11. 12. Lot 11. The Lown Lands of Transmon, prize 280, 11. 12. Lot 3. The Town Lands of Transmon, and the long paid acres. Lot 3. A subdantial brick-buil Freshold House, with gard

refert and best investments for capital offered to public competition for my years.

Years.

The selecte of Summer hill to be viewed on application at the Mansion-hou und Moor Park by applying to Mr. John Rogers, of Piercefown (one of tenents); particulars and plans of Thomas (rozier, Esq., solicitor, 2, Rula squara, earl, and at Gresham's Hotel, Suckline-street, Dublin; Robert F. Ry Esq., Jordan's-fown, near Eufled; at the principal Hotels in Cork, Limert Bellant, and Waterford; at the office of Rdward Bennett, Esq., solicitor, P. cessetteet, Manchester; Royal Hotel, Liverpool; White Hart, Rristol; Mesrs. Abbott and Arney. Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and Mg. Ger street, Hanover-square; and of the Auctioneers, Ludgate-hill and Lower Greenoesterel, London.

STOCK EXCHANGE.-SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Saturday Evening.

The Consol Market both yesterday and to-day has been buoyant having touched upon 39%, and closing this afternoon at 93 to ½ Exchequer Bill have been done as high as 56 premium. They closed this afternoon that, to 53.

In the Foreign Market the settlement of the account passed over without definication on Monday. The chief speculation has been in Portuguese Honds, which were done at 83% this morning, and closed at 83% to 84. Spanish Bonds left off-at 48% 49. Brazilian Bonds left off-at 48% 49. Brazilian Bonds have been in some request, and the closing price this afternoon was 78% %. Little has been doing in any other Security. Putch Five per Cents. closed at 95%; Belgrian and Russian at 58% %; and Danish at 74% 54. Columbian Bonds left off at 23% 4, and Chilian at 32 33. The closing price of Mexican Bonds was 45% 48.

Bank Stock, 216% 219

Syper Cent. Convols, 87% 39

New 34% per Cent. 1818, 9

Four per Cent. 1818, 9

For per Cent. 1813, '99
For per Cent. 1823, 10114 (discented.)

India Bonds, 22 27 pm.

Exchequer Bila, 21 25 pm.

Exchequer Bila, 22 27 pm.

Exchequer Bila, 21 25 pm.

Exchequer Bila 25 pm.

Exchequer Bila, 21 25 pm.

Exchequer Bila, 21

Monday.

Friday a man of respectable appearance shot himself within a few yards of the target-ground at Chalk-farm; several ladies saw him fall. His dress was a black coat, grey trousers, black silk waistoost, white stockings, and shoes. On his person were found two shillings and a halfpenny, but nothing to lead to the discovery of his name or family.

old Bailey Sessions.—Saturday.

John Arscott, formerly butler to the Marquis of Bristol, was indicted charged with uttering a forced receipt for the sum of 1841. 9s., with intent to defraud Messrs. Godling and Go., bankers. In other counts the prisoner was charged with the uttering with intent to defraud the Marquis of Bristol.

It appeared that the prisoner had been for some time in the service of the Marquis of Bristol in the capacity of butler. Filling that situation, the prisoner was in the habit of receiving from his Lordship's tradesmen. On the 30th January, a person of the name of Aickman, a tailor, residing at Rochampton, where his Lordship has an establishment, furnished a bill to the amount of 1841.9s. In payment of that claim, the Marquis gave to the prisoner a check or order, which on being endorsed by Mr. Aickman and presented at the bankers' would be paid. The prisoner, however, kept the order, presented it at the bankers', and received the amount, in consequence of the necessary endorsoment being upon its back.

Mr. Aikman deposed that he had never received the money, nor had he written his name across the order in question. The prisoner in his defence, stated that he had received the money.

The prisoner in his defence, stated that he had no intention of

money.

The prisoner in his defence, stated that he had no intention of defrauding Mr. Aickman, to whom he considered himself indebted; that he should have paid him the money the day after he received it at the bankers', but that having got tipsy, he had gone into a gambling-house on the same evening, played, and lost all the money. Mr. Justice Bosanquet having summed up the evidence, the Jury Tound the prisoner Guilty.

MR. BULWERS NEW WORK.

Mr. Justice Bosanquet having summed up the evidence, the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

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his methory, chasten in Juguiericana Contract and Contract and McCrone, Waterloo-place; where may also be The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of JOHN GALT, Esq., Author of "Stories

The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of JÖHN GALT, Esq., Author of "Stories of the Study," &c.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

.—Members returned to serve in this present Perliament— right: Robert Cuttar Fergusson, Esq., of Orcoland and te-General, or Judge-Martial of his Majesty's Forces.— Cadwallader Waldy, of Kilmacoe, in the county of Wex-bert Singhand Grew, Esq., now Last County of Wex-BANKKUTTO WINDAMPD.

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Town July 18 to July 29.

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J. GOULDING. Basinghall-street, City, would be desired. Atts. Messas. Gole, Lothbury—G. PALMER, Above Bar, Southampton, tailor. Atts. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street—G. MITCHELL, Bury-street, St. James's, tailor. Att. Bailey. Beneras-street, Oxford-street—F. MISSENGER, Liverpool, econ-merchant. Atts. Cheeter, Staple limt, London; Finlow, Liverpool—W. PROUD, Bishop Auckback—Town Coleman Cole

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

PRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

W. BRIGGS, Vineyard, Richmond, Survey, tailor.

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PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Upwards of one hundred petitions were presented from various parts of the country in favour of the Established Church.—The Earl of Malmesure y gave notice that on the second reading of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill he should move that it be taken into consideration next Session.—Earl Grey, in reply to a remark of Lord Wicknow, censured the conduct of Cabinet Ministers disclosing what passed in the Cabinet. The Duke of Richmond said he had the King's permission to do so. Earl Grey said he had not, and the King's permission to do so. Earl Grey said he had not, and the King's permission to do so. Earl Grey said he had not, and the King's permission to disclosures; but the Noble Duke's memory was not accurate in all points. Lord Whannolffer remarked upon the late period of the Session at which important measures were brought before the House.—In answer to a question from the Duke that the Cabinet of Oumberland, the Lord Chancellon declared it was not his intention to prese either the Non-readence Bill, or the Pluralities Bill, before the next Session.—The Irish Coercion Bill went through a Committee.

the interpretation of the Session at which cannot a measured where the product the House.—In answer to a question from the Dake of Oursemana to, the Loan Charcellone Bill, or the Pluralities Bill, before the next Session.—The Irish Coercion Bill went through a Committee.

Tusmary.—The Loan Charcellon, after delivering judgment in an appeal, desired the clerk to make the minute precisely in the form of the case Solarie n. Palmer, as he had consulted the Judgment of the case Solarie n. Palmer, as he had consulted the Judgment of the case Solarie n. Palmer, as he had consulted the Judgment of the case Solarie n. Palmer, as he had consulted the Judgment of the case Solarie n. Palmer, as he had consulted the Judgment of the case Solarie n. Palmer, as he had consulted the Judgment of the Charch, and against the Poor Laws Amendment Bill.—The presentation of a petition by the Earl of Wiscentssa from some Dissenters, praying protection to the Established Church, was objected to by Earl Grave and the ground that the solaries of principle of the Select Committee on the Chimney-sweepers' Bill was brought up.—Earl Gasy moved the postponement of the consideration of the Report of the Irish Coercion Bill till Wednesday; as also the second reading of the Foor Laws Amendment Bill until Thuraday. His desired he might not then be asked what those reasons were.

Wednesday.—The House this day presented an unsually full attendance of Peers and of strangers.—After some preliminary business, Earl Gasy rose to make his expected statement on the subject of the Ministerial resignations. His Lordship was so much affected on proceeding to amounce the fact of his retirement that he was solkiged to sit down, after an unavailing struggle with his feelings. In a lew moments, however, he was able to proceed. After expression and the second proceeding to amounce the fact of his retirement that he was obliged to sit down, after an unavailing struggle with his feelings. In a lew moment, his present situation. The being distributed to the contract

Friday should be fixed for the second reading. The House then ad-

Friday should be fixed for the second reading. The House then adjourned.

Morway.—An immense number of petitions was presented in favour of the Established Church.—Lord Autrony, in presenting papers respecting the state of Ireland, and moring that they be printed, stated that, in consequence of what had taken place on Thursday in that House, Mr. Littleton had tendered his resignation, but he had been induced to retain office at the request of Earl Grey and the rest of the Cabinet. Mr. Himme regretted that there should be evel as undetermined and vacilating Content of the Cabinet. Mr. Himme regretted that there should be evel as undetermined and vacilating Content of the Cabinet. Committee up status, with instructions that they should report their opinion thereon to the House. Lord Autrons opposed the amendment; and after a most animated discussion, the House divided, and the proposition of Government was carried by a majority of \$4.—Lord Chaboos brought on his motion on the stablect of agricultural distress. After a protracted discussion the House divided, and the proposition of Government was carried by a majority of 181 against 180.—The Registration Bill went through Committee, and the discussion was fixed for Monday next.—The Merchant Seamen's Widows' Bill was reported, and the third reading fixed for Friday next.—The Lord's-day Bill, No. 2 (Mr. Foulter), was postponed till Monday next, after a division for reading third time and pascal 18.—The London Port Dues Bill west through a Committee, and the consideration of the report was fixed for Monday.

When the House re-assembled in the evening, Mr. A. Barno said a third time and pascal 18.—The London Port Dues Bill west through a Committee, and the consideration of the report was fixed for Monday.

When the House re-assembled in the evening, Mr. A. Barno said that he had a question of importance to put to Lord Althorp had be been present. He regretted that he did not see a Member of the Government in the House.—Lord Monerum bendered the motion of which he had

Bill went through a Commance, in which a recomments.

At the evening sitting Mr. Hune withdrew his motion on the state of the nation, as there was no responsible Minister present, and moved that the House should adjourn to Monday. The Chancellon of the Excuedera did not oppose the motion, but declared himself a responsible Minister until his successor was appointed. After some further discussion the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned to Monday.

Was a Germann in 1833," is just

self a responsible Minister until his successor was appointed. After some further discussion the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned to Monday.

Mrs. Thollof's New Work, "Germany in 1833," is just published. The author has not confined herself to the betten track until yollowed by English travellers, but has visited the less frequented districts of the Eifel, Baden-Baden, Hauver, Cassaciany the least information for travellers in Belgiam and up the Rhine. The ANTI-Spelling Book." Nearly ten thousand copies of this new system of teaching children to read witlout spelling, have been sold within a few months, and the sele continues so extensive, that it is calculated this new system will soon become the only system. "The principles of the Anti-Spelling Book," says the Aldenaum, "The principles of the Anti-Spelling Book," says the Aldenaum, "are so clear, that we may well be surprised at the length of time during which the spelling-system has held undisputed sway; sure we are that the plan here proposed, would be found to combine case to the teacher with pleasure to the child, while the old system is unmitigated pain both to one and the other." "The Anti-Spelling Books "—Scalaman.

Brau Nask.—A notice of Beau Nash, who is to figure as the hero of the new Comedy at the Haymarket, may not be unacceptable to our play-going readers. A life of him attributed falsely, as we think, to Goldsmith, is now scarcely to be found except on the shelves of the curious collector. The biographer styles the Beau in the words of Cicero, "The little King of a little people." Certain it is he raised Balt from comparative instainticance to importance. He founded the pump-room and assembly house, and was by the grateful Corporation rewarded whist alive with a statue, which was fixed, and yet remains between the busts of Newton and Pope, and which circumstance draw from Chester field what system, which was fixed, and yet remains between the busts of Newton and Pope, and which circumstance draw from Chester field what Byron would

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, July 9.—The following article from the Augeburgh Greek has excited much attention at Paris. The French journals present that England and France cannot remain long in their presents to the Towards each other—that the sham-trowy of allinnes make the present of the Bank of France. All this is certainly swift pareachies, after hasts sacrificed all our old allies for the Bank of the Dawnher, June 2, and the Residence of the Bank of the Dawnher, June 2, and the Household of the Household of the Residence of the Bank of the Dawnher, June 2, and Russia, it bey imagine that England can never find the situited Russia; they imagine that England can never find the situited Russia; they imagine that England can never find the situited Russia; they imagine that England can never find the situited Russia; they imagine that England can never find the situited Russia; they imagine that England can never find the situited Russia; they imagine that England can never find the situited Russia; they imagine the term of the treat of the treaty of the 8th of July, what is interest, or theretae a new first the theory of the State of the treaty of the 8th of July, what is omnth spoken of, and the incontestible rights of Russia; but the projudice done to England in her dominion of the seas. If France on account of the Jonian Islands. One may see by the season which exists between the Cabinets of St. James's and St. Peterology which exists between the Cabinets of St. James's and St. Peterology sufficient motives to admit, that the presence of an England squame in the Bosphorus might have a vast object, and perhaps cases compede-main. The interest of the Cabinets which have a compede-main to be foreseen. The presence of an England squame in the accord of the Powers, and even Russia, who engaged as a accept the smallest village of Turkey in Europe, and above all in the promise of Russia not to demand the passage of the Dardanelles. The best guarantee for the Provence of the England of the State of the Cabinets which have proved the p

gave notice of its existence to the settlers. They were led to make the discovery known, by seeing a picture which contained a group cattle. The soldiers of the GSd Regiment had communicated be hooping cough to the natives, who suffer severely from its effects.

PAGANINI AND MISS WATSON.—Paganini, in a letter to the edite of a Paris paper, has entered into an elaborate defence of his conduct and intentions with respect to Mr. Walson and his family, but of which he complains have been grossly misrepresented in the Loudon and Boulogne papers. After going into avariety of details to the harmonic property of the control of the contr

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

The Minray-General v. the Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's-indel East.

Sir F. Sigden moved in this case, on behalf of the defeated of the plantifis bill as amended might be taken off the finding that the plantifis bill as amended might be taken off the finding that the plantifis bill as mended might be taken off the finding that the plantifis bill as mended might be taken off the finding that the plantifis bill as mended might be taken off the finding the case of the parish, covery of the finding some of them being paupers, and relative incompetent to guarantee the payment of the costs of the sail, the plantifis did so by adding the name of a new relator representation, which they had only obtained after his return to make the plantifis, finding some difficulty in procuring the lamb of the plantifis, finding some difficulty in procuring the lamb of the plantifis with the sanction, which they had only obtained after his return to make the plantifis of "The Attorney-General" which would induce the Court to direct the taking of the bill off the line of the plantifis which would induce the Court to direct the taking of the bill off the line of the plantifis with the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the sanction of the Attorney-General v. Fellows, 'it is all without the 'iteration of the bill o

one relator for that of another. Under these circumstances, he made intende that some modification might be made in the order, and that the costs would not be exacted to the extent contemplated, but that the defendants would merely be allowed the costs of the present application.

His Honour thought that no reason had been assigned to induce the defendants would merely be allowed the costs of the present application.

His Honour thought that no reason had been assigned to induce the stopped on account of the insufficiency of the ostensible relators, and the suspicion that they would not be able to give the defendants scarrify for costs. These were, it appeared by the affidavits which had taken place was the substitution of one name far another. The reason assigned for not obtaining the Attorney-describe the information was even now much amended, as the only alkration which had taken place was the substitution of one name far another. The reason assigned for not obtaining the Attorney-describe the substitution of the substitution o

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at some, procured some matches, and fired the stack.—Incomplete the depth of the stack of the stack of the stack of the stack.—Incomplete the depth of the stack of the stack

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The King has been pleased to conter the honour of Knighthood upon Aretas William Young, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

app. 1st. Dmg. Gds. 2d W. L. Leger. A. H. Legers, comt. on the case various pur. vice bind, app. Gylon Ggs. Lantachest—Leut. Sr. R. Thompson, from 77th, to be Staff Assist. Surgeon, vice Lister, app. 3d Dmg. Gds. Memorandum-The date of Lieut. Halkert's commission in 2d Foot is March 17, 1834, and not March 3, 1834, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th inst.

With the exception of the regiments mentioned in our late numbers, no other mores will take place until the arrival of the Lieux of the 6th Lancers are mentioned as being likely to be brigaded with the 3d Dragoon Guards and 18th Hussars in this gravison, in which case their quarters at Newbridge will be replaced by three companies of the 90th Light Infantry from Naas. We are happy to find all the troops destined for foreign stations are to embark from their immediate neighbourhood, without giving the men the annoyance of a long march before hand as heretofore. This arrangement has given great statisfaction. Hiberian United Service Journal.

Six James Kermpt, the Master-Governd of Amance, is shortly examining the new system introduced in December last. It is their intention to inspect the principal ordnance stations with a view to effecting further-reductions, if practicable—of this we have our doubt. The engineer officers complain of increased duties being imposed on them, while their clerks and other subordinates have been reduced.

Limitury of Half-Pay Officers.—The following important decision, as to the liability of officers on half-pay to fill parish offices, was heard at the Essex Quarter Sessions last week:—

Leutenart-Colonel I Filliam Henry Heyrick v. his appointment as the complete of the property who appeared in cuposition, but yet he could hardly say that this was in the shape of a motion. He should proceed to prove the facts of appellant being a Colonel in the army; that he was as such liability of officers on half-pay to fill parish offices, was heard at the Essex Quarter Sessions last week:—

Leutenart-Colonel I Filliam Henry Heyrick v. his ap

Morry, Col. Westburton, Col. Young, Col. Cooke, Col. Anderson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thos. Reynolds, and about thirty other distinguished afficers.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset's Levee on Tuesday was attended by the Earl of Caledon, Major-Gen. Le Mesurier, Sir W. B. Proctor, Sir W. Summerville, Cols. Anderson, Daubeney, Sir M. M. Creagh, Horton, Rolt, Eckersley, Cooke, Young, Tayers; Majors Ratellife, Thornhill, Reed, and about 40 other officers.

It is reported that an order is about to be issued from the Horse Gards for the substitution of trowsers for kilts in the Highland regiments.

Capl. Brandreth, Royal Engineers, who went passenger in the Sir Bitternd Payet from Portsmouth on the 1st ult., is appointed Commissioner to superintend the transfer of the Island of St. Helena from the East India Company to our Government.

Capt. Andrew King took the command of the Astrea at Falmenth on the 5th inste, and commenced duty as superintendent of packets on the 5th inste, and commenced duty as superintendent of packets on the 5th inste, and commenced on the 5th instendent, left for Plymouth on Tuesday last, accompanied by his family, in the neighbourhood of which place it is understood they intend residing.

Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, the Commander-ia-Chief at Portsmouth, hoisted his flag on board the tender Sulph, in which vessel he has proceeded to visit the several districts of his station, attended by the cutter Seafhorer. Lieut Morgan.

The North Star, 28, Capt. Harcourt (destined for the South American station), will go out of harbour in ten days, and immediately sail for her destination. The Rattlesnake, 28, at this port, is about to sent the following fifteen ships are ordered to be paid off on their ar The following fifteen ships are ordered to be paid off on their ar The following fifteen ships are ordered to be paid off on their ar

rival, their period of service having expired:—The Asia, from Lisbon; Matchar, Actron, and Rover, from the Mediterranean; Dubling, Somerong, and Statistic, from South America; Evencon and Magiciesne, from the Bast Indies; Fernon, Sapphre, Tweed, and Alban, from the West Indies; Pheto, from the Coast of Africa.—Hampshire Telegraph.

The Lords of the Admiralty, much to the satisfaction of merchants, have determined on adepting steamers only, for the conveyance of the regular mails to Portupa from Fallmouth.

The looks of the Admiralty, much to the satisfaction of merchants, have determined on adepting steamers only, for the conveyance of the regular mails to Portupa from Fallmouth.

The following midshipmen passed their ordeal in seamanship on Wednesday on board the Victory, viz.—Mr. C. C. Otway, of the Scylla, Mr. A. B. Christie, late of the Dee steamer, and Mr. E. M. Leycesten, of the Ymader surveying vessel.

Sit G. Cockburn is about to come home owing to ill health; and he will be succeeded by Renr.-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, Superintendent of Portsmouth dock-yard, who is to be succeeded by Sir J. Gordon, of Chatham.

Grenapier Gruards.—On Saturday last a brilliant review of the three battalions took place in Hyde Park, before the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, and a numerous Staff of General and Field Officers. At ten o'clock the 1st battalion, under the command of Lord Saltoun, marched from out of the Tower, and arrived on the ground in Hyde Park at half-past twelve o'clock; the 2b battalion, from Portman-street barracks, under the command of Collocel Lambert. The review commenced at one o'clock. The numerous evolutions that were performed were conducted in a superior style, and drew forth the universal satisfaction of his Grace, his Lordship, and the whole retinue of clock, the Colonels of the battalions, officers, and men, received great praise for their excellent military performances. The Park, from the fineness of the day, was crowded by fashionable and elegantly dressed ladies.

Part Cornellia, London,

from the fineness of the day, was crowded by fashionable and eigandy dressed ladies.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 69, Cornhill, London, for Lives, Survivorships, Endowments for Children, and for the Furchase and Sale of Rev. AFTAL. 4500,000.

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Crawford Davison Kerr, Esq. Charles of Markey Colonel Sir James Sutherland. Directors of Markey Colonel Sir Jam

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Rates for Joint Lives, Survivorships, &c. may be ascertained, by applications the folial control of the control of the

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 13.

AFTER the departure of Her MAJESTY on Saturday, the KING returned to Windsor. On Wednesday, His MAJESTY held a Levee, upon which day Lord GREY and Lord ALTHORP tendered their resignations, which His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to accept.

The KING has not been in town since.
The QUEEN arrived safely at Rotterdam at six o'clock on Sunday enging.

Sunday evening.

Sunday evening.

At Helvoet Her Majerty was received and welcomed by the Duke of Saxe-Weiman, in the name of the King of Holland. Prince Farderick of Holland, and his Princess, and the Duke and Duckess of Saxe-Weiman, had previously repaired in one of the Dutch Government's steam-boats to Helvoetsluys to meet her Majerty, with whom they returned to Rotterdam. The English and Russian Ministers also waited on her Majerty. Soon after landing the Queen proceeded to the Hague. Her Majerty, who is described as maintaining a strict incognito, travels under the title of Countess of Lancasten." It is said she intends to visit Gouda, and then return to Rotterdam, whence she will continue her journey to Germany by the way of Nimeguen.

Germany by the way of Nimeguen.

WE are unable to give our readers any positive intelligence as to the Ministerial arrangements. By those who had not the pleasure of dining in company with the Right Honourable Edward Edward Schronicle, embodying all the Right Honourable Gentleman said upon that occasion, will be read with considerable interest, inasmuch as it appears to be a sort of manifesto on the part of the rabid portion of the Cabinet, which, however contradictory in many of its points, is in effect a declaration of the vital necessity for a Radical Government. The last line, however, betrays the source of the declaration; for although the author has, all through? Decawriting editorially, he ends by asking "how WE could hope for support," &c., in his Ministerial character.

The state of the case we believe to be this:—The King sent for Lord Melbourne, which in point of fact was entirely dissolved by the resignation of the Premier. This, it was clear, could not be accomplished, because the same reasons which induced Mr. Stanley and four of his friends at one time—Lord Grey, Lord Althorp and three of his friends, at another time, to resign, must have operated again whenever the renewal of the Cocroion Bill, the Irish Tithe and Appropriation Bills, and the absurd Irish Commission, should have again come under discussion. That scheme was very shortly abaudoned as impracticable, and a second "hare was started," which was no other than the principle of "putting some putty and paint upon the old lath and plaster," and incorporating men of different parties, who should have again come under discussion. That scheme was very shortly abandoned as impracticable, and a second "hare was started," which was no other than the principle of "putting some putty and paint upon the old lath and plaster," and incorporating men of different parties, who might form a safe and salutary Ministry. To those who know the moderation of His MAJESTY's character, it must be evident that such an association would have been highly agreeable; but here, the very same objections opposed themselves, and Lord MELROURNE very soon found that such a course was impracticable. The conduct of Ministers, in having set fire to the House, and then running away from the danger, no man can palliate; nor is there a human being, capable of judging for himself, who does not see and appreciate the difficulties in which the Sovereight is placed, not only by the retreat of his servants from their duty, but by the difficulties of forming a new Government, arising wholly and entirely from the insrule and mismanagement by which they have involved the country in perils and dangers, difficulties and embarrassments.

Under these circumstances, we, for our own parts, see no course left for the MONARCH, but to send for such of the heads of the Conservative Party as he may consider most deserving of his Royal confidence, and obtain from them counsel and advice in the emergency and difficulty in which his late servants have thought proper to leave him—Nay, so strong is this feeling in our minds, that we are of opinion that, while we are writing this, communications have been begun, having that object in view.

Should this be the case, we trust that no false delicacy, no reluctance, no hesitation will be evinced on the part of the Conservatives to rally round the Throne. The question seems to be, whether, under the operation of the Reform BILL, any Ministry. Cannot the part of the Conservatives to rally round the Throne. The question seems to be, whether, under the operation of the Reform BILL, any Ministry can carry on a Gover

danger.

The reports spread and circulated are as numerous as they are false, and although we do not venture to assert the fact, we firmly believe that we shall next week have to congratulate our readers upon the existence of a CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

IT is, we believe, quite true that the King of SPAIN has suddenly and hastily quitted this country. It may be recollected that at the time of his MAJESTY'S arrival we stated the probability of such an event.

The affairs of Spain wear a very singular aspect, and the retreat of the QUEEN REGENT from the capital, has added very considerably to the general dismay. We forbear mentioning the alleged reason for her MAJESTY'S "temporary retirement," but we have very little doubt of the truth of what we have heard.

It may be this combination of circumstances which has in-

what we have neard.

It may be this combination of circumstances which has induced Don Carlos to return to Spain, and not, as has been generally reported, his want of confidence in British protection, promised by Lord Palmerston.

THE past week has been an important one. The Pea-and-This past week has been an important one. The reasonate Thimble Tables have been upset and smashed, and the motley crew are scattered and dispersed; some there be, however, who cling to the wreck manfully—with what ultimate success their adhesion will be crowned, we shall see. For ourselves, we have so much to say, and to notice, that we

have been forced to pick up bits of the ruins caused by the explosion, and descant upon each Fragment separately. In this way we hope to get at all the little points and corners with which they abound; for instance, let us take

FRAGMENT I. Lord GREY'S "last crying speech and confession" makes a beautiful fragment. What apity it is that Dame BARBAULD is dead; such a beautiful illustration of her celebrated poem,

Lord GREY'S "last crying speech and confession" makes a beautiful fragment. What apity it is that Burne BARRAUD is dead; such a beautiful illustration of her eccebrated poem, beginning—

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," would have been, to her, a sight infinitely more moving than it was to the House of Lords. What was Lord GREY so agitated about? Why did he weep?—Those who have not the pleasure of knowing his Lordship, might fancy that the tears which (as SHAKSPEARE has it)—

"Coursed one another down his innocent nose," were shed at parting with office; because, as to being overcome, at six o'clock in the evening, by the gracious kindness of the KING evinced at three o'clock in the afternoon—that, nobody can credit. That a Minister who, for four years, has been daily and hourly receiving the most convincing proofs of his SOVEREIGN's affection and regard, should be so violently shaken by this last condescension—except, indeed, by the conviction that it was the last—seems rather too much. It was, nevertheless, a piteous sight to the tender-hearted; nor were the assiduous attentions of the Duke of RICHMOND, as bottle-holder to the Thimble-rig champion, less interesting. It was, however, an April shower—for bright in reality, and brighter by the contrast, were the fun and amusement produced by the noble ex-Premier when he recovered from his fit of sorrow, and made himself intelligible.

In this fragment take we what he said of himself, his family, his patronage, and his impartiality—and in all our fragments of to-day, we adopt the principle of making verbatim extracts from the published reports of the Parliamentary debates. Now, under this head, we find Lord GREY reported to have said this:—

"It has been urged against me that I, more than any other Minister, have used my patronage as a Minister of the Crown for the benefit of my own finnily. It was imputed to him that many members of his family, some of his family, some of his family, even only distant relations, got appointments under the Government. Some,

whom he had promoted were not unworthy of it, nor had he any occasion to disguise his conduct."

There is very much of senility in this. The explanation was as superfluous as it is ridiculous—it was wholly uncalled for, and if alluded to at all, could have been defended only upon the ground which we have always taken in favour of Lord GREY, namely, that it was natural for a man to provide for his own family and connections, and extremely unnatural (unless, as has occurred in some cases in the late Ministry, the provision silenced an enemy, or bought a friend) to provide for enemies and opponents; but to attempt to repel the charge seriously, is the very acmé of weakness. His Lordship says,—"not a shilling of their salaries and emoluments remained in their pockets"—that depends entirely upon whether they saved or spent their earnings; and, when he appeals to the country as to the ability, and virtue, and talent of the individuals whom he had promoted, it becomes absolutely necessary to say a word or two. Who upon the face of the earth, except a brother, would have bestowed the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Sir Henry Grey, as helfed officer—who has not seen a shot fired for nearly half a century—after having given him the Grand Cross of the Guelph?

Who, but a brother, would have given the Honourable and

of the Guelph?

Who, but a brother, would have given the Honourable and Reverend EDWARD GREY, a Bishoprick?—and who but a brother, would have dared, in the teeth of Lord BROUGHAM'S

Reverend EDWARD GREY, a Bishoprick?—and who but a brother, would have dared, in the teeth of Lord Brougham's declarations and enactments, to have superloaded that brother with a Prebendal Stall at Westminster?

Who, but a father, could have induced a cousin to make Lord Howick an Under-Secretary of State?—or who but a father-in-law, could have made Mr. Charles Wood Secretary of the Treasury?

Nobody, but a father-in-law, would have thought of appointing Mr. Francis Baring a Lord of the Treasury; nor would any Minister, standing in a less nearer relation to Lord Durham, have elevated that Nobleman to an Earldom. So we might go on through a list of at least thirty-six persons, who are nearer or more distantly related to the Premier, who, in the midst of his tears and tribulations, justified the course of "grabbing" which he has pursued, by declaring that neither himself nor any of his connexions are the better for it. His Lordship forgets, however, the Lieutenant-Colonelcies, and the Captaincies, and the Commanderships, and the Regiments, and the Bishopricks, and the Stalls, and the Livings, and the Embassics, and the Governments—all of which go on, although he goes out; or, if in some cases they cease, their fortunate holders become entitled to pensions. Why did not the honest Lord Althorp put his venerable friend upon his guard upon this occasion, as he cautioned his honourable friend, Mr. Littleton upon another—" Don't commit yourself."

FRAGMENT II

FRAGMENT II.

MR. LITTLETON. the Secretary for Ireland, sends for Mr. O'Connell, the individual specially denounced in the King's Speech; pending an election in Wexford, over which Mr. O'Connell was known to possess considerable influence, and during the progress through the House of Commons of Bills, the success or failure of which very much depended upon the line adopted by Mr. O'Connell; and laving sent for him, tells him, in strict confidence, that he is acting very imprudently in "agitating" the country, for that the Coercion Bill will not be renewed—that neither he, nor the Lord Lieutens, wants to have it renewed—so that he may put his fears upon that point at rest. Mr. O'Connell, in consequence of this confidential communication, slews his entire independence of the Government, and his devotion to the interests of Ireland, by letting them return their Member, and pass their Bill.

terests of Ireland, by letting them return their member, and pass their Bill.

After this, Mr. LITTLETON communicates to Mr. O'CONNELL that Government has changed its opinion, and the Coercion Bill is to be renewed. O'CONNELL, quite indignant, moves for the correspondence which has taken place between the Ministers and the Irish Government on the sub-

July 13, ing the papers, however, having been furnished to the House of Lords, we there find that on the 18th of April, Lord Wellesley distinctly and earnestly entreats the renewed of the Coercion Bill. In the middle of June, Mr. Littleton tells Mr. O'Connell that neither he nor the Lord Lieutenant desires the renewal and on the 4th of July, Lord Grey throws Mr. Littleton worthoard in the House of Lords, by stating that there has been no change of opinion on the subject.

In the case of Baron Smith, it may be recollected, that Mr. Littleton was pledged confidentially to support him, and became his principal accuser—in the case of Lord Wicklow, it may be recollected, that he secured his Lordships that the Government intended to bring forward a new Bill this Session, to alter, amend, and rectify all those parts of the first Bill, to which Lord Wicklow, and, indeed, the whole country, objected. Lord Wicklow, and, indeed, the shall done in the two former ones, and "did," to use the great Agitator's own words—"did," Mr. O'CONNELL. The exposure was awful—and yet Mr. LITTLETON held on; and, worst and last disgrace of all—for him—beckners him with the slaver of compliment, and varnishes him up with the coarsest Blarney butter.

So far damaged was this LITTLETON—this empty, heary dunce—whose fate we foretold the moment that he was permitted to save himself from his tumble out of the Chair of the House of Commons, to the first step of which his vanity

dunce—whose fate we foretold the moment that he was permitted to save himself from his tumble out of the Chair of the House of Commons, to the first step of which his ranity had led him, by being put up into the Irish Secretaryship; when a more precipitous despatch to the lowest pit of all was prepared for him by the "last crying speech and confession" of poor dear Lord Greev. Hear what he says, speaking of this most disgraceful negociation between the Agitator day nounced in the King's SpeEcH, and a sort of semi-demi King's Minister. The veteran Premier, speaking of the Coercion Bill, says—
"My Lords, having gained your assent to this cariates."

King's Minister. The veteran Premier, speaking of the Coercion Bill, says—

"My Lords, having gained your assent to this opinion on a former occasion, it cannot be necessary for me to add anything more upon this part of the subject, more especially us at the time introduced the Bill I went into a statement at considerable length of all the circumstances which my peared to me material. But, my Lords, on this occasion it will be naturally expected by your Lordships that I should enter into some explanation of the circumstances which have occurred, and which lave produced the new situation which I now stand.—(Hear.)—It cannot be necessary that I should recall your Lordships' recollections to what passed very lakely in this House upon certain questions put and answers given.—(Hear.)—Hear.)—It was asked, my Lords, whether, in any communications that had taken place upon this subject with a person known for the strong part he has taken in the affairs of Irchmd—I do not wish to use any other terms with respect to that individual; he must be sufficiently known to your Lordships.—I was asked thether! I had been any party to those communications.—I stated then, and I repeat it more, that those communications were not only made without my concurrence (Cheering)—but without my knowledge.—(Lond cries of Hear.)—And, had been previously apprised of them, there is no power or interest which I possessed that would not have been extend to have prevented them from taking place; for well knowing as did, as events have since proved, that no communication, not even the slightest, could be held by any person connected with fils Majesty's Government with that quarter—(Cheers)—impressed as I was with that opinion, I never could have given my consent to the bolding of such communications, or have omitted any effort operant learners.

This is highly creditable to Lord Grev—most highly; but between the sightest and the province of the connected with the province of the strong them.

This is highly creditable to Lord Grey—most highly; but let us just ask, before we proceed one inch farther, loes not this statement prove to demonstration that, which we have always asserted, and which has always been strenuously and inpudently denied by the crawling newspapers retained by the Ministers themselves; who have, over and over again, declared, that the history of a disunited Cabinet was a lake history, and that our repeated assertions that the Government was a Government of departments, without concert or combination, were groundless. Here is the full or roboration of all we have ever said; turn back to our columns, it will justify everything we have ever said. Here is the Premier, permitted by his colleagues—at least one or two of them, to state in the House of Lords that, which those colleagues knew to be false—Lord Grey stated that no such negociations were going on. Why?—because he had been kept in total ignorance of them. And this was an united Cabinet.

Now, hear again, this deplorable Mr. LITTLETOS—and This is highly cred**ita**ble to Lord GREY—most highly; but

negociations were going on. Why:—because he had been kept in total ignorance of them. And this was an united Cabinet.

Now, hear again, this deplorable Mr. LITTLETON—and if pity can be excited for such a man, most pitiable indeed he is. What happens to him? Why, it turns out, that the honest, fat, and ingenuous, though not ingenious Lord Althorn—the constant associate, the Cabinet colleague of the Premier—is at the hottom of all these negociations with O'CONNELL—which Lord Grey, from not knowing of first denied, and, when they came to his knowledge, as properly denounced. Yes! the Noble Viscount, whose real character is best known in his own county—he, was the first mover of this most notable scheme of calling the denounced of the Kirg into co-operation with the Kirg's Government who denounced him!

That dull and respectable grazier, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, got up in his place on Thursday night, and said this—(and we again pray our readers to recollect the energetic and contemptuous scorn with which Lord Grey, the head of the mitted Cabinet, denounced the very idea of a negociation with O'CONNELL):—

"When the question as to the renewal of the Corcion Act first came under the consideration of the Cubinet, and its decison was required, I felt it to be my duty to concur in the renewal of that Act with the omission only of the clauses relating to Counte, and had nothing but my conviction of its absolute necessition of a private and consideration of the Cubinet, and its decison was required, I felt it to be my duty to concur in the renewal of the fire and individual Members of the Government, brought would have individual Members of the Government, brought we helder last, may here state that it was about this time that my Right Hon. Friend the Secretary for Ireland, suggested to me the propriety of informing the Irenal of the Corcion Act was not finally settled, but was all stated that only here extree no object to to the suggestion; but at would was be said to my Right Hon. Friend that I hoped that h

commid himself."

Was there ever such an exposure?—If LITTLETON had not been a fool, Lord GREY never would have known that Lord Althorp was a knave: the whole blame, if any, would have been thrown upon LITTLETON, and Althorp would have humbugged GRIZZLE (as Edward Ellic calls the late Premier), and the mitted Cabinet would have on in all its ordinary candour and complacency. But, says Lord Althorp, in continuation:—

"But when, on Thursday, I heard the statement of my Right in the Secretary for Ireland, and then for the first time."

make aware of the nature and extent of the communication which he had, made to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, I trainly thought it most probable that the difficulties and embarrassent to which I have attready alluded, in which I should be placed the best of the best of the which I should be placed the best of the thought of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman proved to me at they were so, and convinced me that it was impossible for me to conduct this Bill through this House, or indeed the public business, and the business of Government in this House, with either credit to was a single of with advantage to the public."—(Loud cheers.)

Was there ever meanness like all this? If Mr. LITTLE rox had not been out-blarneyed by Mr. O'CONNELL, Lord ALTHORP would have cajoled Lord GREY, and the thing meld all have gone right; but as O'CONNELL has a much then in his little finger as LITTLETON has in all his body, including the thing he fancies a head, O'CONNELL out-generaled him, and broke up the whole affair—and then, to crown all, as we have already said, when he saw LITTLETON qualified under his disgrace, as Lord ALTHORP qualled upon the former occasion, when he alone knew what he had been guilty d, O'CONNELL praised, patronized, and encouraged the forces of the miserable Irish Secretary. It must be owned that the susfortunate lout shook his head, like SERIDAN's Burleigh, "as if there were something in it," when the sarcastic Member ironically talked of his talents and ritue.

FRAGMENT III.

Lord GREV finished his career as Premier, the Head of an arowedly pledged non-intervention Ministry, by laying upon the table of the House of Lords the Quadruple Treaty, formed, made, perfected, and concluded by the most reckles course of international interference that could have been

formed, many periodic formed, many periodic formed by any set of men holding office.

This is admirable;—but yet, perhaps, the old Gentleman himself has been wholly innocent of any participation in these most melancholy absurdities. We know that while the well-preserved dandy, PALMERSTON, was wriggling himself about in the bouddir or saloon of some ci-devant beauty, preserved dandy, FALMERSTON, was wrigging himself about in the boudoir or saloon of some ci-decaut beauty, Lord GREY some time since took upon himself to make a communication direct to a foreign Government, which etiquete required to be made through Lord PALMERSTON. So, on the other hand—indeed we know the fact in several misances—the leading measures which have deposed two lawful Sovereigns, which will speedily agitate all Europe, which may unite the Northern Powers against us, in combination with what poor Lord PALMERSTON pretends to believe, or is made to believe, our dearest friends, have been taken without the slightest communication with the Grey, head of the Government. The exposures of the disgraceful proceedings of the Ministry which have been made during the week, have given the country a perfect insight into things which were but thinly veiled before.

But, there is a passage in Lord GREY's reported speech which out-does all his former out-doings. It is that, in which he repentingly alludes to the foolish and injudicious cutting down of different departments, to the prejudice of the country and its service, for the incree sake of popularity. These are the old Gentleman's words:—

and its service, for the more once "My Lords, places to an enormous amount have been abolished." By Lords, places to an enormous amount have been abolished. The pittonage of the Crown has been diminished to what many of our Lordships may consider a most inconvenient state: and as a Misser of the Crown, being now disposed to speak with trath and banety, my only doubt is whether the principle has not been carried has to "--! Loud cheers."

wer Lardships may consider a most inconvenient state. The large of the Crown, being now disposed to speak with truth and lasters of the Crown, being now disposed to speak with truth and laster, in only doubt is whether the principle has not been carried tools, "—(Lond cheeps.)"—(Son, Lord Giery, who has lent his hand to the ruin and destruction of hundreds of families, and to the endagering the service of the country, for the sake of getting the praises of his acknowledged friends, the Political Unious and their colleagues, declares that, although he acted upon the principle as a popularity-hunting Minister, "Being Sow Disposed to Speak With Truth and Honesty, he thinks the principle has been carried too fur."

The emphasis which the Noble Lord laid upon the monosyllable now, was quite as hulcirous as his Lordship meant it to be affecting; but to hear him take credit for the healthful state of the country, when, not three months ago, a parade of rebellion, in the shape of secretly-armed Unionists marching by thousands and tens of thousands through the streets, in a state of organization most awful, was made, was more ladicrous still; and, as the Duke of Wellingron said, particularly so, when these very Ministers had caused more blood is English subjects to be shed than since 1780 had been shed in an equal space of time.

And then Lord Grey complimented his Attorney-General, who made himself Chancellor in spite of him, by talking of the improvements in the law, "all owing to the Noble and

county so, when these very diminsters may account to so, when these very diminsters may be a subject to be shed than since 1780 had been shed in an equal space of time.

And then Lord GREY complimented his Attorney-General, who made himself Chancellor in spite of him, by talking of the improvements in the law, "all owing to the Noble and Laned Lord on the Wooksack." What are the improvements —the Bankruptcy Court?—or what? He took credit for the Reform Bill—a measure which already has produced rain of trade, of confidence, and good order—a despicable failure as far as the mobocracy is concerned, and a hateful blotupon the country as affecting her best interests; and then he bragged of the settlement of the slave abolition question. What nonsense!—who knows what the effects of that will be?—who knows where the twenty millions of compensation are to come from?—who knows that there will be a planter alive in four-and-twenty hours after the absurd, unjust, and stupid eastment comes into play? He then brags of the settlement of the East India question. Why?—Great changes have been made, but who knows how these changes will operate? Any Pea-and-Thimble man can change his pea—but cui bono? Let us see the state of East and West India interests seven years hence, and then let us judge of all the hocus pocus of these very active, and amiable, and cordial Ministers.

The old Gentleman got savage with Sir ROBERT PEEL for noving for papers connected with the Coercion Bill affair; which Sir ROBERT did because it appeared absolutely necessary to have enough of the correspondence to render the mater intelligible, and most certainly with no view of overthrowing a Government which he has so mainly contributed to support, and that it was, which drew down upon him the calm, dignified, and cutting rebuke of the Duke of WELLINGTON. Lord GREY could not help shewing his teeth—we beg pardom—the last arrivor of the Dental Tontine has departed—but snarling at for equiring that, without without help light could be thrown upon the snacking

arrivor of the Dental Tontine has departed—but snarling at the man, who, of all others, he expected to be his successor; for equiring that, without which no light could be thrown upon the scaking affair of Althorp, O'Connell, Littleton, and to,; and yet, although Lord Grey whistled out his degration at "the gross idea" of requiring private and connounced, he also whistled out Cabinet secrets, right and left, without the smallest hesitation or compunction.

without the smallest hesitation or computation.

We dare not follow the CHANCELLOR through his very warm and energetic speech, lest we should follow Mr. BITTLESTON to the bar of the House of Lords; for, although

when he proceeded in State with the LORD CHANCELLOR

the LORD CHANCELLOR, when he proceeded in State with his seals and his mace to give evidence on the Law of Libel, avowed his opinion that libel should not be punished, and that every man should say of another whatever he chose, it has now been shewn that, as "present company is always excepted," so he, the Highest Hum Fum Bogee of the land, is always an exception to the general rule. But we may be permitted to saythat his Lordship was considerably affected—he was warm—hot—boiling hot—and complimented Lord Grey with so much earnestness that anybody who did not know what he really felt, and what he says behind his back, would really have thought that he lamented his departure from the head of the Ministry, instead of chuckling with the secret resolution of succeeding him.

There is one thing we wish to mention in a friendly way to Lord Brougham—We know his thoughts, and his ambition: if they are realized, and to use his own phrase, "he gets rid of his wig," he will be lost. The wig of a Chancellor, like the cassock of a Bishop, is a shield, proof against everything except words; but if Lord Brougham doffs that hairy "life-preserver" which he has worn ever since he has been in the House of Lords, he must become a very different personage from what he is. Things which men are bound to overlook out of respect to the station, will not be overlooked when that station is abandoned; and although everybody knows that Lord Brougham has always been most ready to maintain his "words" by "acts," it would be extremely unpleasant for a Prime Minister to attend at Chalk-farm three times a week, very early in the morning, which would be the inevitable result of his Lordship's adherence to his present style of conversation and remark, if he were wigless.

Several of the Pictures at the National Gallery have been recently nupleasant for a plane and the late of the Medical Ready of the Pictures at the National Gallery have been second.

SEVERAL of the Pictures at the National Gallery have been recently purchased at high prices. We believe the following will be found a pretty correct list:

34. Boy and Donkey ... Sir John Key—for his son.

66. Puppies ...
172. View looking towards
Chichester ... Lord PALMERSTON. Rev. SIDNEY SMITH. 176. Portrait of a Hack Lord EBRINGTON. 237. A fat Ox Lord ALTHORP. Mr. Cobbett.

SGOVERNOR of St. George's
HOSPITAL. 246. An old Windmill 293. The Ale-house Door 314. Portrait of Dr. GRAVES The CEMETERY SOCIETY. Lord DURHAM. Mr. O'CONNELL. he Sulky Boy 396. Moonshine 469. The Cobbler's happy moment ... Earl GREY. 496. A cold Day ... 505. Shirking the Plate Mrs. H. C. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH. 556. A Fox on the look-out Lord BROUGHAM. 594. A Boor smoking H. R. H. the Duke of Su 623. Near Leatherhead Joseph Hume, Esq. ٠. 741. Poppies Miss MARTINEAU. WESTMINSTER BANKING COMPANY. 759. Entrance to Ragland

835. A Frieze Captain Ross. We shall communicate any additional purchases which may take place.

••

758. The tired Leader

Lord Althorr.

We regret to find that the cholera is not only making its re-appearance in foreign settlements and colonies, but that it has again shewn itself in Ireland. A very long and important letter on the subject by Dr. Stoken, appeared in last week's Warder.

The Exeter paper says-"Mr. STEVENS, of Plymouth, has been the means of pointing out an irregularity in the instructions issued by Government to overseers, as to preparing the list of voters, which if acted upon, would have the effect of disfranchising, for the next year, the great bulk of the county constituency, by leaving out of the lists all but new claimants. We perceive that the authorities have been prompt in issuing fresh instructions to the overseers since Mr. Stevens's communication with Lord Melbourne on the subject."-The country is very much obliged to Mr. Stevens, whoever he isbut what will it think of Lord Melbourne and the instructions of Government?

Mr. VANDENHOFF seems to have made a hit at the Haymarketthe "proof of the pudding," the proverb says, "is in the enting;" and we conclude that the manager of that theatre would not repeat Coriolanus in the dog-days, if the crowded and fushionable appearance of the audience did not justify the proceeding. FARREN is also there—in himself a host: we trust he was in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Lord Garr's performance would have given him some invaluable hints for any new part, like UNGLE FOOZLE.

MILITIA.—The Lords Lieutenant of counties have received circular letters from Lord MELBOURNE, dated the 27th ult. informing then that—"The Committee appointed to prepare estimates for the militia, for the present year, being desirous to learn the exact state and condition of the permanent staff of the several regiments, and it being necessary, in order to obtain the requisite information on this head, that the staff of each regiment should be inspected; I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that officers of his Majestry's regular forces will be directed forthwith to visit the head-quarters of the different regiments, for the purpose of making this inspection; and I am to request that your Lordship will direct all the persons belonging to the permanent staff of the regiment in the county under your charge, to hold themselves in readiness to be inspected."

We disbelieve the following statement of Thimble-rig profligacy

We disbelieve the following statement of Thimble-rig profligacy which has appeared in several of the low Radical papers:—
"COMPENSATION TO THE BAPTER AND METHODES" MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—The Government have, as we anticipated, determined to extend their grant to these Societies for the loss they sustained by the domolition of their Chapels in the West Indies by a licentious and persecuting mob. It will be seen from the parliamentary proceedings, that this intention has been amnounced by Mr. Spring Rice, the new Secretary for the Colonies, but the exact amount of the additional grant is still under the consideration of Government. It is understood that it will not be less than six or seven thousand pounds in addition to to the 5000l. already granted. On this subject, the congregations attending for divine worship in Salem Chapel, in the Gorge's-street Chapel, in Albion Chapel, in the Baptist Chapel, and in George's-street Chapel, in Leeds, have all petitioned the House of Commons during the present week, and the petitions have been presented by Mr. Baites.

KING LEGICLD Was at Paris, the Russian Ambassador the most upon his Majestry to pay his respects. It is said that the most urgent solicitations were made to induce his Excellency to do so, but they had no effect upon M. Pozzo de Borgo.

Disturbances at Brussels continue every night, in which windows are broken, and other liberal proceedings taken; the mobs are dis-persed by the military and gens-d'armes, and picquets stationed in the neighbourhood of houses declared to be attacked, all night.

The eldest son of the King of Spain is styled by the suite "Prince of ASTURIAS," the second title in the Spanish Royal Family. The

Prince is a wouth sixteen years of age, and with his brothers, Dons JOHN and FERDINAND, is to be instructed in English. The Duke of Wellington and Count Ludolfn, the Sicilian Minister, whose Court refuses to acknowledge Isaber II., whited the Royal exiles during the stay of the King at Gloucestay Louge 7 and M. Cartello, the ex-Spanish Consul, and his Lady are still frequent visitants there.

We are glad to hear that Earl BATHURST is very much better. His Lordship has suffered very severely.

We understand that the reigning Houses of Italy connec we understand that the regions roots of realy confected when the Spanish Bourbons, have entered into a protest against the succession of the female line in Spain, and that the Duke of Lucca is charged to present it to the Emperor of Austraia, and to request his opinion and mediation.

Major-General PILKINGTON'S death makes a vacancy in the post of Colonel-Commandant of Engineers, which, it is said, will be filled by Sir Frederick Mulcaster.

Mr. BARRETT, the Editor of the Pilot, was released last week from Kilmainham Jail, after an imprisonment of six months.

The Ghent Messenger has an extract from a paper, L'Industrie, which announces the intention of the Clergy of Ostend to revive an old custom, and go in grand procession to bless the sea. As it observes, this proceeding, equal in absurdity to the marriages in other days of the Venetian Doges, is not well suited to the times. The only object we can see in such a measure is the providing for all good Roman Catholics an inexhaustible quantity of EAU BENITE.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON .- The Bishop of LONDON, attended by Prebendaries HALE, WATTS, PARKER, and WODSWORTH, held a Visitation at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday morning, which was Visitation at St. Pau's Camedrai on Monday modules, which we most numerously attended by the City Clergy; an appropriate sermon was delivered from the text, "Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves," by the Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of Bishopsgate; after which the Bishop, attended by his Clergy, delivered in gate; after which the Bishop, attended by his Clergy, delivered in the chapel of the Cathedral an admirable Charge, in which he adverted to the evils of non-residence and pluralities, and the unequal distribution of the Ecclesiastical revenues, the rights of the Clergy to those revenues, and the just appropriation of them without spolution.

After the consecration of St. George's Church, Macclesfield, on Tuesday last, a cold collation was set out in the Town Hall, to which the Lord Bishop of Chesters was invited. About two hundred of the most respectable gentlemen in the town were present, and in the course of the day his Lordship embraced the opportunity of publicly stating that the Declaration attributed to His Marsery, and first unblished in the Sandard and the St. Januar's MAJESTY, and first published in the Stundard and the St. James's Chronicle, was connectly reported. "That Declaration (con-CHOOKER, WAS CORRECTLY REPORTED. In THE PRIDE AND SATISFACTION OF HEARING FROM HIS MAJESTY'S LIFS; and it had been conveyed to the public in such precise terms that it had astonished him." This announcement was received with deafening applause, which continued for several minutes.

The King of France, Charles the Tenth, the Duke d'Angou-Leme, and the Duke de Bade, are at Toplitz. The Duchess d'Angouleme and Mademoiselle are at Carlsbad.

There has been circulated by all the papers a ridiculous story about Lady Duckert, the widow of Sir George Duckert the banker, having found a parcel of valuable papers. Sir George has no widow, eeing that he is alive.

Accounts from Hanover say that the Duke and Duchess of Camerines will visit the Baths in Bohemia this summer, and remain there a long time. It is reported that the Duke and Duchess of Cumeriland are expected at Pyrnont.

The Wartemburg Gazette of the 3d inst. announces that the Duchess of Oldenburgh has been safely delivered of a Prince, and that on the occasion of his baptism the Constitution will be

The late Lord Arundel, who expired at Rome on the 21st ult., as the tenth Baron Arundel, of Wardour, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Buckingham, having married Lady Maryann Grenthe Duke of Buckingham, having married Lady Maryann Gernille Nogern Termer, only daughter of the first Marquis of Buckingham. His Lordship was a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and F.S.A. As his Lordship has died without issue the title devolves on his next brother, the Hon. Heavy Bekenter Aukunet, now Lord Arundel. The late Peer, we believe, was the only Roman Catholic Nobleman who entertained Conservative principles. His Lordship broke up his establishment at Wardour Castle some time since, and retired to the Continent.

We understand, says the Edinburgh Evening Post, that the salaries of the Judges in the Court of Session are to be increased—those of the heads of the two Inner Courts to 5,000l. each, and those of the other Judges to 3,000 .- all the Judges to do duty as Lords of Session, Justiciary, and Jury Court. It is also proposed, we believe, that any Judge, of the age of 75, and who has done duty for fifteen years, shall be allowed to retire on full salary. We think the following Judges may, and very likely will, avail themselves of this privilege, viz.—Lord President Hope, Lords Glenlee, Balgray, Gillies, and CRINGLETIE. This would make room for a famous scramble amo

Montreal papers to the 5th of June inclusive, state that up to that period emigration continued unchecked, nearly 10,000 having arrived out, and that if the losses, which have been almost unprecedented, had not occurred that number would have been increased to 11,000.

A petition from the Clergy, gentry and inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, with 1,800 signatures, in favour of the existing connection between Church and State, was presented to the Lords on Tuesday night by the Earl of MALMESBURY.

Mr. St. John Long, the rubbing pointer, died on Friday, the inst., after a lingering illness of nearly two years.

The monument to be erected to the memory of Dr. Doyle will bear the following inscription-his own dictation:- "HIC JACET

The Dungarvan Election Committee has decided that Mr. Jacobs was duly elected to sit in Parliament for the borough of Dungarvan, and that the petition against his return was neither frivolous or

 Λ boat, which has been identified as belonging to the $\it Thais$ packet, was lately found on the coast of Galway, Ireland, high and dry on some rocks a short distance from the land. As the *Thais* has not been heard of for some months, this discovery leaves little doubt as to the fate of that vessel.

Mr. Hill, of the Midland Circuit (who so much distinguished himself in the "Who is the Traitor" case), Mr. Eale, of the Western, and Mr. Thessier, of the Home, have been made King's Counsel. The omission of Mr. Platt's name in this list, and the placing his junior on the Circuit over his head, is a matter of, much surprise and animadversion. The motives to which this circumstance is attributed are such as, in the present sensitive state of some of our legal functionaries, it would not be prudent or perhaps safe to allude to,

especially hoping, as we do, that they are erroneous. If they are correct, they form the most formidable attack upon the independence of the Bar which has been for a long time heard of, and cannot, in that case, rest unexplained.—Morning Paper.

A letter from Lisbon states that Don Miguel protested, as soon A letter from Lisbon states that Don Miguze protested, as soon as he arrived on board of the British frigate at Sines, declaring that force alone had obliged him to sign the paper which appeared in the Chronica, and that he did not yield up the right which the laws of the Monarchy gave him to the throne. He also protested against the intimation made to him of its being intended to send him to the island of Gozo, near Malta. It is added that Palmella, accompanied by the British Minister and Admiral Parker, went on board of the frigate whilst yet in Cascaes Bay, to persuade Don Miguze to withdraw his protest, which he refused to do. draw his protest, which he refused to do.

Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart., is about to be united to Miss Murray, daughter of the Bishop of Rochester, and niece to the Earl of Kinnoul.—It is confidently rumoured, that Mr. Cockerell, (son and heir of Sir Crarles Cockerell, Bart.) is about to be united to the Hon. Miss Foley, sister of Lord Foley.

On Thursday was married, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Viscount Mahon, only son of Earl Stanhope, to Emily, daughter of Major-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart, M.P. The ceremony was performed by the Right Hon, and Rev. Lord BATNING, and a select party of the respective families breakfasted in Stanhope-street, from whence the happy pair set off for Chevening, the seat of Earl STANHOPE.

THE NEW POLICE.—The Middlesex Grand Jury, on bringing into ourt their last presentments, took occasion to bear testimony to THE NEW FOLICE.—The MIGGIESE Grand Jury, on oringing into Court their last presentments, took occasion to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the police who had been examined by them, and to the zeal, activity, and shrewdness which several of them had displayed in tracing out cases of crime, and bringing them home to the perpetrators.

Accounts from Demerara state that the Commissioners appointed for that colony, under the Slavery Abolition Act, for ascertaining the average prices at which slaves were sold, from the 1st of January, 1823, to the 31st December, 1830, had reported the price at 1161.

Mr. Pendarves, M.P., has been approved by his Majesty as Recorder of Falmouth.

The Bristol Journal says :

"Most of our readers who are acquainted with Bath are aware that the column which was began in Laura-place, as a memorial to future generations of the passing of the Reform Bill, has not now one stone left upon another, and from the following significant not in yeaterday's Hath Herald we think Lord Garv has very little chance of his promised piece of plate:—'A correspondent, who states that he was a contributor to the subscription set on foot in this city at the passing of the Reform Bill, for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Earl Gary, is anxious to know what has become of that fund, in whose hands it is placed, and why it is not accounted for?'"

So much for the Reformers of Bath. Next comes the following from Edinburgh:-

So much for the Reformers of Bath. Next comes the following from Ediaburgh:—

"The Reform Monument.—At length the parties concerned in this mysterious affair have ventured into the light, not, however, till what the them no alternative. We set after week we have demanded an explanation as to the manner in which the funds contributed towards the erection of a Reform Monument had been managed, and what that become of them. That explanation has been made tardily and reinctantly. And what does it amount to? We are informed by an advertisement in the *Sodeman* of Wednesday last that the money subscribed being inadequate for the purpose in view, it will be returned to the contributors! Why was this not done twelve menths ago? Of course nobody will apply for their penny subscriptions, and the money will remain where it is. It will then fall to be, in some sort, public property: not that we should have anything to do with it; but we trust it will be sent to some charitable institution, in which event we shall be happy to admit that the original subscribers have been instrumental in doing, contrary to their intentions, a public good. But, after all, what does this melancholy short-coming in the Reform funds prove? It surely shows that the Reforms are a mere handful of persons, or at least that they care nothing for that Bill which they consider so great a boon to the people. The people what an ungrateful people! Not subscribe four hundred pounds to commemorate the glorious triumph of Reform, the means of their emancipation from the grading oppression of the Posterity will say that it is a fiction of the Tories, a joke of the Posterity will say that it is a fiction of the Tories, a joke of the Posterity will say that it is a fiction of the Tories, a joke of the Posterity will say that it is a fiction of the Tories, a joke of the Posterity will say that it is a fiction of the Tories, a joke of the Posterity will say that it is a fiction of the Tories, a joke of the Posterity will say that it is a fiction of the Tories, a

is the very reverse of a pity !"—Edinburgh Evening Post.

It is a strking illustration of the contradictory nature of the spirit of the times, that the very men who profess to be endeavouring to abolish imprisonment for debt, are, at the same time, the most strenous advocates for the New Poor Bill, which, it has been aptly observed, is intended principally to legalize imprisonment for poverty.

"We are assured," says the Constitutionnel, "that the squadron assembled at Toulon, and which is destined to act in the Levant, has just received notice of its speedy departure."

The Tribunal of the First Instance, at Paris, has just decided tha the marriage of a Frenchman with a foreign woman is to be regulated the marriage of a Frencinnan with a foreign woman is to be regulated by the French law, even though the Frenchman subsequently to the marriage had fixed his domicile in the foreign country where he had contracted such marriage. It will therefore be necessary for English ladies about to marry Frenchmen to understand exactly what the law of France is upon this subject.

what the law of rance is upon this stoject.

A novel method of swindling was practised at Grimbsy, last week, by a well known character named "Dick King," who went to the house of Mr. Scorr, and informed him his father had fallen down dead in the street. Mr. Scorr, was at the time taking breakfast, but this intelligence shocked him so much that he gave it to King who this intelligence shocked him so much that he gave it to King who instead of helping him to mourn, helped himself to the meal. As he had received nothing on starting, Mr. Scorr gave him five shillings, and immediately himself proceeded to Gainsborough with all possible speed; but on arriving there, instead of meeting "his father's corse borne to the grave," he] met him alive and well, pursuing his daily avocations.

A fatal accident occurred at Brighton on Friday week. Mr Kelly, Adjutant of the 1st Dragoons, was proceeding on horseback over the Downs, from the Cavalry barracks to Lower Rock Gardens, over the Downs, from the Cavatry barracks to Lower Rock Gardens, when by some accident he lost his seat, and fell to the ground, it is presumed, in a fit. Unhappily, his foot being in the stirrup, he was dragged a considerable distance before the horse could be stopped. He was at length resumed in a dreadfully mutilated state, and expired in the new of that of the state. in the course of that afternoon. .

The hero of Navarino has completed his job-the Committee ap pointed for the purpose have recommended a grant of 60,000L to be distributed among the officers, seamen, and marines who were present at that untoward event—of which, we believe, the Admiral himself sacks a third or thereabouts.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas very properly fined a Juryman 101., on Monday last, for leaving the box and going home during a trial in that Court.

The Paris Constitutionnel states Marshal Soult to have successfully opposed the appointment of the Duke Decazes to the Governorship of Algiers. The Courier mentions the report that intelligence reached Paris on Tuesday of the British squadron having returned

from Nauplia to Malta. The Quotidienne states the Sicilian Am-bassador, Prince Butera, to have remonstrated with the French Government upon the Journal des Debats' late article on the Quadripartite Treaty, in which the King of Naples's approaching accession to the alliance is announced, and to have been answered that the said Journal was not an official one. According to letters from Rome of the 24th ult. the Pore was about to visit the Legations. Captain Devaux, a French officer who held a high command in the troops of Persia and of the Pasha of Bagdad, has died at Kermanshall, poisoned, it is said, by the Commandant of that district. Further accounts from Madrid to the 29th represent the approaching cholers to have caused such alarm that it was thought the Cortes would not meet on the appointed day, as the Procees were fleeing, and the Procuradors from the non-infected provinces were fleeing, and the Procuradors from the non-infected provinces were likely to keep away. By advices from Bayonne of the 3d inst. two thousand of Rodil's troops are stated to have passed through Vittoria, on their way to Alava and Navarra. The united Carlist Juntas had issued a Proclamation declaring that a French intervention was not to be dreaded, the Northern Powers having entered their protest against it. The Moniteur publishes a circular letter of Lours Philippe to the Bishops of France, desiring them to celebrate a mass on the 27th in commemoration of the "illustrious victims" who fell in the "glorieuses journées."

A Swiss paper gives an account of a great Musical Festival which has taken place at Sulgen. The number of performers, vocal and instrumental, exceeded 1,000. The Choral Society of Thurgovia alone amounted to 700. Amongst the spectators attracted by this interesting meeting were the Queen Hortense and Prince Luciex BONAPARTE.

It is understood that his Majesty is extremely anxious to remove the impression so generally entertained by the Yeomany Officers of their having been slighted and treated unhandsomely by the paltry curtailment of their allowances, and those of their men, which the short-sighted economy of the Thimble-rig Ministry forced upon the country, and upon those honest men who have volunteered their services to assist in upholding its sacred institutions.

An elderly gentleman of the name of Lowdell, residing in the Kenmington-road, on Tuesday night put a period to his existence by deliberately bleeding himself in the arm. He was a person in affluent circumstances, and no cause can be assigned at present for the rash

act.
The QUARTER'S REVENUE.—Theosoal official tables of the state of the Revenue for the last quarter were made up on Saturday night. As compared with the preceding financial year, there appears an advantage in favour of this to the amount of 390,2361, and upon the quarter also a favourable excess of 350,9521. The Customs are more productive this quarter than the same period last year by more productive this quarter than the same period last year of 414,2051, though upon the whole year they are deficient 116,4271. The Excise, upon the other hand, exceeds the receipts of last year by 353,0361, though, upon a comparison of quarters, it shows less by 151,0761. The income from stamps is uniformly more productive than last year, the excess in the case of the year being 148,7671., and upon the quarter 33,0041. Taxes have increased upon the quarter 3,7641. but decreased upon the year by 121,4001. The revenue arising from the Post-office shows a decrease of 70001, upon the quarter, but an increase of 50001 upon the whole year. Those taxes classed as Miscellaneous present a decrease upon the year and quarter, in the one of 21,624l. and in the other of 3,740l. The amount of Exchequer bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the

coming quarter is estimated at 6,852,6011.

The increase of Stamp duties arises not from any increase. legitimate source of that branch of the revenue, but from the mileage duties paid by the numerous stage-coaches and omnibuses, and from the revenues which were formerly under the charge of the Hackneycoach office, in Essex-street, having been transferred to Somers

On Friday evening about seven hundred males and females, friends and supporters of Sir Edward Sugden, were regaled in the malting and yard of Mr. Comings, at the back of St. Peter's College. The Cambridge band was in attendance, and after tea dancing commenced. The evening passed off with much spirit and good humour. Mr. S. Rice's friends gave a similar party on Tuesday, on Mr. Warwicker's extensive premises, under the cognomen of "Barnwell Festival."—Cambridge Chronicle.

That industrious and philanthropic personage Joseph Ady, who knows of "something advantageous" to every body, has recently addressed letters to the trustees or ministers of all the Dissenting congregations in this city, informing them that by paying a sovereign each, he can tell them how they may obtain 10. for each congregation annually for ever. This was certainly a very tempting offer, but the persons to whom Joseph addressed his letters doubting his "sovereign remedy," have not troubled themselves to answer him

-- Worcester Journal.

On Sunday morning last, as a waggoner was proceeding on his journey towards Buth, he discovered on the road a small bankers' parcel, apparently dropped from the Devonport mail, which had passed shortly before; the man immediately made inquiries, and ascertained the rightful owners, who rewarded his honesty with the munificent sum of two-pence!!!

The following is an extract from a letter dated Montreal, Jun The following is an extract from a setter dated montreal, June 5, 1834:—"We are all afraid that the inquiry into the state of the province will end in leaving us as we were. It will be a victory to the clique, who are already proclaiming their triumph. Certain it is that if nothing more is required of the House of Assembly than to make the Judges independent (and this appears to be the sum of Mr. Stanley's speech), he might as well not have troubled himself about us. He made strange mistakes in his speech, such as Lord Aylmer advancing 70001. of his own money, that the mutation fines to the Seminary are 25 per cent. instead of 1-12th or 8 6-34 per cent. (for which 5 per cent is always accepted), and several others of which the clique avail themselves. If nothing better than is generally expected takes place all the elections will go in favour of the ue. The import trude of the country is in the most abject state, quantity of timber left in the woods, from the want of spring cliane. freshets, is very considerable, and its price much enhanced by the monopolising spirit of one house. From the lower ports we have accounts of still larger defalcations in the quantity of lumber brought down.

A young couple in this city, who had been duly "called in Church" and the happy day appointed, met on the evening of Saturday last, for the settlement of some necessary preliminaries, when a few words occurring (that great source from which mischief ever will ari occurring (that great source from which mischief ever will arise), he asserted his lordly authority, rather before his time, and knocked his intended bride down. This, of course, she took in great dudgeon, and, on the Sunday morning, having another offer, as early as circumstances would permit a licence was procured, and "for better and for norse" she was on Monday united to one whom she hoped would prove a gentler mate.—Exeter Post. ECCLESIASTICAL INTRIAIGENCE

ECCLESSASTICAL INTRILIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND AFFOINTMENTS.

The Rev. WILLEAN TROLLOFE, M.A. of Fembroke College, Canbridge, and late one of the Classical Masters of Christ's Hospital, das been newinated to the Vicarage of Great Wigston, Leicesteralin, in the patronage of the Governor of that institution.

The Rev. THOMAS PHYLER, of Shrewsbury, has been instituted by the Archbishop of York, to the Rectory of Langar, in the county of Notingham, on the presentation of the Crown.

The Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns has appointed the Rev. Notingham, on the presentation of the Crown.

The Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns has appointed for Rev. Notonax Richards to the Prebend of Clone, in the diocess of Ferns, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mark Charters.

The Marquess of Herrisord has appointed the Rev. R. Hrag. Curate of Ballinderry, to the living of Aughbagallon, vacant by the death of the Rev. John S. Wager syre, M.A., Curate of Wycomboundeath of the Rev. John S. Wager syre, M.A., Curate of Wycomboundership at Grantham, void by the decease of the Rev. W. P. Thackty. Patrons—the Mercers' Company of Londons.

On Thursday, aged 72, at Broyand S. Wager Meter of the Grant S. Wager syre Meter of the Grantham Schotz, the Lewer.

On Thursday, aged 72, at Bromyserd, the Rev. David Evans, formerly for my years Master of the Grammar School, in that town.
Suddenly, in London, the Rev. Joseph Dear, to Chelwood House, Some On the 20th ult. aged 71, the Rev. Thomas Gaskell, Incumbent of New Heath. He was a gentleman belowed and respected by all who know him, epicuous for the variety and extent of his charities, and an exemplary

spicuous for the variety and extent of his charities, and an exemptary parish respicuous for the variety and extent of his charities, and an exemptary parish respicuous for the variety and restored to the serious, Norwich; Vicar of Sedgford, New folk; and Rector of Baddingham, Suffolk.

Oxford, July 12.—Saturday the Rev. H. R. Harrison, M.A. & Lincoln, was elected Fellow; Monday Mr. E. Wells was admitted Actual Fellow of New College.

At Winchester College, on Wednesday, the following were placed on the highest part of the roll, for the successions at New College.

Messrs, Price, Hall, Upton, Lee, Tripp, Jarvies, Bathurst, Bedford, and Baker.

and Baker.

Same day the following prize compositions were recited:—Gold Medals: English Essay, "Dead Counsellors are safest." A. W. BAKER, Commoner. Carmen Latinum, "Lex data in Monte Sing." N. DANNELL, on the foundation.—Silver Medals: Oratio Lains, "Cicero in M. Aubenium;" W. DANNELL, on the foundation English Speech, "Æschines against Ctesiphon;" J. Stork; Commoner.

English Speech, "Æschines against Ctesiphon;" J. Storx, Commoner.

ORDINATIONS.

At the parish Church of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, on Sunday, the 22d of June, the following gentlema were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by letters diminsory from the Bishop of Ely:—Deucons: Hon. W. T. Law, M.A., W. M. Oliver, M.A., and C. Shorting, B.A., St. Peter's coll. Camb.; W. H. Melineux, M.A., Clare hall Camb.; J. Mills, B.A., Parbrek coll. Camb.; A. N. Bull, B.A., Sidney Suesex coll. Camb.; C. Chichester, S.C.L., Downing coll. Camb.; F. L. Bazeley, B.A., Uner hall Cl. Camb.; W. H. Melineux, M.A., Clare hall Camb.; J. W. Blakesley, M.A., J. Hailston, B.A., and T. H. Steel, M.A., Timity coll. Camb. T. Gaskin, B.A., Jeans coll. Camb.; J. Hymers, M.A., G. Long, S. S. Shaw, M.A., C. Merivale, B.A., and C. A. Selvyn, B.A., C. Merivale, B.A., S. John's coll. Camb.; W. D. Rangeley, M.A., Queen's coll. Oxford; H. Smith, B.A., Pembroke coll. Camb.

J. Hailstone, B.A., and T. H. Steel, M.A., Trinity coil. Camb.; J. Hymers, M.A., C. Langshaw, M.A., C. Merivale, B.A., G. A. Selwyn, B.A., C. Yate, M.A., and W. Pound, B.A., St. John's coil. Camb.; W. D. Rangsley, M.A., Queen's coil. Oxford; H. Smath, B.A., Pembroke coll. Camb.

The Archbishop of Yoak intends to hold a general Ordination at Bishopthorpe, on Sunday, the 2d of August. Candidates are to said their papers on or before the 18th July, and to appear at the Palace personally, by ten in the morning, on the 31st.

The Lord Bishop of Barn and Werles will hold an Ordination at Wells on Sunday the 19th of October next. Candidates are required to send in their papers to the Registrar of the Diocese by the 18th of September. The examination will commence at the Palace on Thursday morning, the 16th October, at 10e'clock.

HUNTINGON.—On Thursday the Lord Bishop of Lincoln confirmed in the churches of All Saints and St. Mary in this town, when GSE males and femnles were admitted to the rite of confirmation. On the following day the Clergy of the Diocese maderwent his Lordship's trieminal visitation, when an impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wall, of Thurning. His Lordship's charge to the Clergy was an elaborate composition, as remarkable for the clegane didiction as for the soundness of its views and arguments. It tok nearly an hour in delivery, and was listened to with unweating at the control of England and Ireland, residing in the Dennery of Havisshury, in the Diocese of Gloucester, was held at Chipping Sother at the Comment of the cliercy, lay mombers and friends of the United Church of England and Ireland, residing in the Dennery of Havisshury, in the Diocese of Gloucester, was held at Chipping Sother and Church of England and Ireland, residing in the Dennery of Bavishury, in the Diocese of Gloucester, was held at Chipping Sother and Church of England and Ireland, residing in the Dennery of Bavishury, in the Diocese of Gloucester, was held at Chipping Sother and Church of England and Ireland,

benrance."

The parishioners of Ross lately presented their late Curste, the Rev. Thomas Underwood, jun., M.A., with three superb silver sades having a suitable inscription engraved thereon, as sulvers, each having a suitable inscription engraved thereon, as and of the grateful sense they entertain of his valuable series, during a period of nearly nine years.

Dr. Lushington has given it as his opinion that missionary meetings held in churches, without authority from the Crown or diocessay, are illegal.

are illegal.

The proposed Wesleyan Methodist College has been put an end to The proposed Wesleyan Methodist College has been put an end to at least for the present, by a vote of the quarterly meeting of the at least for the present, by a vote of the quarterly meeting of the London North Circuit. Mr. Lesser v presided. The project was been considered to the London Meeting of Methodism; Mr. RICHARD SHITH, son-in-law of the late Dr. ADAM CLARKE, also opposed it.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, accompanied by the Companies of the Lordon Meeting of the Lordon Thready and Wednesday last. The attendance of the Certain Churchwardens was more than usually numerous. The Rectain of the Certain Churchwardens was more than usually numerous. The Rectain of the Certain College of the Certain Col

They 13.

They was a state of the Society of the Societies for Promoting Thursday the County Meeting of the Societies for Promoting Thursday the County Meeting of the Societies for Promoting Thursday the Rowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Thursday Agreement of the Gospel in Christin Rancy took place at the Guildhall. After a powerful sermon Partial that the Society of the Society, when the Bishop of the Diocese presided. The Rev. A. Lavinz, one of the joint Secretical Christin Rancy of the Society, when the Bishop of the Diocese presided. The Rev. A. Lavinz, one of the joint Secretic the Societies to be in a flourishing state in this county. The Members then adjourned to the Three Crowns Hotel, where they partook of a splendid dinner, crowned with great good humour, and inextinguishable attachment to the Established Church. C. W. and inextinguishable attachment to the Established Church. C. W. and inextinguishable attachment to the Established Church. C. W. and it is the second of the Meeting, presided with the utmost urbanity, and his sentiments highly honourable to him as an English gentleman, were welcomed with the most ordial applause. We were happy to see in the company not only any Clergymen, but most of the gentlemen of distinction, both in the town and county; and were purticularly gratified to see the Mayor and many of the Aldermen and other Members of the Corporation come publicly forward in support of these Societies. In the time of the Corporation come publicly forward in support of these Societies. In the stime of the Societies of the Societies and the Goo will preserve the right. "—Leicester Journal.

The interesting ceremony of baptizing a converted Jew, was perfemed in St. Peter's Church, in this town, on Wednesday last, by the first many service that the doctines and principles of Christianity by several Clergmen and gentlemen, who do not entertain the slightest doubt as to the sincerty of his conversion to the saving truths of the Gospel.—Nottingham Journal.

Eart-Rurno Visitat

mear in the other party applying.

The following Addresses and Petitions were presented to the King stile Levee on Wednesday last:—
Bythe Archbishop of Canterbury—From the Clergy of the Deanery of Union; the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Salop; the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Salop; the Clergy of Union; the Clergy of the Ardeaconry of Derby; the parishes of East Brent and South Breat, Hutton and Locking, Weston Super-Weall, and Huntspill, one of Sourceset; Eling, county of Southampton; Coleshill, Wereckshire; Danley Wiske, North Riding, York; St. Nicholas, Comparishes and Southampton; Coleshill, Wereckshire; Danley Wiske, North Riding, York; St. Nicholas, Carlotte of Southampton; Coleshill, Wereckshire; Danley Wiske, North Riding, York; St. Nicholas, Carlotte of Southampton; Coleshill, Wereckshire; Janley Order, Southaut; Parish of Bewillochar, Aberbergshire, and the purish of Hourie, Aberdeenshire, and the purish of Hourie, Aberdeenshire, International Coleship of Carlotte of the Majesty's determination to support University of Grapiand and Ireland, and praying his Majesty's continued protection.

be United Church of England and Ireland, and praying his Majesty's ominued protection.

The Earl of Fulmouth—From the gentry and inhabitants of Falsouth and its vicinity, expressing their alorm for the safety of the toostant Establishment, and assuring the King that his Majesty's charation as recently delivered to the Prelates, has filled them with durintion and gratitude. A similar address from the town of Penace and its vicinity; and a similar address from the parish of avenhiton, in Cornwall.

Lord Saltoun—From the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, and landholders of the county of Aberdeen, in favour of the Church, a by law established.

Mr. Herbert—From South Wilts, in favour of the Established harch.

Mr. Herbert-From South Wilts, in favour of the Established Lingch.
Visconnt Cole, M. P., and Mr. Mercyn Archdall, M. P.—From the ligh Sherifi, nobility, gentry, Clergy and Protestants of the county is Fernanagh, to thank his Majesty for his gracious declaration to be Bishopsin support of the Established Church, and to declare the Bishopsin support of the Established Church, and to declare the Bishop.—From Chillingham, county of Northumberland, anking his Majesty for the avowal of his sentiments to the Bishops, and prayer to his Majesty for his gracious declaration to add prayer to his Majesty for his gracious declaration to the dispose, and his prayer to his Majesty for his gracious declaration to the dispose, and his prayer to his Majesty to preserve the rights and bishops, and his majesty for his Majesty for his majesty for the declaration of his Majesty's determination to provide the dispose of Exeter—From the borough of Stamford, to thank is Majesty for the declaration of his Majesty's determination to provide the dispose of the declaration of his Majesty vicinity, in the majesty for the declaration of his Majesty for his facious declaration of supporting the Church.

Earl Ameliannichon, expressing thanks to his Majesty for his majous declaration of supporting the Church.

Earl Ameliannichon, expressing thanks to his Majesty for his desease, expressing their dutiful acknowledgments to the King for Majesty, expressing their dutiful acknowledgments to the King for the declaration of the Majesty, expressing their dutiful acknowledgments to the King for Majesty, expressing their dutiful acknowledgments to the King for the declaration of the Majesty for the declaration of the Majesty for his desease of the declaration of the Majesty for his desease of the declaration of the Majesty for his desease of the declaration of the Majesty for his declaration of the declaration of the Majesty for his declaration of the declaration of the Majesty for his declaration of the Majesty for his declaration of the Majesty for hi

and Essay, every-consing their dutiful acknowledgments to the King for a Majesty's most gracious and repeated assurances of protection to eChurch. The Earl of Winchilden—From the inhabitants of Tenby and its cinity; Leigh, county of Stafford; Sebergham, county of Cartible; and Ahenagh, county of Cork, expressing their attachment to the nited Church, thanking his Mujesty for his reply to the address of a Frelates and, county of Cork, expressing their attachment to the nited Church, and avowing their termination to use argued the county of the Church, and avowing their termination to use argued the county of Somerset, teatifying their deep sense of gratitude to Majesty for the execution the county of Somerset, teatifying their deep sense of gratitude to Majesty for the Sustainance of his determination to maintain invice the integrity of the Church the State, the County of Somerset, teatifying their deep sense of gratitude to Majesty for this declaration to the Archards and Bishops in support of the Church.

All Cawdor—From the inhabitants of the parish of Narberth, alling ford, thanking his Majesty for his declaration in favour of the Salf Grosvenor—From the town of Congleton, county of Chester, the Established Church Majesty for his determination to maintain the State of the Church of

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STOCK EXCHANGE .- SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVERING.

The resignation of the heads of the Administration, has, as might be expected, caused some considerable excitement in the Money Market, but the decline in Consols has not exceeded 1 per Cent.; and the quotation at the close of business this afternoom was 50½ %.

There has been a complete panic in Portuguese and Spanish Stock to-day, occasioned by very heavy sales, and the price of the latter Stock has been as low as 41, a fall of 8½ per Cent. during the present Account. It closed at 92½ %. Portuguese Bonds have fallen to 83% 84, which was the last quotation. The Market in other Stock has experienced a decline; Brazilian being 77% 8½; Columbian 30% 31; Dutch 5 per Cent. 97% %; Belgian 97% 8½; and Mexican 43%.

One of the reasons for the decline in Spanish and Portuguese Bonds, is, that it has been current here to-day that Don Carlos, with several officers, has embarked for Spanish and Portuguese to the Cent. Reduced, 18 % Bank Stock, 211% Ditto for Account.

Four per Cent. 1820, 99% 34 (assented) India Bonds, 23 25 pm.

Butto 1014 34 (dissented) India Bonds, 23 25 pm.

Consols for Account, 92½ 36 Consols for Account, 92½ 36

Four per Cent. 1823, 99% 34 (assented)

Four per Cent. 1823, 99% 34 (assented)

Bank Long Annutities,

The Paris Papers of Thursday state that the crops and vineyards have severely suffered from tempests in different parts of France. Storms also have ravged some of the northern districts of Spain. The removal of the court from Madrid, it is supposed, will be injurious to the interests of the Queen, and the success of General Rodil is by no means considered certain.

We learn from St. Petersburgh that the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia had arrived there on the 2d instant, and had been received by the Emptor with much ceremony, and by the populace with great rejoicing. Captain Ross had also arrived in that city.

Letters from Genoa sention that the Board of Health on the 28th June haid on a quarantine of fifteen days, and the cargo to be landed in the Lazaretto, on vessels from Murcia with foul bills of health.—The letters from Giraltar of the 15th June tate that although the health of the population had continued good throughout the season, it was to be regretted that within the last 48 hours some suspicious cases, supposed to be cholera, had appeared in the garrison.

The Courier of last night says:—" Just as we are going to press, we learn from an unquestionable source that the news of Don Carlos having embarked on board the United Kingdom steamer, is true. She was fitted out as a vessel of war."

Mr. Cobbett gives the following account of the cause of the late Cabinet's decease:—" The news that has reached me to-day has not stall surprised me. I always said, that if Lord Althorp were to quit his place, Lord Grey could not remain in his an hour. He was the soul of the concern, and he has appeared to me to have been every of the concern for a long time. The excuse for the breaking up of the Ministry is a mere excuse. It is no one thing that has broken them up: it is the mass of difficulties; that mass, however, greatly added to by the mixture of laudanum and brandy, with a due spice of natural insanity, a

a Government as we advocate, and can be salely accomplished by other.

The ceremony of betrothing between his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Saxe-Altenbourg, third son of the reigning Duke, and brother to the Queen of Bavaria, and Lady Mary Mary Talbot, eldest daughter of the Ear of Shrewsbury, took place at Ressingen, in Bavaria, on the 29th of last month. Lady Mary has been raised to the rank of Princess of Talbot by the King of Bavaria. The marriage will be celebrated in the month of September, at the Castle of Altenbourg.

varia, on the 23th of last monta. Lady mary has been russed to the rank of Frincess of Talbot by the King of Bavaria. The marriage will be celebrated in the month of September, at the Castle of Altenburg.

An alliance is shortly to take place between the Hon. Randal E. Plunkett, eddest son of Lord Dunsany, and the accomplished and beautiful Miss Hoare. This distinguished young lady is the only child of the son and heir of Sir Richard Colt Hong lady is the only child of the son and heir of Sir Richard Colt Hong. Bart, of Stourhead, Wills, and is closely connected with the first families in either country—Evening Mail.

Lord Denman is said to have occasioned much dissatisfaction by the alterations which he has made in the times for holding the assizes, at more than one of the places on the Western Circuit. In Hampshire, where the business has generally occupied a week, he has only given four days, while to Dorsetshire, where the business has generally occupied in week, he has only given four days, while to Dorsetshire, where the business has generally occupied a week, he has only given four days, while to Dorsetshire, where the business has generally occupied a week, he has only given four days, while to Dorsetshire, where the business has generally occupied a week, he has only given four days, while to Dorsetshire, where the business has generally occupied in the Lord of the family light, he has assigned nearly doubte the usual time.—

Morang Herald.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., of Brayton Hall, Cumberland (brotherin-law of Sir James Graham), is said to have been so strongly impressed by the arguments of Mr. Pollard, who is lecturing in behalf of Temperance Societies in that county, that he has had the whole of his brandy, rum, gin, and whiskey, taken from his cellars to the back of the hall, and destroyed by fire in his own presence.

Accounts have been received, giving further particulars of the destruction caused by the dreadful earthquake in South America. It appears that the town of Santiago land been built

magny persons at Santago were swallowed up, and the remainder only escaped by flying to a neighbouring hill. The whole scene is represented as one of desolation, and nothing was seen around but misery.

The New English Opera House will be opened to the public to-morrow. It is somewhat singular that an architect of Mr. Beaxley's acknowledged skill and great experience should have made an omission in the plan of the Theatre which occasioned some perplexity. It was not discovered until the building was nearly finished that no provision had been made for access to the gallery; and as the "Gods" of the present day are not gifted with wings, it was found necessary at the eleventh hour to construct a wooden staircase outside, and to break an entrance into the gallery through the outward wall.

Cholera prevails in Dublin. Amongst the victims on Monday is a geutlement much lamented, who was in prime health and spirits in his office on Saturday, Francis Armstrong, Esq. Register in the Court of Chancery, brother-in-law to George Moore, Esq. late M.P. He died after a few hours' illness, at his house, North Frederick-street.

MUNDER.—In the purish of Murragh, on Sunday evening last, in consequence of one child being hurt by another in play, the friends of the former, not thinking that the offending child had been sufficiently chastised by its family, met two of the brothers and attacked them; one ran for assistance, but on coming back found his brother with his head fractured—he died in a few hours!—Cont Herald.

It is MONEY—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on Friday, in an uppeal to the Brother with the offending child had been sufficiently chastised by its family, met two of the brothers and attacked them; one ran for assistance, but on coming back found his brother with his head fractured—he died in a few hours!—Cont Herald.

It is head fractured—he died in in few hours!—Cont Herald, in many play and to the Backed of the Duchess's mind. The Court below had decided the question in his favour, and the appeared, of the uns

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Duty on Foreign ... \begin{cases} \text{W new to Births}. \\ \text{On the 6th inst. the Marchioness of Abercorn, of a daughter—On the 6th last at Milford House, Lymington, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel D'Arcy, let R.d., at Milford House, lymington, the lady of Richard Congrete laws. Congrete laws. Congrete laws. Of a consequence, birth of the congrete laws. Congrete laws. Of a consequence, birth of the congrete laws. The congrete laws of a consequence laws. The congrete laws of a consequence laws. The congrete laws of the congrete laws of the congrete laws. The congrete laws of the congrete laws of the congrete laws of the congrete laws. The congrete laws of the congrete laws. The congrete laws of the congrete laws of the congrete laws of the congrete laws of the congrete laws. The congrete laws of the congrete laws

daughter—von in the 3d inst. at Ramsgave, including the lady of soon.

MARKIND.

On the 21st ult. at Spalding, George Augustus Moore, Esq., eldest cond Lied. Colonel George Moore, 59th Rept. N. I. in the Hon. East India Company Service, to Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Moore, D., of Spalding.

On the timet, at Midburst, Sussex, Mr. Guy, of Robert-street, Adelphi, Sgr. On the timet, at Midburst, Sussex, Mr. Guy, of Robert-street, Adelphi, Sgr. On the timet, at Midburst, Sussex, Mr. Guy, of Robert-street, Adelphi, Sgr. of the Colonia, eldest daughter of the Rep. — On the 4th inst. George nestone, Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., of Goodnestone Park, Kent, to Fanny, elder daughter of the late Levik Carge, Esq., of Milager, in the same conjugated Guernsey, on the 17th ult. Major J. K. Chubley, to Ellenor, third daught of Staff-Surgeon Paddock—On the 9th inst. at Trinity Church, John Landing, of Harley-street, to Riiza Helen, youngest daughter of Kentlek Colleit, Sastr, William John Whyte, Seq., of Euston-square, and Lincolle, Sq. of Alliest, Staff, Surgeon Paddock—On the 9th inst. at Newhols, Esmily, William John Whyte, Seq., of Euston-square, and Lincolle, Sq. of Caroline, Harley-street, and Holorothe, Full Samore, Company, Staff, Surgeon, and Caroline, Gay, of Upper Gowersterfs, on Caroline, daughter of the late John Cancellor, Esq., of Upper Gowersterfs, On Tuesday, at Aromb, Lamplays Wickbann, second son of the Rev. Lampla, Hird, A.M. of Low Moor, near Bradford, Prebenday of York, and Victor Lampla, Hird, A.M. of Low Moor, near Bradford, Prebenday of York, and Victor Lampla, St. George's, Hansver-square, John Jolly, Esq., to Caroline Hutch of Tavisted to Fanny, second daughter of Win Hale, Esq. of Acomb—On the 9th staff and the Company, to Adien Almeria, youngest daughter of Sir D. Latimer Timing William Hammond, Esq., of Qaech-square, Lamplay William Hammond, Esq., of Qaech-square, John Jolly, Esq., to Caroline, Hutch Candock, Sand Candolne, Adien Almeria, youngest daughter of Sir D. Latimer T

On the 8th inst. in his 85th year, William Hammond, Esq., of Queenequate, Bloomsbury.

At his house in Great George-street, Westminster, Alexander Copland, Esq. of Gannesbury Park, in the county of Middlesex, in the 6ist year of his on the 7th inst. dt his apartments, Woodstock-street, Bond-street days fifted General Sir Win. Adelt, K.M.T. ared 73. On the 21st ult; United General Sir Win. Adelt, K.M.T. ared 73. On the 21st ult; Wardour, of a crival at Rome, the Right Hon. James Everard Lord Armbed of his age. On the 7th inst. General Government of the street of his age. On the 8th of the 10th Company of the 10th of his age. On the 10th of the 10th year of his age. On the 10th year of his his dependent of his age. On the 10th year of his age of his age. On the 10th year of his age of his age. On the 10th year of his age of his age. On the 10th year of his age. On the 10th year of his age. On the 10th year of his age of his age. On the 10th year of his age.

and John Odell, Esq. of Carticlea, county of Waterford.

a few hours 'illnes, Mr. William Lawrence, late of Serle's Coffeehouse, street, Lincoln's Inn, aged 51.

LONDON: Printed and published by Edward Shackethad?

Flort-street, where, only, communications to the Flitor (post are received)

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 710.

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1834.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow evening will be performed the Tragedy of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. WHEES MOTHER, and (first time this season) OPEN HOUSE, Toseday, Beau Nash. With Rural Felicity, and Uncle John.—On Wedness, Beau Nash. With The Wolf and the Lumb, and John of Paris.—On Manday, Beau Nash. With the Green-Eved Monster, and other Knetrainess—On Friday, Beau Nash. With the Operatic Comedy of The Rencontre, dependent of the Committee of the

ADLERS WELLS.—THE CEDAR CHEST.—The above ADLERS WELLS.—THE CEDAR CHEST.—The above Speciale having been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of Manager, and allowed by all to be the most magnificent ever witnessed, he fels authorized in announcing it for repetition every Evening until further normal content of the content o

URAL FELICITY.—Just published, from that highly-success, fall Comedy, the following Songs, Duets, &c., composed by HENRY SHOP:—

In fall Connedy, the following Songs, Duets, &c., composed by Info Compose

Publishers: KEITH, PROWSE and CO., CHY Royal Musical Repository, 48, Chapside.

THE UNRIVALLED CHINTZES exhibiting this Season at MILES and EDWARDS's, are acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto polared in Europe.—CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS, No. 134, bond-sitere, near Cavendish-waptare.

DOUGH TAYERN and HUTEL, Bluckwall.—Those who would eat WHITE BAIT in perfection are respectfully invited to the Bugh, and made such improvements as will insure the most comfortable accommodation, beg leave to solicit the patronage of the Public. They promise membrally and stention in all departments of the establishment, and confidently becompany visiting the Plough will flad the apartments or complete, and the properties beautiful, as to be induced frequently to renew their visit.—Orders motivate at the London Tavern.

***MOGOSE HOTEL, at HONN, on the RHINE, conveniently

citied at the London Tavern.

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see-AROB KLEV, the Proprietor, established for thirty years, begs to re
mental his house to Families and Gentleman travelling in Germany, for its and Toole of Hote, and moderate charges.

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INGER WINE,—The very peculiar method adopted by E. Mad T. TAV IOR, in the manufacture of their GINGER WINE, has given useful to the property of the

Mens. Bronshert. Canonica to N timington-square—for particular spipty to Mens. Peyton and Alkin, 10, Cook's-court. Cares-street.

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May No. 33, New Bondstrey, and No. 80, Newgate-steer (near the New Oblec).

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HOISE, STRING.

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By the degree that the diagram of the total string and the respective to the DRAWN on TIESDAY

Better 1, is the LAST that will or can be drawn under the existing Act of

which for fortunate Purchasers have the option of receiving the value of the

BR only Five per Cent. on those above £100, to cover the risk and expense

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Harrovians; and that a Committee, consisting of the Stewards of the present leveling, together with the Earl of Ripon and J. A. Lloyd, Esq., be appointed to carry the same into effect.

Books are now open, and Subscriptions received, at the Banking-houses of Messes. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross; and Messes. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street.

The Committee have forwarded a Circular to the above effect to those Harrovians with whose addresses they happen to be acquainted; and they take this summediate means of communication.

London, July 11, 1834.

(Signed) RIPON, Chairman.

THERE' is now a VACANCY, in a FINSHIMG SCHOOL of the first respectability, for a VOUNG LADY desirous of completing the education under eminent London Masters, of whose lessons she will have the sume advantage as the regular pupils placed on the highest terms; and no difference will be made either in their treatment or tuition. At the end of the term sqreed upon, an appointment as a Fiviate Governess will be provided for her, or seven the control of the state of the control of the

meet at wages; and must be householders of good repute, and produce proper testimonials of apprenticeship, and of their capability to give the required security.

T. G. KENSIT, Clerk.

ATRIMONY.—A Clergyman, of the uge of 35, who is Rector of a parish, and in receipt of an income of about 1,0001, a year, with an excellent Glebe-house, near a large town, is desirous of being infroduced to a lady of domestic habits and cheerful disposition, with a respectable income. The Advertiser being of a social disposition, and fond of lemale society, is induced to surmount his prejudices against this mode of introduction, which is move so general all over the Cantinent. A suttable settlement would be made.—Letters, post paid, addressed to L. M., at No. 377, Strand, will meet due attention.

SPLENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS.—GRAHAM and CO.

SPLENDID CHOICK of BRUSSELS CARPETS in Europe, without one farthing advance, for Cash on delivery.

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and that their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square.

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qualities, superpor colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain unequalted lineness and durability, wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturers and Patentees, ROBERT FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, and Co. Redeross-street, Giv.

FULLELE'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which different Ices, from one to twelve quarts, can be made in a few minutes, and repeated as often as required. The Freezing Andelline is a few minutes, and repeated as often as required. The Freezing has been considered in the state of the second three weeks in the warmed season, to present the necessity of opening the fee-house except occasionally. Ice Pails, for icing wine, water, and butter, and Freezing Powder of matchless quality. Fuller's spare field Airer.—This vessel is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat with once filling for sixty hours. Carriage and fleed Feet-Warmers upon the same principle. The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen only at the Manufactory, engaged the season of the s

ABBEY MISICAL PESTIVAL.

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT of the late FESTIVAL, with the Name of the Performers properly classed, together with a Critical Review of all the Performences, will appear, in the SUPPLEMENT to the MUSICAL LIBRARY, on the 1st of August next, price 6d. This will complete the History of Musical Festivals in Great Britain, from the first, at the commencement of the last century, to that just celebrated; the whole of which will be found comprised, in Four Numbers of the work already published, and that now preparing. London: Charles knight, 22, Ludates-treet.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.—The Numbers from January to June inclusive, form an octavo volume of nearly 800 pages, containing matter equal to four volumes printed in the ordinary style, and may be had in Numbers, price 18s., or neatly done up in green cloth and lettered, 16s. 6d. A few Copies of the Work from the commencement, in 9 vols, may be had, price 7l. 8s. 6d. in cloth.

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NEW ISSUE OF THE ENCYCLOPAGIA BRITANNICA.

SAUTRAY, the 12th of July, was published, price Three Shillings, to be continued every alternate week, Part I. of the continued every alternate week, Part I. of the N. C. Y. C. L. O. P. ZE. D. I. A. B. R. T. T. A. N. N. L. C. A. revised, corrected, and improved; and INCLI DING the SUPPLEMENTS to the LANDACCONFORM of the Professors Dispatel Seward, Physicial Formation on the Historic Right Hon. Six James Machinesh. Illustrated by a new set of Engravings on Sixel, and comprising a complete series of folio Maps, conraved by Sydney Hall.

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this view, hey have resolved to commence a new issue of the Saryelopeans Britannica. In a form which will bring it within the reach of all classes of the community.

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and printed at the request of the Clergy present. By SAMURL BIRCH, D.D., Vicar of Little Mariow.

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FERRO-METALLIC, NATURAL, and ARTIFICIAL-TEETT Dentist, 53, Newman-street, Oxford-street, 15 years Assistant to Mr. Nicholles, of Conduit-street, Bond-street.

TEXT TUESDAY.—GEORGE WEBB informs the Public, that on TUESDAY Next the present Lotter, will be all drawn, and that it is the Court of Review.—Court of Review.—London, 23,000, 22,000, 21,500, de. de., the Holders of Fig. 16,000, 210,000, 23,000, 22,000, 21,500, de. de., the Holders of Freent Price of a Ticket.—213 13 0 18 6 19 10 18 10 19 10

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to direct Seal, for granting the dignity of a Ba

ouy lawfully begorten.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. G. RICHMOND, Great Scotland.vend and Total

both awfully begotion.

J. G. RICHMOND, Great Scotiand-vard, coof: merebant—W. S. RVANS, Robert-street, Bedford-row, bricklayer—S. MASON, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, victualler.

B. LAMB, Stone's-end, Newinston. corn-fords.

B. LAMB, Stone's-end, Newinston. corn-fords.

J. THOMPSON, West Harding-sirect, book-binder. Att. Wire, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street—W. GUMMOW, Weymouth-street, Porlland-place, furnishing ironmonger. Atts. Scard and Fry, Belford-street, Belford-valuare—G. BAKER, Woolvich, linendraper. Att. Sole, Aldermanbury, London—J. and C. BAKTRON, St. John-street, Clerkenvell, woolkes-drapers. Att. Smith, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street—T. PHILIPS, Lower Thannes-street, Lipiterman, Woolkes-drapers. Att. Swith, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street—T. PHILIPS, Lower Thannes-street, lipiterman, Woolkes-drapers. Att. Whiteleock, Aldermanbury—W. KMMITT, Bourne, Linespinshire, grocer. Att. Sievens and Co., Little St. Thomas Apostle—W. R. BOLROVD, Great Scofland-yard, Westmisster, plumber. Att. Milthy, Old Broad-street—F. E. TURNER, Liverpool, druggnat. Atts. Bardswell, Liverpool; Blackstock and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple, London—T. BUCKLEY and R. KENNAN, Liverpool, merchants. Atts. Mawdeley, Liverpool; Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Coales, Manchester, pork-butcher, and Con. Hitchcook, Mimchester, J. J. KVANS, St. Nocty, Huntingdonshire, surject.

Medland, and con. Bedford-row, London; Coales, Manchester, E. D. WARDS, Manchester, publican. Atts. Johnson and Weatherall, Temple, London; Hitchcook, Mimchester, J. J. KVANS, St. Nocty, Mingate, Briston—W. Alts. Nocholon, Wallis, Bodmin, Cornwall, G. G. CERSTER, Streebury, tallor—London—J. MAEL, Lanteglow, Cornwall; miller. Atts. Symons and Lurmoor, Wadebridge, Cornwall; Fox, Flasbury-Circus.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 16th day of July, present the King's Most Extent Majesty in Courcil:—This day the Right Hon. Curlar Fergusson was, by is Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honounable Privy Council, at took his place at the Board accordingly.

My including 1914, 1834.—The King has been pleased to direct letter patent with the state of the

e executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great High Treasurer of Ireland, by 18, 1834.—The King has been pleased to direct lettern patent the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting the dimity of d United Kingdom to the Right Hon. John William Ponsonby Viscount Duncannon), and the heirs male of his body lawfully same, stile, and title of Baron Duncannon, of Beesborough, in livency.

Derotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Duncannon, of Bessborough, in the County of Kükenny.

T. COEKING, Great Portland-street, Mayrlebone, chemist and druggist—J. MDFY, Sheffield, Yorkshire, table knife manufacturer—R. BACK, Gardener's-mee, Upper Thamee-street, caman.

BANKRUPTS.

H. JENNINGS, Feversham, Keul, innkeeper. Atts. Barker and Bridge, Markane—W. BRIGGS, Richmond, Surrey, tailor. Atts. Lawrence and Blenkarne, beitelensbury.—T. TAPSTRA, Quadrant, Regent-street, ironnubager. Atts. Netherrole and Barron, Deex-street, Strand—J. MORGAN, Newport, Monnouth-birte, gracer. Atts. Cook, New Inn; and Gillard, Bristol—T. ELIOTT, Earl Shilton, Leicesterbire, tailow chandler. Atts. Jarvis, Hinckley; and Clarke and Street, Strand—J. Shilton, Leicesterbire, tailow chandler. Atts. Jarvis, Hinckley; and Clarke and Street, Line Cook, Strand-J. Shilton, Leicesterbire, tailow chandler. Atts. Jarvis, Hinckley; and Clarke and Strands, St

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

WEEKS, Langford, Somerstabine, goors. Atta. Poole and Gamlen, this project of the Stabilished Church.—The Prov Laws Amendment Bill was pastponed till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The adjournment of the House having been moved, the Earl of Hadding the Hadding of the House having been moved, the Earl of Hadding the Hadding the Hadding to the

The Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Taurson,—After several petitions had been presented upon a variety of subjects, the Loud Charcellon governetice that on Monday next he would move the succoad reading of the Poor Laws Amendment Will.—The Religious Assemblies Bill was lost on the second reading being moved for by Lord Supretten, the amendment of the Bishop of Exerce, that it he read a second time that day six mouths, being exrice without a division.

Viscount Melessarke, in reply to Lord Ellenborous, declared that it was not his intention to propose any day for the third reading of the Frish Coercion Bill, but that a Bill would be introduced in the House of Commons for a renewal of part of that Act, omitting the three first clauses. The Earl of Wicklow with great warmin commented on the statement just made by the Neble Viscount, which he denonneed as evincing the greatest inconsistency and terriversation, after the anamer in which Ministers the Debeg defended the onlise of opinion of Ministers. The Long Caracellon defended the onliseion of the three clauses. The Duke of Wellington Accessed Government of omitting the three clauses, as every communication from Ireland proved their necessity. The Duke of Necklington of the Carcino Bill, and said they could no longer tell the question of the Carcino Bill, and said they could no longer tell the anisons of Europe that they were under the guidance, if not of able, at least of honest, and conscientions Statesmen. The Marquess of Lasseness Care and Carlon and Conscientions Statesmen. The Marquess of Lasseness and conscientions Statesmen. The Marquess of Lasseness and conscientions Statesmen.

Ministers. After a few Lord WHARNCLIPVE gave duction of documents con Bill. words from the Marquess of Salisbury, e notice of a motion for Friday for the pro-nnected with the renewal of the Coercion

Bill.
On the motion of the adjournment a desultory conversation, in which several Peers took part, ensued as to whether Mr. Littleton would still continue to hold the office of Secretary for Ireland. Lord Melbourne declared that the Irish Secretary should retain his

MELIOUNNE declared that the Irish Secretary should retain his office.

Friday.—The Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey (who took his seat upon the Ministerial side of the House, upon the lower front bench) presented petitions in favour of the Established Church.—Lord Supplies and the second reading of the Capital Punishment Abolitien Bill, and stated that he had confined it to the offence of returning from transportation. The Duke of Richmonn supported the Bill, but deprecated any attempt to abolish the punishment of death, particularly with reference to offences committed by persons connected with the Post Office establishment. The Lord Chancellous supported the Bill, but suggested that Parliament should wait until the Common Law Commission had concluded their Report before any other measure of a similar description should be introduced. After some discussion the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Lord Whankolffer brought forward his motion for the production of copies of any communications received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland stating the grounds on which he had uttered the opinions expressed by him on the 18th of April with respect to the provisions which he then deemed necessary in the Coercion Bill for maintaining the tranquility of Ireland. After a lengthened discussion, in which Earl Grey, the Earl of Wicklow, the Long Chancellous, and the Duke of Buckinghan took part, Lord Wharakelffer withdrew his motion.

Earl Gasy, the Earl of Wicklow, the Load Chancellos, and the Duke of Buckingham took part, Lord Wharkliffer withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the morning sitting, which was principally occupied receiving petitions, the Upwell Tithes Bill was read a first time. The Speaker resumed the Chair at a quarter-past five. The body of the House and the Members' galleries were crowded in every part.—Lord Althon rose amids the greatest anxiety, and said, he had to move that the House should adjourn till Thursday next. I have to state (said his Lordship) that Lord Melbourne has received his Majesty's commands to lay before him the plan of an administration. That being the case, I should hope the House would feel that the same reasons which induced the House to adjourn during the former days, would also induce it to adjourn till Thursday, by which time the plan of administration will be in a state to be laid before the House. The Speakers then put the question that the House do adjourn till Thursday next, which was seconded and agreed to.—Lord Althor the through the moved that the orders of the day be read, which having been gone through proforma, the House adjourned. Trusbaya.—At the early sitting the business was confined to the presentation of petitions.

At the evening sitting Lord Althor moved for a new writ for Nottingham, in the room of Lord Ducannos, who had accepted the office of Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. His Lordship stated that Sir John Hornovas would succeed Lord Ducannova as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet; and then entered into an explanation of the Exchequer, advised as he had been by Earl Gray to remain in office.—Colonel Evans protested damin to continue is Chancellor of the Exchequer, advised as he had been by Earl Gray to remain in office.—Colonel Evans protested damin to continue is Chancellor of the Exchequer, advised as he had been by Earl Gray to remain in office.—Colonel Evans protested damin to continue is Chancello

Beer Act Amenoment and, when a signification of the Bill, after which, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday.—At the morning sitting the Upwell Tithes Bill was thrown out by a majority of 60 against 45, on the motion for the second reading.

At the evening sitting Lord Althorae, in reply to Mr. Hume, said that the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be laid before the House in due course when it was made. Mr. Littlewan and a similar pledge in reference to the Report of the Commissioners on Irish Municipal Reform.—Lord Althorae, in answer to Mr. C. Bullera, stated that it was the intention of the Government next Session to introduce a measure relative to Municipal Reform in England, founded on the Report to be made by the Corporation Commissioners.—Lord Earlanvorox brought forward his motion to rescind the Resolution relative to taking divisions. Mr. Wannuarox seconded the motion, which was ultimately agreed to—Lord Althorae explained the course which the Government was about to pursue, and the causes which induced him to bring in a Bill to continue and amend an Act passed last Session for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland. After a lengthened dissussion the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 97; the numbers being 140 to 43. The Bill was brought in and read a first time. To be read a second time on Monday.—The Church Temporalities Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill pussed through a Committee and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.—The Report of the Committee on the Lancaster Court of Common Plens Bill was sagreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—The Trading Companies Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committee of Tithes (Ireland) Bill was postponed till Monday.—The Trading Companies Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committee of Tithes (Ireland) Bill was postponed till Monday.—The Trading Companies Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committee of Tithes (Ire

committed on Tuesday.—Mr. Poulter moved the third reading of the Lord's-day Observance (No. 2) Bill, which was thrown out ultimately by a majority of 35 against 31.

Mas. Trollof's New Work, "Germany in 1833," is just published. The author has not confined herself to the beaten track usually followed by English travellers, but has visited the less frequented districts of the Eifel, Baden-Baden, Hanover, Cassel, and the Hartz mountains; though at the same time her work convers the latest information for travellers in Belgium and up the Rhine.

Sadera's Wells.—A new dramatic Spectalle was produced at this Theatre last week, which bids fair to be the most successful of the season. Its cognomen is The Ceder (Nest; or, The Lord Mayor's Dunghler. Mr. Almar, the lesses, is situation. Taken as a drama there is much well-drawn cheracter, interesting situation, and vigorous dialogue, and as a spectacle we have seldom witnessed any thing more magnificent than many of its effects. The last scene is a chef-drautre—the strife of the elements, fire and water, in which the liquid King gets the mastery, is extremely happy. The dresses, scenery, and setting are alike excellent; and, altogether, this drama does much ciredit to the management.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY

NAR OFFICE, July 18th, 1834.

1st Drag.—Reg. Quarterm. C. Field to be Adj. with the rank of Kelly, due.; Seyf.-Mnj. J. Phrirings to be Age. Quartern. Vier Field.

—Cor. H. J. Deany, from 11th Ed. Brings to be Coent, view Field.

—Cor. H. J. Deany, from 11th Ed. Brings to be Coent, view Field.

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H. J. Deany, from 11th Ed. Brings to be Coent, view Field.

Sir J. Goedon, Rart. to be Bfel, by par. view Links, who rute; Lifety. to be Caph by pur. view Gendon. To be Litests, by pur.—Cor. F. R. D. Brandling, who ret.; Cor. J. Cox, vice Sargeaunt. To be Cornels. Wint, Gent. view Cox. 15th Lt. E. Carrington to be Lieut. by pur. view. Gent. view Cox. 15th Lt. E. Carrington to Carrington. 22 Regt. Foot.—Staff-Ass. Hunter, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Fox, app. to the 47th. 4th—Lieut. be Capt. by pur. view Carrington. Ens. G. Hall, from 52d, to pur. view Faunce. To be Ens. by pur.—H. B. Dudlow, Gent. view Sert.; J. H. Ruuton, Gent. view Territ, who ret. To be Adj.—L nasse, vice Funnee, prom.

13th—Ess. F. D. Steeng, to be Lieut. view White, dec; T. Oxley, Gent. to be Esp. by pur. view Streng. WAR OFFICE, July 18th, 1834. who ret.

Notice to the seed the content of th

MR. ELLICE AND MR. O'CONNELL.

MR. ELLICE AND MR. O'CONNELL.

The following is from the Dublin Mail:—

"Ah, sure a pair were never seen
So justly formed to meet by nature."

Mr. Ellice is a son-in-law of Earl Grey—he is Secretary of State for the War Department—a Member of Parliament, and therefore a honourable gentleman—a Member of the Cabinet, and of the King's Privy Counsel, and, consequently, a Right Honourable Gentleman!

King's Privy Counted, and of connexion and office—of honourable and right honourable, Mr. Ellice is ambitious of adding another—annely, an ass-imilation with the principles and character of Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

4 | searcely know,'' said Mr. Ellice, on the occasion of the speciation of the Established Church in Ireland.

5 | searcely know in what respect I differ from the Hon. Member 4 | Dablin.''

sell's motion for the spontanen of the Estantaneous Charles in Searcely know in what respect I differ from the Hon. Member for Dublin."

Now, Mr. O'Connell is,

1. A Demagogue.

2. An Agitarone, whom his Majesty's Ministers have denounced as "the greatest obstacle to the prosperity of his country."

3. A Rancal Reformer, an advocate for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot.

4. A Refealed of the Legislative Union.

5. A (disanowed) Separatism of the two countries.

6. A Receiver and publisher of stolen letters.

We might add many other general characteristics, such as his utterdiregard of an outh taken to heretics—his total contempt of truth—his selfishness in sacrificing every friend to his own political advancement opersonal security—his beggard by spirit in living upon the alms of an impoverished people, and so forth, and so forth. And we would ask, with amazement, is this theman from whom the Honourable and Right Honourable Edward Ellice "scarcely knows in what respect the differs?"

"We would not hear his enemy say so;"—but coming from his arm month—who has so good a right to know?—and being an "honourable tann," who can discredit him?

Well, then, it must be acknowledged, however unwilling we be to admit the astounding confession, that Mr. Ellice is an Jajidator, a Receiver. a Repealer. a Separatist, a Receiver.

pengague, a Radical Reformer, a Repealer. a Separatist, a Recenter. No-no-no-not a Receiver and Publisher of Stolen Letters, to, personally, a perjuirer—not a Bull-beggarman. No there must some "mistake." A man of perverted mind and talents might begin as bad as Mr. O'Convert.; but no man could take a ride in being so base. The ass-imilation must therefore be limited, of perhaps we shall do only justice to both the Amperitances if a circumscribe the vaunted identity within the round of the senti-assert and conclusions of that speech to which the Right Hon. the exteary at War alluded, in declaring that he scarcely knew of any fiveness between himself and the Honourable Member for Dublin. For the sake, then, of perspicuity in tracing out the resemblance, again place the Hon. and Right Hon. Gentlemen in juxta-posi-

Mr. O'Connell
An Irish Papist.

There is scarcely any difference here—however, certainly not an eucetial one.

Mr. O'Connell
Believes that "the Established Charch was begot in plunder, nursed in blood, and fed upon the fears and miscries of the Irish people."

Asserts, that to actally a contains a contain to a contain the fear and miscries of the Irish Asserts, that to actally a contains a contain the fear and miscries of the Irish Asserts, that to actally a contains a contain the fear and miscries of the Irish Asserts, that to actally a contains a contain the fear and t

sears and miseries of the people."

Asserts, that to establish the Church in Ireland, Governments had made that country one of blood, poverty, and all sorts of miser:

blood, poverry, time in many:

**Aske, ought not that Church to be shorn of its power? &cc.

**Had called for a diminution of the amount of tithes; but thinks if now too late to give a mere re
**action. The people will not be stained with a proper appropriation:

tion: Proposes that, after due regard to vested interests and the spiritual wants of the Irish Protestants, the surplus be appropriated to hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, and in certain cases for the relief of the roor.

Scarcely knows in what he differs from the Hon. Member in this opinion.

Scarcely knows in what he differs, &c.

Scarcely knows in what he differs from any suggestion of the Member for Dublin.

Scarcely knows, &c.

this dispensative, infirmatics, and in certain cases for the relief of the poor.

Thinks the Established Church the Juggermant of the people, and that it should be overthrown.

Agrees with the Dissenters month the separation of all connections the separation of all connections. Enough has been said to show that Mr. O'Connell is a thorough bred Papist, and designst os othere the Protestant Established Church in leads, and if Mr. Ellice professes scarcely to know in what respect he differs from the Hon. Member for Dublin, we are forced to report the two seeds of the professes scarcely to know in what respect he differs from the Hon. Member for Dublin, we are forced to report the worse on Mr. Ellice's part. Such conduct is natural and consistent in a Papist; inconsistent and unnatural in a professent, whether there were any difference between him and them; and their silence negatived the supposition. Such a one, therefore, and the order of the protestant empered of the protestant empered of Juggernaut?

Les.—Doctor Ponsonby is the Protestant Bishop of Derry.

Hor Intelligence.—Worcester, July 16.—The accounts from the supposition is a supposition.

Ves.—Doctor Ponsonby is the Protestant Bishop of Durry.

Hor Intelligence.—Worcester, July 16.—The accounts from the sanctions state, that generally the appearance of the plants is sanction state, that it was last week, and few yards give hope of proface to any amount. The present hot weather may possibly, werer; have a beneficial effect—St. Jances is not "come and gone "effect" our market on Saturday, prices advanced considerably, wranging St. to 91 life, and one prime lot fetched 101.—One hundred weekels of Old (1)ds sold by Auction went from 38s. to 72s.; 1827's etched (35. to 71s. and some moused 1818's, 14s. In London yester—asy, business brisk, and prices looking up. Duty 75 to 89,000. On Thursday, a coffee-house-keeper, of the Rue-Grange-Bata-auction of send of a letter announcing his intention to the Commission, and the send of a letter announcing his intention to the Commission of Lunary was held on

sary of Discind off a letter announcing his intention to the Commission of Property.

"Commission of Lunacy."—A Commission of Lunacy was held on Thesday and Gray's Inn Coffee-house, before Commissioners Whitnesday and Gray's Inn Coffee-house, before Commissioners Whitnesday and Shall, to inquire into the state of the mind of the desired and the commission of Lunacy was held on Thesday and Commissioners Whitnesday and the Commissioners Whitnesday and the Commissioners of the Commissioners of the Commissioners Whitnesday and the Commissioners of the C

POLICE.

Bow-street.—Wednesday a tall thin young man, well dressed, but wearing his hair combed very straight, and altogether of puritanical appearance, named George Stauton, was charged with molesting a policeman named Mullet in the execution of his duty.—Mullet deposed that at a late hour at night when on duty in Longacre, his attention was called to a great disturbance in Phenix-alley amongst a gang of prostitutes and other bad characters. In endeavouring to disperse them he was interrupted by the defendant, who said, "It is of no use, man, for you to endeavour to put these people in the right path. Leave them to me; I will preach the word to them, and win them by sweet persuasion from their wrong doings." The defendant was evidently tipey, and witness told him that he was not in the fittest state to preach to others, upon which he replied, "My good man, you are labouring under a misconception. I may appear excited, but it is only the working of the spirit that is within me that makes me seem so.—(Loud langhter).—I am the messenger of peace accidentally dropped among ye, and let me recal these people, these erring creatures, from the error of their ways."
This appeal was met by shouts of laughter from the "erring creatures" assembled together, and witness was about to use his staff to disperse them, when the "messenger of peace" seized him, and declared he should not molest his "flock" until he had spoken "the word" to them, and at length said that if he did, he (defendant) would send him to his great account with a piece of cold skeel, which he had in his pocket always rendy to use in the cause of righteousness. Witness then took him into custofty, and he resisted violently, making use also of several good round onths.—Mr. Halls (to defendant): Pray, what are you, Sir?—Defendant: The truth, and I hope you do likewise.—Mr. Halls: I think I shall preach a truth presently which will be very unpalatable to you. Have you anything to say to the charge of obstructing the policeman?—Defendant: And he had the contraction of

ment you stand committed for two months to the House of Correction.—The "messenger of pence" begged to offer "mill expostulation" to the worthy Magistrate against this sentence; but his Worship was inexorable, and Mr. Stanton, being without the needful, was sent to Coldbath-fields prison for two months.

Letters from Constantinople state that the English fleet was at Smyrns, and had landed near that town 1300 marnnes. The Turks were forming a camp of 25,000 men on the same spot that the Russian at state of defence. The Russians were causally actived Spound in a state of defence. The Russians were causally actived Spound in their many preparations. By the German mail we learn that the Turks were collecting a force to march against the rebellious Bosnians.

A letter of the 2d instant from Ancona says—"A steam-vessel from the Ionian Islands has brought intelligence of the conclusion of the trial of Colocotroni and his Islow prisoners. Colocotroni and Roliopulo were condemned to death, but King Otho commuted their punishment to 20 years' imprisonment. The English fleet from Malto had arrived in the Archipelago.

The Victoria Theatre boasted on Thursday night a most splendid list of Inschinables in the dress circle. The Dake and Ducless of Lountes the Majarwe, Vicenut and Viceousies Molyneus, Lord Caroline Standardwe, Lord Caroline Standardwe, Lord Caroline Standardwe, Lord Carol

ns immly were considerable superers by the former fire, and his premises are again destroyed. Much of the destroyed property was uninsured.

EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—It is but a short time since we had occasion to record the disastrous effects of an earthquake in South America, on the borders of the Pacific. By a recent arrival from the Rio Hacha we learn that a series of earthquakes occurred at Santa Martha, a city somewhat nore than 100 miles N.E. from Carthagena, on the 23d, 33d, 24th, and 25th ult., which destroyed the principal edifices and materially injured the whole city. The first and most severe shock lasted about forty-five seconds, and was lollowed in about five minutes by another of nearly equal severity and fouration. In the course of that and the next four days no less than sixty shocks were experienced, and at the latest accounts they had not ceased. Warm sulphureous water was thrown forth. No lives were lock took place while the inhabitants were in the honses; severe shock took place while the inhabitants were in the irror as the falling of the tiles, cc., would, most probably, have caused the sate had falling of the tiles, cc., would, most probably, have caused the several persons, however, were severely injured.—The city was completely deserted at the latest accounts; the citizens having removed into the country, with the exception of a few persons who were living in tents on the beach.—No accounts had been received from Carthagena, which it is feared may have suffered also.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 20.

THE KING held a Levee at St. James's, on Wednesday. We rejoice to hear that His MAJESTY's health is good; we can easily understand that his mind must have been exceedingly agitated by the proceedings of the last few days, and we fully appreciate the motives which have induced the SOVEREIGN to sanction the arrangements which have been made.

Me intelligence from the QUEEN reports that her Ma-JESTY is quite well.

LORD MELBOURNE is Premier!!!--Where can there be

LORD MELBOURNE is Premier!!!—Where can there be found a more aniable or elegant nobleman; where a pleasanter man? where so wholly unfit a person for the office?

The premier pas of my Lord the Premier is good—the withdrawal of the Coercion Bill, and the appointment of Lord DUNCANNON as Home Secretary in conjunction therewith. Lord DUNCANNON, who, with Sir HENRY PARNELL, was the supporter—nay, we might say the political agent—of Mr. O'CONNELL.

supporter—nay, we might say the political agent—of Mr. O'CONNELL.
One moment, if you please. Lord Brougham is reported to have said, in the House of Lords, that O'CONNELL was not referred to in the King's Speech. Having the fear of Sir Augustus Somebody—called Clifford, we believe—and of the army terrifying Butt, before our cyes, we only mention what we see reported.

Lord Duncannon is, however, Home Secretary; and this appointment—natural enough, because Lord Melbourne does—not exactly like the Duke of Newcastle—what he likes with his own, but in a very different way, what he can for his own, and gives his brother-in-law high office. This appointment, we say, is the most mischievous—we have no softer or shorter word for it—of any that has yet been made. Lord Durham's having office would not have been so tad—everybody hates Durham—he is odious universally; Lord Durcannon, on the contrary, is everywhere popular—his manners are engaging, his habits social, and his conversation agreeable; but his principles—we mean his political principles—are as bad and as dangerous as those of the Prince of Coal-heavers, or any other thoroughgoing Radical; and these, covered with suavity and amiability of private character, are the most mischievous of all.

To his hands is confided the Government of Ireland—for as everybody knows, that belongs specially to the head of the

going Radical; and these, covered with suavity and anniability of private character, are the most mischievous of all.

To his hands is confided the Government of Ireland—for as everybody knows, that belongs specially to the head of the Home Department; and everybody equally well knows that at the time O'CONNELL went off disappointed without his Attorney-Generalship, Lord DUNCANNON and Sir HENRY PARRELL were advocating the appointment. The first fruit of the new appointment is the withdrawal of the Coercion Bill to please O'CONNELL. O'CONNELL, the whisperred-to of LITTLETON, under the auspices of honest Lord ALTHORP, who, having virtuously retired with his dear friend Lord GREY, takes the earliest possible opportunity of returning to office (for we have his own word that the King had accepted his resignation,) when he finds his noble and venerable chief consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. Lord Althorp is called "Honest Jack," and there is something about him which gives a kind of confidence in him. To see him sticking his thumb into the fat ribs of an ox, and pottering about price, is delightful! "Honest Jack," as SHARP the barber calls him, never can deceive you; but what does my Lord Greey think of it? Lord Howick has resigned—Charles Wood has resigned: he holds on till the end of the Session—and every member of the family joins in the cry. For ourselves, we must say, what we are quite sure the whole country will say too, that never was man so shamefully treated as Lord Greey—although we think the watering-pot scene in the House of Lords bad—Lord Greey is inherently a gentleman: he has high feelings, and high honour. In early life he was violent and furiously radical—the word then was revolutionary—but he was always a gentleman. The way in which his Attorney-General has treated him, added to the dreadful Pea and Thimbleism of "Honest Jack" and his Bill, makes one shudder at political turpitude. Lord Greey has honourably retired from public life, and Brougham took care to nail bim to that. As the clevere

failed in the result, although the foundation was beautifully laid.

Next, Sir John Cam Horhouse is to go to the Woods and Forests—but who will go to Nottingham? Palmerston, in his Trial of Henry Brougham, in The New White Guide makes the Counsel desire Lord Duncannon to turn his hand to the Bench. The joke, we admit, is low and personal; but we should like to know, now that Lord Duncannon has turned his tail upon Nottingham—to be sure he despises the manufacturers and operatives as all the clique do—we should like to know who will go down and stand up against John Cam. What do they want with him at Nottingham? Where is SADLER?—where is there some man who will manfully assert the rights of the unfortunate manufacturers against the odious principle of free trade, which beggars Englishmen? Not Sir John Cam Hobbouse—he is a Minister. Is there nobody to rescue Nottingham from the stinking odium of being a rotten Government borough under the Reform Act?

Nothing can be so ridiculous. Here are people, who have swamped the country with their Reform, and who talk about purity and fairness, and just reputation, and the moment that one of their crinkam-crankam niddle-noddle tools is made a Lord of, they send down another of their people—paid, salaried, feed people—to be elected, just as if Nottingham were Calne or Knaresborough. We suspect the Nottingham men have too much sense to be "done" in that way. Westminster kicked out Cam without much reason—Nottingham wer trust will, for it has every reason. If it is to be ridden regularly by the First Commissioner

of Woods and Forests, what signifies Reform? The men of Nottingham are too sharp for that.

WE have had occasion before to notice the extremely incautious—to call it by no harsher name—conduct of a certain military Knight, belonging to the household of an Illustrious Lady; we trust that the hint we now throw out to that gallant and distinguished Officer, will render any farther observations unprocessors the

Illustrious Lady; we trust that the limit we now throw out that gallant and distinguished Officer, will render any farther observations unnecessary.

If the gallant Bombardier will confine himself to duties assigned to persons in his position, and content himself with looking after the servants, and seeing that they do their work properly, and with behaving eivilly to guests who may be honoured with commands to his Royal Mistress's table, he will do well and wisely, and we shall be too happy to bear testimony to his merris and qualifications for the post which he fills so much to his own satisfaction; but if he persist in meedling with politics, and suffering it to be imagined that his Illustrious Mistress does the same—which is NOT the fact—it will be absolutely necessary to speak out more plainly. We trust, however, that this will be enough to check the gallant Bombardier's propensity for meddling in matters for which he is not qualified either by natural ability, or the place he holds in the household of Her Royal Highness.

WE have to apologise to our readers for having, by an

WE have to apologise to our readers for having, by an accident which we can hardly explain, excluded last week several articles which ought to have appeared in our columns. One in particular, the omission of which has given us much uncasiness—we mean some observations which we had taken the liberty of making upon the admirable speech of Lord Chandons in the House of Commons, upon the important subject of agricultural distress.

It is now, nerhans, too late to submit those observations:

It is now, perhaps, too late to submit those observations; but we feel it due to the Noble Marquess to say, that accident, and not inattention to his earnest and benevolent efforts in

but we feel it due to the Noble Marquess to say, that accident, and not inattention to his earnest and benevolent efforts in behalf of a suffering portion of the population, was the cause of our silence. We should be sorry that our readers should imagine us so inattentive to the interests of our countrymen as to have intentionally overlooked such a motion, negatived as it was too, by a majority only of sixteen.

If a LORD CHANCELLOR goes mad, who is to decide when he is to be shut up? Ex officio he has the care and custody of all lunatics—and the deuce is in it if a man can persuade another to send himself to Bedlam. This, we consider a very awkward predicament; for, although the present LORD CHANCELLOR evinces no symptoms of insanity, but is, on the contrary, the mildest, gentlest creature alive, only think what would happen if, in the dog-days, he were to become rabid—enrogé, as Dupin has it.

It is quite true that Lord John Russell told a lady of great importance, yesterday se'might, that the CHANCELLOR was "fow"—mot in the Scottish acceptation, for that would not be mucl—but "fou" in its most melancholy sense. We believe small Johnny's expression to have been this—The lady—one who is leaving—spoke to Johnny as if he were a Cabinet Minister; upon which, the said Johnny declared that he was not a Cabinet Minister; upon which, Madame de Quelquechose said—" How do you reconcile this declaration with what Lord Brougham has said in the House of Lords?" Upon which, my Lord John's Said—" Hest fon." We pledge our credit to this fact, and we should like to hear John's deep mid—that is mere badinage: but let us look deeper

JOHNNY deny it.

Never mind—that is mere badinage: but let us look deeper Never mind—that is mere badinage: but let us look deeper into the matter. Lord Brougham is no more mad than Lord Mountford, or Lord Tennam, or any other high Whig Nobleman: he is excited—the weather has been hot; but that has nothing to do with the state of my Lord Changelion's mind. His remarkable activity and twitchiness arise from the sad disappointment under which he labours. Lord Grey wounded him by offering him the Attorney-Generalship; upon which offer, as we know, and have said very often, he trampled and spat, and made himself Lord Changellon, although Lord Grey, like Lord John, had gone about saying that "Brougham was a madmam." My Lord Changellon once Chancellor, malgré Grey, never forgot the slight, and resolved, at the earliest possible opportunity, to work Grizzle (as Lord Grey's colleagues most indelicately and improperly called his Lordship) out of his seat, and assume it himself.

The time came: Littleton's foolery and honest Al-

and improperly called his Lordship) out of his seat, and assume it himself.

The time came: Littleton's foolery and honest Althoris shuffling drove Lord Grey, who is a gentleman every inch of him, say what you will, to shake off the dirty companions with whom he had been for some time associated. "I should like to get rid of this wig," says Brougham—the hairy life-preserver. Yes, to be sure—he wanted to be sent for, in a yellow and two, such as that in which he himself went. DeEmAn-hunting, and go to Windsor, and eat mutton-chops again at Hounslow. It would not do—the Chancellon wanted the Premiership and the mutton—the King sent for Lamb; and the moment that elegant, gentlemanly, indolent, agreeable, and utterly unfit Melbourne was selected by His Majesty, because he was really what the Covent Garden market-women call the "best of the bunch,"—that moment Henry, Lord Viscount Brougham and Vaux, became what they call "obstrope-lous," He is done—utterly squabashed, as Blackwood has it—his chance is over, and when the present Ministry goes, Lord Brougham will return to Bird's-nest, and never be heard of more.

Mr. Spalding, who knows the Chancellon well, says

Lord Brougham will return to Bird's-nest, and never be heard of more.

Mr. SPALDING, who knows the Chancellor well, says that he is an uncommonly agreeable fellow after dinner, for a lavyer—and Mr. SPALDING is a judge. For the benefit of our country readers, and perhaps our town readers too, we ought to say that Mr. SPALDING is my Lord's son-in-law once removed. As a specimen of their intercourse, we think we may just mention a dialogue which took place between them a few weeks since. SPALDING had done something excessively foolish in the way of extravagance, and the CHANCELLOR undertook to make a sort of BITTLESTON of him, and lecture him—only in the sequel my Lord committed himself. "SPALDING," says the CHANCELLOR, "you are the greatest fool in England"—upon which SPALDING, evidently having the whip-hand of the lawyer, replied.—"So I may be; but I'll be hanged if I am the ugliest fellow in London"—upon which the CHANCELLOR bowed and retired. It is added, that Mr. SPALDING so very much prefers Lord LYND-HURST to his father-in-law, that he intends to adopt that Noble and Learned Lord's motto, "Ultra PERGERE."

*Revenous à nos moutons—back to our Lambs. We only request an attentive perusal of the reports of the debates—not in BULL, for the gentleman who reports the Parliamentary proceedings in this paper, has no room to report anything properly, but in the papers which give the debates as they ought to be given—and let them just mark and digest the things

which we are told my LORD CHANCELLOR performed on Thursday and Friday nights.

The only question is, how long will the House of Lord endure it?—How long will the King permit the nobility of this country to be so outraged? These are most senior this country to be so outraged? These are most senior important questions to ask—but something must de done; swamping the House of Peers by an indiscriminate introduction of the tag-rag and bobtail party would do great mischief; but the disease would work its own remedy. But it must not be: it WILL NOT be endured that a main inschief; but of the proceedings of the highest and most august assembly in this country, by conduct and conversation which the Worshiptul Recorder Richards would not permit even in the saturalial of the Beef-steak Club.

IT may be remembered that when the King of SPAIN arrived in this country, we said that His MAJESTY's stay here would be short. We spoke advisedly.

In the character of Don Carlos there is one striking feature—an inherent power of endurance hardly to be equalled or even understood. In the just cause in which his MAJESTY is engaged, there is nothing which he would not suffer. It has been said that this is negative courage—let it be so. The King of SPAIN has hitherto had the cares and anxieties which naturally belong to a husband and a father, weighing upon his mind. The QUEEN and the PRINCES are now safe. Lord PALMERSTON, foundered and broken down as he is, has, of course, sufficient remains of gallanty not to behave "ungenteel" to the ladies: the QUEEN is here—and now Don Carlos is gone to prove to the millions of his faithful subjects what he will positively as well as negatively endure in the cause of truth and justice.

To us, who know the facts, the absurd lies of the Ministerial papers—to say nothing of the Ministers themselves—appear naturally more absurd than they are to other people. First of all, some of the hacks and hirelings deny that the King of SPAIN is in his own country—others admit that he is there, but that he went "down Channel" in MI. Wein's yacht—the Cardinal's cousin—or some such thing, and that he landed here, and drove there, and so on. The plain fact is this—to which we pledge ourselves:—The King of SPAIN did not go "down Channel" at all. His MAJESTY left Brompton at twelve o'clock on the night of the 1st inst., and travelled with one companion in a chaise and pair to Brighton. Whence His MAJESTY crossed to Dieppe. He proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he remained half a day and a night, and proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he remained half a day and a night, and proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he remained half a day and a night, and proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he remained expedient to delay the proclamation until the 14th.

The Right Honourable Edward Ellice has put his foot into it. If we reco

KING is now at the head of his army. He was to have been declared on the 12th; but, owing to the scattered state of some of his forces, it was deemed expedient to delay the proclamation until the 14th.

THE Right Honourable EDWARD ELLICE has put his foot into it. If we recollect aright, this most admirable and attentive Representative of an oppressed, ill-used, and trampled-upon manufacturing city, told his constituents, and everybody else who cared about it, that he was going abroad when the Ministry was formed, and that nothing but his affection for Lord GREY induced him to take office. This is good: he has now joined the faction which has throm over Lord GREY—and stays in when his Lordship goes out.

Mr. ELLICE is a very agreeable man—he has many freads—he is plausible, pleasant, liberal, and hospitable; but he is wanting in essentials. We refer to the report of a meeting held at Coventry, which will be found in another part of our paper, to show the feeling there as to his conduct.

We showed up this case clearly and fairly a few weeks since. Mr. ELLICE expected it would be necessary to go to Coventry, to bregain his seat, and he was all civility to the deputation who went to him. In three days afternats he found that he was not to change office, or vacate, and he hashurdly is so great that if we had it not in black and white authenticated, one could not believe it—Mr. Lytton Bruws, Mr. Right Honouroble disreputably-known in the City EnwARD ELLICE's colleague, forgets a petition curnsied be him by his constituents, because his Nevertary—Oll, Jovel Mr. Lyttons Bruws, Mr. Right Honouroble disreputably-known in the City EnwARD ELLICE's colleague, forgets a petition curnsied be him by his constituents, because his Nevertary—Oll, Jovel Mr. Lyttons Bruws, Mr. Right Honouroble disreputably-known in the City EnwARD ELLICE's colleague, forgets a petition curnsied being the condition of the condition

repetually prating about the accumulation of capital, and who fancy her see signs of general prosperity in huge unsightly factories. It will appear to them very absurd and unphilosophical to advocate the canse of the poor weaver and his humble shop of looms, but we cannot forget the happiness we have formerly witnessed in their lowly abodes we cannot forget that their inhabitants were more moral, more contented, and more loyal, than those wretched parents who, in other districts, live by the toil exacted from their little ones, under the terror of the billy-roller or the strup; while we cannot discover that the "whole country" has derived any benefit from a system which has eabled the French manufacturers to supersede our own."

Most cordially, most truly, do we agree with the writer of this article. No man, who has a drop of English blood in his veins, can endure to behold the triumph of foreign manufacturers to superview; and so long detures over the labour of our own countrymen; and so long

his veins, can character of course over construction and so long factures over the labour of our own countrymen; and so long as we have the power of advocating the cause of native industry, so long will we oppose that Free Trade Ministry, of which Mr. Right Honourable EDWARD ELLICE, is a

Lord PALMERSTON has recently met with some rubs ex-Lord PALSIERS And has recently net with some rubs ex-cedingly morifying to his vanity. Sir HERNRY HARDINGE teased him terribly about his not wishing to be thought an Old Whig. This skirmish of the gallant General's—Martial reruss Juvenide! had the effect of discomposing the bland smiles of the matured CUPID; but a proposition of Lord BROUGHAM'S has, we suspect, damaged his comfort still

more seriously.

Lord Brougham, who knows the calibre of the mummies Lord BROUGHAM, who knows the calibre of the munmics of his Cabinet, has long felt that it would be highly advisable to get Cupid out of the House of Commons, where his weakness and incapacity are constantly before the representatives of the people; and for this purpose he has been offered an English Pecrage, keeping his Foreign Secretaryship, but leaving the conduct of foreign affairs in the House of Commons to Sir John Hohouse.

Cupid—who, as far as his own interests are concerned, is what may be called sharp—saw through this scheme, and declined the Pecrage. He saw in the rise, the first step towards his fall, and felt that Lord Brougham, anxious to get did of him altogether in time, meant to begin by degrading.

wards his fall, and left that Lord BROUGHAM, anxious to get rid of him altogether in time, meant to begin by degrading, and end by dismissing him. As it is, my Lord remains a Member of the House of Commons, and so we suppose will remain, until a dissolution: after that, we rather think he will fall Hampshire closed against him. However, he has taken his line, and is rather sulky at the manifestation of the Premier's—we mean Lord BROUGHAM's—restlessness.

Mr. Spring Rice sits for Cambridge, but we know why let that delicate Right Honourable Gentleman read the following account, which we copy from the Cambridge paper, and consider what he really represents in the Reform Parlia-

consider what he really represents in the Reform Parliament:—

"While the faint-hearted of all parties are pulling long faces and abaking their heads at the state of the nution—while the real tage politicians on both sides are bewaining the "crisis," by which one set are excluded from the good things of office, and the retention of them by the other is rendered lamentably uncertain—the great bulk of his durent with the state of office, and the retention of them by the other is rendered lamentably uncertain—the great bulk of his durent with the state of the control of the same where in a more congenial manner. John Bull is weary of State affairs, and sery weary indeed of agitation. No more political meetings for him—no more Brummagen Gracchi—no more marching to the capital—begasy are dos-days; and if people must congregate during their reagnit should be solely, in John's opinion, for the purpose of enjoy-right should be solely, in John's opinion, for the purpose of enjoy-right should be reagned to the most likerat integration of the rules of electioneering warfare, that portion of John's Conservative family which is settled in Cambridge, ought to have lost both spirits and temper after the late contest. Still, as soon after this defeat as W-densday last, they were to be seen, to the number of nearly 7,000, in the Grove behind St. Peter's college, in their bailday attire, regaling, purading, dameing, displaying the colours and sounding the praises of their favourite candidate, from six o clock ill midaight, in the best possible humour with themselves, and, we will wanter to assert, with all the world beside. Not that we would materiake to promise that their good nature will extend so far as to safer another unreasonable attempt to force a couple of Whigs upon them, to succeed—we draw a very different inference from their demands of the promise that their good nature will extend so far as to safer another unreasonable attempt to force a couple of Whigs upon hem, to succeed—we draw a very different inference from t

The New English Opera House, to the astonishment of those who fought that it was necessary to have a street in which a Theatre was opened, received a brilliant and and astoned. andience on Monday.

scription of the interior has appeared in all the papers, and we gave the official account of the principal variations which occur in its construction from that of other English playhouses. We feel however, bound to bear testimony, not only to the taste and genius of Mr. Beazley, the architect, which are eminently displayed in the construction. construction of the edifice, but to those qualities which are seldom found accompanying the more fervid characteristics of an inventive we mean practical activity and assiduity. building has risen, like a phrenix, from the aslies of its predecessor in, we believe, little more than three months; and we must say, whether taken as little more than three months; and we must say, whether taken architecturally as a design—considering the extremely circum scribed. exibed means both as to ground and capital—or as combining com-fort and convenience in its arrangements, we never saw a building

the deserving unqualified approbation.

As for Mr. Annold himself, he has every reason to be satisfied and gratified: with a firmness of purpose and strength of mind most admirable and envisible, he has combated difficulties under which a common man would have sunk; and we are delighted to find that the charit do common man would have sunk; and we are delighted to find that the eprid de corps is strong in his favour; and that the performers, having invited him on the first night of the season to drink a bumper baseauccess of the undertaking, presented him with an extremely baseauccess of the undertaking, presented him with an extremely baseauccess. This is as it should be—we like to see the leam work well with the Leader; we recollect, too, that Arnothous temmwork well with the Leader; we recollect, too, that Announus was the friend of Vasa. The historical reminiscence does not spoil the combined

Some fool set about a story that the Theatre was built without any beans to get into the gallery—we know that a very eminent archi-let, now no more, built a very fine mansion without a stair-case; but in the present instance the whole story is—as they perhaps will tell us by-and-by the Theatre is—without foundation. We give Mr. tell us by-and-by the Theatre is—without foundation. BEAZLEY's own letter upon the point, and with that, wishing the concern all prosperity, take our leave:-

BEALIEN'S own letter upon the point, and with that, wishing the concern all prosperity, take our leave:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST,
SIR,—Not supposing that any one would seriously believe in the absurd rumour that I had forgotten the gullery staircase in the new Theatre, I suffered it to pass unnoticed; but understunding that the paragraph, which I believe appeared originally in your Paper, has been copied in most of the London Journals, I am urged by my friends to contradict a report for which there is no foundation.

The fact is, that, for the additional security of the audience in case of fire, all the entrances, together with wardrobe, green-rooms, dressing-rooms, and offices, are planned on the outside of the main wall of the Theatre; the staircase to the gallery being in that compartment on the north side which is devoted to the dressing-rooms, green-room, &c., and it not being within Mr. Auxou's plan to crect that compartment of the building until the Theatre (the main point) was completed and open, it of course became necessary to construct a temporary staircase to the gallery until that part of the building could be faished. An inspection of the original plan, copies of which may be seen at the Woods and Forests, at my office; and at my builders, Messrs, Gussell, and Pro's, York-road, Lambeth, will convince anybody of the truth of the statement.

I can only add, that the temporary staircase has been constructed with every regard to security, and has been inspected with the Architects to the Woods and Forests, the District Surveyor, and Surveyor of Pavement, as well as built under my own superintendence.

Your giving publicity to this fact, and contradicting the rumour, will add to the obligation already conferred by your favourable report upon my building.

1 remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

29, Soho-square, July 16.

SAM. BEAZLEY.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the follow-

29, Soho-square, July 16.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the following report of a Meeting, held on Wednesday the 9th inst., at Coventry. We make no apology for giving the report entire. The subject under discussion is a most important one, for although it may appear to some only to affect the worthy and industrious manufacturers of Coventry, it in fact, affects the whole country.

industrious manufacturers of Covering, whole country.

We believe it to be the duty of every man, who has the interests of his fellow-men at heart, to stand up boldly, and fight against the system by which the best interests of Englishmen are squandered for the sake of mob-popularity. What passed at the Meeting at Coventry, is quite worthy the attention of all classes, even down to Mr. Right Honourable

RIBBON TRADE—TOWN'S MEETING.

On Wednesday a highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Coventry and neighbourhood, was held at the County Hall, in that city, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting a petition to his Majesty, praying him to take into his most gracious consideration the distressed state of the persons engaged in the

The meeting was called by the Mayor, in consequence of his receiving a numerously and highly-respectably signed requisition; we noticed that it contained the names of some of the Clergy from

the neighbouring parishes.

The Mayor, W. Hawkes, Esq. was called to the chair.

The requisition having been read.

The Rev. T. C. Adams moved the first resolution, and spoke as bllows:—He had been requested to move the resolution which he held in his hand, and with the sentiment of which he entirely concurred. He regretted much that it had not been entrusted to one better skilled in the practical part of the subject, for its import-ance was such as to call for serious and close investigation. But however deficient he might be in other respects, he would yield to no man in the sympathy and interest which he took in the suffer ings of the unfortunate weavers; as the representative also of a large and populous parish, deeply involved in the sufferings of the present moment, he felt called upon to attend on the present occasion, and to contribute what little there might be in his power towards mitigato contribute what fittle there might be in ms power towards mitiga-ting or removing them. He had lived amongst the weavers nearly the whole of his life, and he might be considered competent therefore the whole of his life, and he might be considered competent therefore to speak of the different effects which the trade has produced amongst them. At that prosperous period which was well known by the appellation of the "big pearl time," the prohibitory laws existed in their fullest force, and then plenty, comfort, and happiness reigned supreme. The weaver was not only embled to provide for the common wants of nature in food and clothing, but his children were educated, and something laid by for future need. He knew that the weaver had been charged with improvidence and want of foresight in that happier hour, and that he had neglected to provide for an coming evil; he (Mr. A.) did not deny that there might be many coming evil; he (Mr. A.) did not deny that there might be many such cases; but he knew also that there were many instances to the contrary. He had witnessed the industry and the providence of many who had brought up large families, in the most creditable and praiseworthy manner,—who have had around them all the conforts of respectability and independence, and who would have scorned to have asked for, or received assistance from parochial means. But how changed was now their fate! Those very men, whom he had just alluded to, (and from his own personal knowledge he says he if) were now left destinated every conference of the contractions of the contraction of the contrac sonal knowledge he spoke it,) were now left destitute of every comfor when for interesting the spoke H₂) were now introduction to cover them—their independence gone, heart-broken and wretched, and breaking stones on the road for 4s. n-week. Was not this an appalling sight? Was not this an appalling sight Did it not need some change? Could it be said they were not justified in seeking some remedy? But let them inquire into the cause of this wretchedness. He knew that various causes had been alleged but there was one so palpable and clear to him, that he did not hesitate to say that it was free trade, and free trade only, which Under the prohibitory laws, they thrived and flourished; the instan these laws were removed, penury and want began to show them-selves. At the same time he must admit, there was something in serves. At the same time he must admit, there was sometining in the word free trade, which was extremely captivating to the ear. Every thing connected with freedom was hailed with delight by an Englishman, and his bosom glowed within him even at its very sound. He admitted also that, in times of peace, when nothing sh struct an intimate commercial union with foreign nations, that every channel should be opened for reciprocity, and every endeavour mad channel should be opened in technology, and every endeavour made to increase the welfare of the nation by foreign connections and in-terest. He did not quarrel, therefore, with the first speculations upon the prohibitory laws; he gave to those that altered them the full credit of having the good of their country in view, though he felt convinced at the very outset that they had widely mistaken the case. If then this free trade, as it was called, had become now to thousands of industrious men a perfect state of bondage, and he did maintain that there could be no greater bondage than the taking the bread out of the poor map's mouth,—or if upon a fair trial (and so six years in such a case must be amply sufficient), it was found the six years in such a case must be amply suinciently, it was found that any commercial agreement with a foreign nation was detrimental to a large portion of the labouring classes, common sense must tell them that they ought not to persevere in such a system, but that they were bound to resort to some more beneficial measure. But it might be asked, how it was that Free Trade had introduced

| all this mischief? It was from the simple circumstance that we were not in a state to compete with the French ribbon trate. Place them on equal terms, and they would defy the whole world. The industry and perseverance of the English labourer would never yield to any competition which a foreigner could raise; but they were bound down by weighty burdens-an immense load of taxes and bound down by weighty burdens—an immense load of taxes and other payments pressed heavy upon them, which though not paid perhaps directly by the weaver, operated with grievous force on his employer; and even if they were free from this burden, still the French were in possession of a needful material in manufacturing ribbons, which, he was told, was not to be procured by the English trader. How was it possible, therefore, that under such depressing circumstances the foreign ribbons could be driven from the English trader. The shairs of front trade had foreign the intended that circumstances the foreign ribbons could be driven from the English market? The admirers of free trade had frequently insinuated, that it was through their own fault, and not from any deficiency in the system, that the Coventry weavers had lost their employment; that they were so ignorant and prejudiced, so bigotted to their own system, and so incapable of meeting the improvements of the age, that they had driven the trade to other places. He (Mr. A.) had it from very good authority, that there were but very few ribbons, or at least such ribbons as would compete with the French, manufactured out of Coventry. The only trade, he was told, which had left Coventry was what is called the black trade—the manufacturing of black sarsnets; and he believed he was right when he said that a great portion even of that trade was carried on in other places long before the even of that trade was carried on in other places long before the prohibitory laws were altered. It was said also that the use of machinery had been entirely discouraged by the Coventry manufacturer, and that this was instanced by the burning of a building in which a steam-engine had been erected for manufacturing rib-bons. Now he begged particularly to be understood that in whatever observations he might make upon machinery, he held not out the slightest justification of that horrible deed. He looked upon arson as one of the foulest of crimes, deserving the severest punishment which the law could inflict, and hateful and detestable in its very nature. If it were possible to conceive a crime to be worse than murder, he believed arson to be that crime. Murder sent out of the world perhaps one unprepared soul, but who could tell where the ravages of arson would stop? Many, very many souls, equally un-prepared, might be sent before the tribunal of their righteous Judge. arks, therefore, on machinery, let it be understood that he thought nothing could justify its unlawful destruction either by arsonor other means. But let them see how an increase of machinery would operate in Coventry; he maintained that it would at this time be useless, if not detrimental. If he were rightly informed the ribbons that were commonly made by the steam-engine were not of that class which would compete with the French ribbons, and that that in their manufacture the glue-pot was constantly used to hide their defects; and that they were so very deficient in other respects, that no Coventry master would ever think of taking in such articles from his own operatives. If this were so,—if the ribbons made by these engines were neither of a class nor quality to compete with the French, and if the market was already glutted with the only ribbons they could make, how could the poor weavers of Coventry and its neighbourhood be benefited by a further introduction of machinery? Nay! would it not be detrimental to them, by throwing out of employment many more of these unfortunate men who were now earning a scanty pit-tance? Besides, was it possible to believe that if the manufacturer of Coventry saw a fair prospect of gain, they would thus stand in their own light, and be so wedded to a system of starvation, as to refuse any brighter prospect by change? But how was it, on the other hand, it might be asked, that the free traders so obstinately persevere in their ruinous system? Was it from the perversity which ometimes is too apt to take hold of human nature, which sets up a system for itself, and having raised its own fame upon that system, is too proud to admit itself to be wrong, though thousands are sufferers from its effects? He did not mean to impute motives to any man or set of men, however he might think them wrong. He would feign hope that their purpose was good. And above all, this was not a seasonable opportunity when such feelings should arise. They were not met to-day to canvass the conduct of public men; and he wished and advised that all party and political sentiments should be discarded from their proceedings. There might be occasions when they might legitimately take up the cause which their own side had esponsed, and when it would be a disgrace to them to desert their colours. But this was not the time. They were met (said the Rev. Gent.) for a far different purpose, and he firmly believed that if any electioneering or party feeling were to be introduced, which too generally excluded sound judgment and obstructed inquiry, they might do infinite mischief to the cause they had in hand—a cause, he observed, mainto miscauer to the cause they and in mand-acause, ne observed, which hore stamped upon its forehead the protection of the starving labourers; and he did not hesitate to say, that he was devoid of the best feelings of our nature, who, whatever his political creed might be, could stand by and see the bread taken from the poor man's mouth, his wife and family exposed to wretchedness and beggary, and yet not stretch forth his hand to relieve his dire necessity. They were met to-day for the purpose of throwing themselves before the foot of the throne; and he was sure that his Majesty would not deny an inquiry into their melancholy case. They did not presume, as he understood, for he had not yet seen the petition, to dictate, nor even to recommend what course was to be pursued for the relief of their many sufferings. They trusted to those kindly affections with which they knew that his Majesty and his illustrious family had ever been endowed, and they placed themselves entirely under his pater-nal care. They would address him as the father of his people, and he believed that he would look upon them as his faithful children. When he heard of their calamitous circumstances, when they told When he heard of their calamitous circumstances, when they told him that they were not yet arrived, even desperate as their case was, at the lowest ebb of misery, for he lamented to hear that there was about to be a further reduction in the manufacturing price, he felt confident that their appeal would not be made in vain. He heard the cry of shame uttered at this prospect of increasing want, but it was not for him to impute shame to any one. He was not versed in the intrinsical of the trade, and the masters might have reasons to me increases of the trade, and the masters might have reasons to justify their conduct; but he lamented it deeply, and mentioned it because he thought it an additional call upon the gracious hearing of his Majesty. They were about to appeal to the brightest jewels in the Sovereign's crown, to his justice, his impartiality, and his affection for his people, and he believed and according to the state of the the intricacies of the trade, and the masters might have reason jewels in the Sovereign's crown, to his justice, his impartiality, and his affection for his people, and he believed and prayed that he would allow them to shine upon them in their brightest colours; and if such should be their happy lot, then would plenty and comfort be spread around their wives and children, and they would again be clothed and fed, and warmed into life and active vigour. He would not trespass longer upon their time, but would read the Resolution which had been put into his hands. which had been put into his hands.

The Rev. T. R. Docker rose to second the Resolution. In an eloquent speech of considerable length, the Rev. Gentleman pointed out the evils occasioned by the free trade system, and drew a vivid-

picture of the distress that he daily witnessed among the poor in the parish where he resided, and he considered nothing but a return to actual prohibition would relieve them. He remarked that the present was the time when it became necessary to throw aside all distinctions of caste, colour, politics, and prejudice, and unite in the same great habour of removing the deplorable distress of the suffering artizans. When the Government entered into this war of comperence,—this taxed competition with France, it was said to be only san experiment; and now they find the distress, and misery, and poverty, which has attended its operation, they ought to abandon the unsuccessful experiment. If Mr. Huskisson, who first originated this measure, were now alive, he had little doubt, if he had witnessed its effects, he would have retraced his steps. The Government having refused to attend to the petitions of the artizans, it was necessary they should now apply to thoir only remaining source, and appeal to their Monarch, who, he had little doubt, would listen to them. He (Mr. Docker) would advise the continual agitation of the question until relief was obtained. He would say, let the tables of both Houses of Parliament groan with their complaints; let them petition month after month, week after week, and day after day, and they must eventually succeed.

The Resolution was then put and carried unanimously. The Revolution was then put and carried unantiously.

The Rev H. Bellatars, on proposing the second Resolution, said—

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen, I rise with considerable pleasure to take a part in this day's proceedings, and though it may not be advisable for Ministers of the Gospel to stand forward upon all occasome at public meetings, surely they may do so when, as in the present instance, the cause in which they are engaged is one of humanity, and charity, and, to use the words of Lord Viscount Strangford, "one of justice." Thus justified, at least in his own ence, for the part he was taking in the day's proceedings, he speak upon the object before them. He then said that it would be unnecessary for him to detain the meeting any great length of time, by dilating upon the prevalent misery and distress which surrounded the city and neighbourhood; that had been most ably handled by the preceding speakers, and each one present bore ampletestimony in his own breast to the truth of what had been said. I had been observed by the Rev. Gentleman who had moved the first Resolution, that if the free trade system were to be con-tinued, it ought to be extended to other trades besides that of the resident, it ought to be extended to other trades besides that of the ribbon manufacture; in short, a general Free Trade. Now, he (Mr. Bellaire) would say somewhat in contradiction to that, that free tands, however general, would-not-permit the English ribbon wears to compete with the foreign artisan. The Englishman could not, and he did not wish to see him, live as the foreigner. He remembesed in earlier days to have often heard an old song, and which he sald take to hear sung again, without its bespeaking falsehood in singer, called "O the roast beef of old England." The strength of an Englishman, which enabled him to labour for his support, and to achieve so many victories both by sea and land, was mainly attri-butable to his superior mode of living. From the circumstance of their actions to me separate most of their route of their actions and the wing carried their object a short time back, in the two Houses of Razliament, it had been said that a victory was obtained over them. Their enemies might call itse of they pleased, but he would encourage them; it be battle was not over, and he would call to their recollection what had occurred at the naval battle off Copenhagen, under Lord Nelwhom he was proud to say he had served under, though not at time. The Commander-in-chief, looking on at a distance, that time. The Commander-in-chief, looking on at a distance, thought the British were beaten, and boisted the signal to Lord Nelson to draw off. And how was this met? Why, by Lord Nelson boisting another signal of another import. "Engage closer." Take this signal, then, said Mr. Bellairs, for your motto, and act up to its spirit; "Engage closer," and as in the one case, so may it be in the other, a glorious victory to close your struggles. As the representative, upon this occasion, of a large neighbouring parish, he would ask permission now to advert to the miserable condition of his people. When he first came into this neighbourhood, about 15 years ago, he found the people, comparatively speaking, in comfortable and happy circumstances, and so they continued, with but few interruptions, and those of short duration, for some years. There were then no political unions—no trades unions—all were industrious and employed. The poor were contented, and the richer portion of the munity rejoiced at witnessing their comfort and their happines But at length that baneful, he hoped he might be excused if he said that accursed system, called free trade, crept in, and then distress, misery, and despair, followed step by step, till the poor were in a state of actual starvation. From personal observation he spoke of the extreme privations endured by the poor artisan. The duties of his sacred calling led him to the cottages of the poor, and there he beheld scenes of the utmost misery, and that with the bitter reflection that he had not the power to relieve them. When the trade was in vigour, there were about fifteen hundred looms employed in his parish, whilst now so late as Monday last, from an actual survey of a part of his parish, the following was the result:—In the town of Hedworth, 129 looms employed—559 unemployed; in Collycroft, 4 employed—108 unemployed; and so it was throughout the parish, wing that scarcely one-sixth of the weavers had any work. few weeks back, he was engaged at a similar meeting to the one he now addressing; when from calculations made, it was stated, that those who contrived to get work did not receive for their labour more than 3s. a week, he believed that 2s. 9d. would have been nearer the truth.-Good God! how was it possible for them to exist upon the trum.—Good God: now was it possible for them to exist upon so small a sum? and especially, when, as in a great many instances, there was a wife and family to be maintained—it was not sufficient there was a wife and family to be maintained—it was not sufficient for the man alone. His Rev. brother, Mr. Adams, had said, he knew persons who were saving and careful some years ago, when trade was prosperous, but who now worked on the roads for 4s. a-week; he, Mr. B., was afraid a worse state of things existed in the parish of Bedworth, as he knew some instances where only 2s. was paid. His Rev. brother had, in the opening of his speech, said that this cause was one of general interest—that it affected all, the rich as well as the -the master manufacturer as well as the operative; was this poor—the master manufacturer as well as the operator, was the case? he asked. He believed it to be so, but where were the manufacturers? he looked around the meeting, but he saw none that he was acquainted with; it was not perhaps for him to inquire, why were not there, but it was a matter of regret to him, a might have given the meeting some information on the state of the trade. He had heard of some of them having changed their line of business—of becoming ribbon merchants instead of ribbon manufacturers—importers of foreign-made ribbons, and thus manufacturers—importers of foreign-made ribbons, and thus, instead of employing their capital as they had formerly done, in encouraging the industry of their own countrymen, and affording the English artizan the means of obtaining a livelihood for himself and family, it went to enrich foreigners. He could not blame them for this, if they found a greater remuneration by importing than by manufacturing. But what were the deductions to be drawn from this? Why, that there was something rotten in the laws affecting the ribbon trade; he hoped, and trusted that some al-

that the importers would again become manufacturers. In the latte debates in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the question of prohibition, the distress of the weavers had at last been generally admitted, but, said Mr. B., it was a long time before we could persuade them of this. Some theoretical men might have told thems, "they are well off, but they do not know it." For his part h thought one ounce of practical experience was of more value than a dozen pounds of theory, and it would be well if such theorists as those were to learn wisdom, by exchanging for a time their state with the poor weavers. However, distress was at last admitted—he liked this, it was something gained; as it was but reasonable to expect that where distress was acknowledged, a remedy would be sought for and offered. Government was in duty bound to protect the nn-tional family, and he would recommend, should it continue to be necessary, to urge their distress, as it were, day by day till they listened to and relieved their misery. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by recommending for the adoption of the meeting, the second Resolution.

Dr. Arrowsmith seconded the Resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Woodcock proposed the third Resolution, and remarked that there already existed a duty upon the importation of ribbons, which fact proved that the Government considered some protection to our artizans was necessary; the repeated statements of distress which had been made, shewed clearly that that protection was not sufficient; it therefore became as clearly necessary that the duty ought to be raised sufficiently high to give protection. Was it not as necessary to protect the wearer of ribbons as the grower of corn? The distressed artizan had asked for prohibition—this the Government had refused. They had also suggested means for their own relief, and these had been cast aside. It now became the duty of Government to suggest some means of relief, and it was the object of the present meeting to call upon them, through His Majesty, to do so.

Capt. Bunney seconded the Resolution, which was put and carried manimously.

Mr. Pearman moved the fourth Resolution; but before alluding to the purport of it, he entered into a detailed account of the proceedings of the Committee appointed at the meeting held on the 6th of May, up to the present time; after which Mr. P. recommended the artizans to petition continually until they obtained redress; and concluded by eulogising the conduct of the Noble Viscount, who was the subject of the Resolution.

The Rev. J. Twigger seconded the Resolution in a short speech;
fler which

The Rev. Mr. Bellairs rose and said he could not allow the Resolution to pass without offering a few observations. He had had a long correspondence with his Lordship on the subject of the distress of the ribbon weavers, in which his Lordship had evinced the greatest anxiety on their behalf, and promised as he had performed, the utmost assistance in his power. He would propose then that this Resolution should not be carried in the common way, but in the true old English style, with three hearty cheers.

The Resolution was then put and carried in the way proposed by the Rev. Gent.

The petition was then read and adopted. The other Resolutions were then passed, and the meeting broke up.

Sir William Gruse, a Member for Gloucestershire, is dead—there is a vacancy. Lord Duncannox is made a Peer and Secretary of State—that makes a vacancy at Nottingham; and poor Michael Angelo Taylon is gone from us, at 78—and a most extraordinary-looking person for that age he was; that makes a vacancy at Sudbury, which Sir Edwin Barnes will fill up. Mr. Nash, Sir John Leach, the present Master of the Rolls, the late Mr. Cockerell, and Michael Angelo Taylon were contemporary pupils, we believe, in Sir William Taylon's office. As Mr. Taylon took to the political line, his being christened Michael Angelo was a bad shot—but not quite so bad as if he had adopted any branch of art as a professor.

The St. Katharine Docks produce a revenue to the shareholders of one and a quarter per cent.

We very much regret to announce the death of a remarkably fine, good-hearted, high-spirited young nobleman, Lord RANKLAGH. He was, as we believe, very seriously wounded in a ducl at Milan. It became necessary not only to amputate the leg, but to extract the bone from the socket at the hip joint. Under this hazardous operation the unhappy patient expired. He was but in his 23d year; and we believe not one human being alive would breathe a word against him. The title is extinct.

The Right Honourable Edward Ellice's son was married on Thursday to Miss Balfour, of Carlton Gardens. We believe this is a very good match for the young man.

CHABLES KEMBLE, the newspapers say, is arrived in England, but purposes to go buck and settle in America—what on earth for? Has anybody seen the Panorama of New York, in Leicester-square?—if they will look at it, and go to the country of which it is the metropolis, they may—but still we ask, what for?—We hear that MATHEWS is on the eve of emigrating to the same place. He goes for a year and a half, and will be accompanied by Mrs. MATHEWS.

Somebody has been making a great outcry about the licentiousness of Fairlop Fair. We really admire this. Why should not the propriet enjoy their amusements as well as the fine ladies and their daughters who go on Sundays to the Zoological Gardens to watch the washing of a great beastly elephant, or the dirty flirtations of monkeys? We are all for Fairlop—that is a recreation for people who work hard all the week. The desecration of the Sabbath at the curious exhibition of natural history, we think extremely disgosting, and we most sincerely say, it ought to Befur a stop to. As a proof of this, putting saide the impropriety of the day, and letting it rest upon the bestiality of the exhibition, we distinctly state, that we dare not publish the conversation which we heard pass between two little children after they had gratified their curiosity by watching the beasts and their proceedings.

Proceedings.

We find the following in a New York paper:—"The Right Reverend John England, Catholic Bishop of Charlestown, has been appointed a Cardinal, by the Pope. Dr. England is an Irishman by birth, and the first Irishman ever raised to that high station. He is, however, an American we believe in all his feelings."—This is as it should be—England an Irishman, with all his feelings American, must possess all the Cardinal virtues.

The Worcester paper says:—"The falling-off in the business of the Court of King's Bench, since Lord Denman became Chief, is remarkable. On Thursday week there was actually no case before it."—That is extremely complimentary.

the drawn from time? why, time there were allowed and trusted that some allows affecting the ribbon-trade; he hoped and trusted that some alteration would be made to restore those laws to a sound state, so many parts of the country.—The choicer too has shown itself with

much malignity in London and Westminster, and in Lambeth and Wandsworth.

We are happy to know that Earl Bathurst, although recovering slowly, is recovering from his late serious illness.

There is a petition in preparation against Mr. Waddy, the new Member for Wexford.

By a recent order from the soldier's friend, Mr. Beward Bllickpickle-pots, tar, and turpentine—the nurses of the Military Rospital and Royal Infinancy, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, are all dismissed, and the delicate and painful duties of those persons to be performed to the sick and miserable patients, are transferred to orderites from the different regiments.

We have it from the lips of a gentleman of unquestionable authority, that at a late election two freeholders, who it was supposed had been bribed, were dragged by the priests to one of the polling booths to vote for Mr. Wappy. The poor men resisted, but all to no purpose, as the priests and the mob-were too powerful. The book was put in their hands, and the bribery oat tendered, but the men erincing some reluctance to take the oath, the priests got into a rage, stamped and raved, cursed them, and vociferated, "take the oath take the oath, you villains, take the oath." The men still refain, the deputy called their reverences to order, and having asked the men calmly would they take the oath, they turned off, saying they would consider of it.—Wexford Conservative.

The Cambridge Chronicle says—"The Morning Chronicle put forth a paragraph on Saturday, which has been copied into the Globe and other liberal papers, stating that the Lord Chancellor had given a structions to commence a prosecution against a Countess, who was heard to utter some words in disparagement of his Lordship, in the gallery of the House of Lords.

"This is either true or false. If true, what a Lord Chancellor we have! If false—as we fully believe—what opinions of liberality are entertained by the liberal press."

The departure of the Prince and Princess Lieven is fixed for the 8th of August. Their Highnesses and suite will embark on board the Lightning steamer, and proceed to Hamburgh.

The Frankfort papers of the 10th instant state that the Queen of England was expected to arrive at the Castle of Altenstein, near Liebenstein, on the 12th, where her Majesty would meet her mother, now resident there.

The Duke of Wellington, since his appointment to the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, has paid to the Treesey, for the public service, the whole amount of the proceeds of his office.

On Monday an inquest was held at Bromley, on the body of a child naged three years, whose death was occasioned by hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a mad dog. The case afforded a most lamentable instance of ignorance and superstition, the parents of the shill believing in the rulgar error that the deceased could be saved by giving it a portion of the dog's liver and heart, which it was actually compelled to swallow.—The Jury seturned a verdict "That the decease, Earen Donovan, died of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a mad dog."

The Liverpool Standard says that when the extinction of the Gart Administration was announced in the Exchange-room there, a long, loud, and universal shout of applause instantaneously bust fark from the merchants and others who usually congregate in that place, expressive of feelings about which there could be "no missis."

A duel took place on the 9th instant, on the Island of Wilhelmsburg, in the kingdom of Hanover, between E. Johnson, Saqoy the Dennery, Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, attended by Captain Atkinson, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenat T. Chaisymas, late of the 8th Hussars, attended by R. Mills, Saqoy Mr. Chaisymas received his adversary's fire, which took effet, passing through both thighs, and then turned round and dischard his pistol in the air. We are happy to add that the ball did not looks, and Mr. Chaisymas is not considered in danger.

Lord BROUGHAM attended the service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Warwick-street, on Sunday last.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 7th instant states that Prince Albert of Princes, having reached Halbertsalt, on their way to Pyrmont, returned from thence to Berlin, and set off on the 4th for Putbus. The Gazette contains a letter from Constant-nople, stating that the Turkish Militin is to be composed of 300,000 men, and that the regular army is computed at 100,000 men. It also expected that the Turkish squadron will rendezvous this year either at Tripoli or Tunis.

The annual Parliamentary Fish-dinner took place at the Crom and Scepter Tavern, Greenwich, on Saturday last, at which many of the most distinguished leaders of the Tory parly were present. Forly-six noblemen and gentlemen sat down to table, among when were the Right Hon. the Spenker of the House of Commons in the Chair, the Dake of Wellington, the Duke of Northamberland, the Duke of Nowcastle, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Chundos, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Wordship of Chundos, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Wordship of Marquis of Wordship of Marquis of Wordship of Marquis of Wordship of Marquis of Chundos, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Delawarr, Lord Burghersh, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Castlerengh, Sir Robet Peel, Sir Heary Hardinge, Mr. Croker, Mr. Bonham, dec.—During the evening the party were suddenly surprised by the most trendshous cheering and applanuse proceeding from another part of the same house, which induced the Duke of Wellington to inquire the cause when meet as a club, had that day assembled for their annual dines, and that the cheering which so much astounded his Grace's friends and expression of their respect and admiration on the proposition of his Grace's health.

The Montreal papers announce additional shipwrecks of emigrant vessels, one the *Proselyte*, of Limerick, with 223 passeagers, all of which were landed at Richebucto in a most lamentable state of deviation: and the other, name unknown, from the west of England, with 230 passeagers, of whom seven only were saved.

The Quebec papers announce the prorogation of Parliament to the 22d of August. The brig Constantia, which sailed from Limerick with 170 pasengers, lost twenty-two on her voyage; and the bark with 170 pasengers, lost twenty-two on her voyage; and the bark likeabeth and Sarah, from Dublin, had arrived at Grosse Isle with 200 passengers, having also lost twenty-two.

Singapore papers inform us that a Siamese fleet of seventy and souts and 100 transports, with a land force of 90,000 men, had left Bankok on the 1st of December for Cambodie, the Kine of this territory having disobeyed some of the orders of the Siamese Government. The expedition will proceed to Cochin China to aid the information of the control of the control of the same of t

Dankok.

The advices from Madras mention the arrival there of the few werner-General, who had removed Colonel C. Farren from the

Nagrore subsidiary force. A deficiency in the money chest of the adder Adaulet Court had been discovered, amounting to 29,000 rapees; and three persons, one of them a native of respectability, had been taken into custody.

His Highness the Rao Raja of Alwan has at last adopted a His Highness the Rao Raja of Alwan has at last adopted a fixed and regular plan for raising a revenue from his thankless subjects. There are seven or more Dewans, of equal dignity in the presence, who take the business of state in turn. When the first has gone his rounds of zemindars and traders, levying personal tribute on all to the numost of their means, he is incarcerated until he yields up a fair portion of these receipts to the Raja. Meanwhile, this minister being got into prison, the second Dewan begins to run the same portion of these receipts to the second Dewan begins to run the same career, and is succeeded by the third, when ready to relieve his predecessor in durance. The simplicity and cheapness of this system is thought a great improvement on former measures.—Delhi Gazette.

The offer from Leamington to raise two troops to be added to the The oner from meanington to raise two troops to be added to the Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry, under the command of the Earl of Artherone, has not been accepted. Lord Melbourne, in his reply to the Noble Earl, stated that it was not the intention of reply to the description of military force in the present circumstances of the country.

MARILOE EXTRAORDINARY.—At Othehete, Society Islands, Captain CHARLES SPOONER, of the whale ship Erie, of Newport, to Miss KINGATARA ORDEUTH. Miss KINGATARA is the daughter of Demstracewoundammer, one of the Chiefs of the island, and connected with the most noble families of the kingdom. and connected with the most noble families of the kingdom. She is about sixteen years of age, of a bright mahogany colour, with her cheeks tattooed in the most lovely manner, and her ears slit in a style peculiarly fascinating. The eyes are large, and of a greenish colour—her lovely form, which is about six feet six inches tall, was colour mer lovely norman old blanket, and during the performance of the matrimonial rites the fair bride stood before her happy lover estly engaged in masticating a sugar-cane. The young lady mostedy engages in masucating a sugar-cane. The young lady delighted the assembled company on the solemn occasion, by an ethibition of her superior skill in swimming. The bridegroom sworethat the lovely Kungatara alone was fit to share the hammock of a Yankee sailor, and said that if his masters complained of his one tanker sin whaling, they could not deny that his wife was, at least, a whaler.—//merican Paper.

less, a whaler.—//merican Paper.

The Hamburgh Correspondent of 'the 9th instant contains the following from Warsaw, of the 30th ult:—" In Warsaw there are not more than 12,000 troops, and scarcely 50,000 in all the kingdom. The citadel of Warsaw is being constructed on so vast a plan, that it will take many years to complete the works. They are destroying the ramparts of Fraga, and selling the ground for gardens. Modlin will become a fortress of the first order."

We regret to state that intelligence was received in town on Wedset and the continue destruction by fire of Knockton Hall, the leadid mansion of the Earl of Ripon, situated five miles from Linspecial ministrator and the part of part of this unfortunate event is not known; but the fire commenced at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and continued without intermission till six o'clock on Wedneday morning, when a smouldering mass of ruins ealy remained of the whole edifice. The firemen with engines from Lincoln arrived indue course, but their exertions were of no avail. The furniture almost all consumed. No lives were lost.

It may not be generally known, that all persons practising as who were not in practice prior to the Act which passed in 1815, or have not since that time become Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society, are liable to the penalty of 201. for every patient they visit or prescribe for; nor can they by law recover their bills for medical attendance, &c. Assistants, also, who have not under-some their examination, qualifying them to practice, are liable to the penalty of 51. for a similar offence; and we understand the Secretary of the Apothecaries' Society is determined to proceed against all offending.

There is likely to be a strong contest for a Representative of Bolton, Col. Torress having resigned in consequence of his going out as Governor of Australia. The candidates are Ashton Yates, Esq. (who offered at the last election), and P. Ainsworth, Esq., of Smiths. Smithies, near Bolton.

On Monday week a party of people attacked and almost totally destroyed the public school at Ballinge, near Wigan. There being a dispute as to the election of a master, one party of the disputants get possession of the school, demolished the windows and doors, and troyed everything in the school, leaving a monument of the madness of party spirit.

The French papers of Wednesday are chiefly filled with specula-The Ministerial Journal de Paris of Tuesday night mach interest. The Ministerial Internal de Paris of Tuesday night affirms that neither the Government nor any Member of the Corps Diplomatique have received official information of the Infante's arrial. The Royalist papers (one of which publishes a Proclamation of the Navarre Junta of the 9th announcing the event) affirm that Don Cautos left Loudon on the 1st, embarked at Brighton and reached Dieppe on the 2d, went through Paris on the 4th, entered Bordeans on the 6th, Bayonne on the 8th, and reached Elizondo on the evening of the 9th, accompanied by only one person. The Renounters states a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne of the 13th to have reached Government on Wednesday morning, confirming the news of the Infante's arrival, and of its having excited an extraordinary enthusiasm in the disturbed provinces. By advices from Madrid to the 9th the Queen and her Court are represented to have been thrown into the utmost alarm by Memino, Cuevellas, and Another Court in the Cuevellas, and Another Court are represented to have been thrown into the utmost alarm by MERINO, CUEVELLAS, and other Chief, who had collected their followers, and threatened a to demain on St. Ildefonso. A part of the Madrid garrison had an marched in haste against them, as well as two battalions of bott's army, communded by Corpova. But few cases, if any, of learn had as well as two battalions of bott's army, communded by Corpova. But few cases, if any, of chelera, had as yet made their appearance in the capital, but the Queen was, nevertheless, shut up at Saint Ildefonso, all communicaa with which was entirely cut off.

Information was received on Saturday at the Home Office, that Mass Matt, one of the Birmingham Trades' Union Delegates, had onded with a considerable sum of money, and his supposed to e embarked for America.

In the yearly Epistle of the "Friends," the Society are exhorted to a intermeddle as little as possible with political matters, and to manifest their loyally as heretofore to the King and his Government, to far as they can do so with a good conscience.

Married, on Saturday last, by special licence, at Syon, the sent of out ace the Duke of Nonthenberland, Viscount Holmsonler, System Butte of Nonthenberland, Viscount Holmsonler, Systin daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisler, and neice to the High Texture. Grace the Duke of

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has ordered a reduction the rents of the small dwelling houses let out in tenements to the

Inhouring classes of Alnwick. In some instances the reduction amounts to one-third the rental.

amounts to one-third the rental.

The Belfast papers contain an advertisement amouncing that "all the goods and chattels of the Marquess of Dongoat" were to have been disposed of by a Sheriff's sale on the 14th instant, at the suits of Sir Cranuss Wolseley, a Mr. Gruoterri, and 17 other persons. The Sheriff says that the sale must be about fide one—that "every thing must be sold without reserve on the above day."

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury has instituted the Rev. John Blenner Heart, Clerk, to the Vicarage of Hermitage, in the county of Dorset, void by the death of Thomas Hobson, Clerk, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. E. Powlett Blunt has been presented to the Rectory of Hampreston, vacant by the death of the Rev. Matthew Wasse Place.

The Itev. E. FOWELL OF THE BUNFING TATE, M.A., has been presented to the Vicarage of Nether Wallop, vacant by the death of the Rev.

Phece
The Rev. William Buytine Tate, M.A., has been presented to the Vicarage of Nether Wallop, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thos. Penton.
The Rev. Samuel Sheppard Hurst, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Over, in the county of Cambridge, on the nomination of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College.
The Rev. Auritum Montage Wyatt, B.A., has been admitted by the Rev. John Garbett, M.A., Commissary to the Lord Bishop of Lichifield and Coventry, to the Perpetual Curacy of Perry Bart Chapel, in the county of Stafford.
The Rev. Fannes Jsune, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Public Examiner in that University, has been appointed Head Master of the Birmingham Free Grammar School, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Cooke.
The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Norman Macleon to the Church and Parish of North Uist, in the presbytery of North Uist, vacant by the death of the Rev. Finlay MacRae.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. W. Hocking to the Vicarage of Blackawton, Devon, on the presentation of J. H. Seale, Esq.

Obstituary.

Obstituary.

Obstituary.

Obstituary.

Genie, Esq.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. J. Rudd, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Blyth, Prebendary of Southwell, and for many years Chairman at the Retford

Exeter, to the Rectory of Morley, on the presentation of J. H. Seale, Esq.

The Rev. J. Radd, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Blyth, Prebendary of Southwell, and for many years Chairman at the Retford The Rev. John James Tongood, D.D., aced 63, Rector of Mileton, and Vicar of Broad Histon, both in the county of Wills.

MISCELAMBOUS.

A meeting of the parishiomers of South Hackney was held on Thursday last, by adjournment from the Vestry-room, at the Schoolhouse, for the purpose of making a church-rate for the eneuing proposed a rate of threepence in the bound of M. Mandanas progress the Rev. H. H. Nonaus in the Chaiz. Mr. H. Lover having proposed a rate of threepence in the bound of M. Mandanas progress of the control of the Chair of Mr. H. Lover having proposed a rate of threepence in the bound of M. Mandanas progress of the mandal of the control of the Chapel of Base, and Master of College House Establishment, united Worthing for Chester, having been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School in the latter place. On the day prior to his departure a departation waited on the Rev. Gentleman, and presented him with three pieces of place, conesting of a bandsone hearing this inscription, "To the Rev. J. Balevous, from the inhabitants of Worthing, as a testimony of their esteem for his private and professional character."

The Rev. Sir Abraham Elrox, Bart., preached at Clevedon, Somerset, on Sunday to a crowded congregation, in aid of the contributions for the crection of a national school in that village. The service was attended by a considerable number of the Wesleyan Methodists, who lad caused their own chaple to be closed on the occasion, that there might be no impediate number of the Wesleyan Methodists, who lad caused their own chaple to be closed on the occasion, that there might be no impediate number of the Wesleyan Methodists, who lad caused their own chaples to be closed on the occasion, that there might be not mandal school in the strength of the Sishop of Brisway and the co

for the exemplary conduct he has manifested, as well as for the disinterected services he has rendered to them, during his residence in that town.

The Rev. J. Bywater, Jucumbent of St. Paul's Church, Huddersfield, has, in consequence of ill-health, resigned the pastoral charge of that Church, to the great regret of his numerous and respectable congregation.

On Thursday morning last, the Subscribers and Friends of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, met in the Chapter Room of the Cathedral, Salisbury; from whence they proceeded to attend divine service, when an admirable sermon was delivered to as respectable and numerous an audience as ever assembled within the walls, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Wixcherstra; fater which, a collection was made at the doors, which amounted to 631.15s. ld. The congregation then adjourned to the Connoil Chamber, where a numerous and highly-respectable meeting was held, to take into consideration measures for advancing the objects of these two venerable Societies. G. Evas, Fay was called to the chair. The Secretary then read the report, from which it appeared that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was eminently prosperous, and that its issues of religious books during the last year amounted to 2,161,193—presenting the enormous increase, within the last two verses, of 22,335 Bibles; Testaments, 7,393; Prayer-books, 22,795; Psalters, 190; other bound books, 24,131; Tracts, 391,437; total increase, 445,870. The state of the funds was equally satisfactory, having increased, in the same period, 7,831.5s. 5d., and showing an addition of 730 new members in the last year. Numerous resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted on behalf of the two Societies; whose claims for support were strongly and pathetically.

urged upon the meeting by the Very Rev. the Dean, the Chancellor, and the Archdencon of the Diocese.

and the Archdeacon of the Diocese.

IRELATE.

His Grace the Lord Primate has been pleased to promote the Rest.

TROMAS Twop. Curate of Grange, near Armingh, to the Rectory of Pomoroy, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Graham.

Tuesday, Trinity College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity, LL.D. A.B. and A.M. on upwards of fifty; amongst the former was the Rev. William Benn, who preached for the occasion in Trinity College, on Sunday morning.

By the death of the Rev John Clulland, the Precentorship of Armingh, valued at 2,0001. per year, in the gift of the Primate, is vacant.

The recent confirmations held in different Churches of his diocese, by the Lord Bishop of Cloguer, fully bears us out in the opinion that we have always entertained, that the Protestant religion is not in that declining state in which the Whigs are so fond of representings it to be.—At Kilskery upwards of 500 were admitted to this important rite, having been under an examination for some time previous, and heard an impressive address from the respected Prelate; and the decent appearance and devont behaviour which was observed was a gratifying spectacle to every real friend of religion and the Establishment.—Fermanagh Reporter.

decent appearance and devont behaviour which was observed was a gratifying speciale to every real friend of religion and the Establishment.—Fernanagh Reporter.

DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-CHURCH FACTION IN BOSTON.

We call the attention of Churchmen throughout the county to an account of a recent vestry-meeting at Boston, where the Anti-Church party were left in a miserable minority, even in the town which elected John Wilks for a representative, and where Radicalism was once triumphant. By the Radicals of Boston the granting of a Church-rate was made a party-question—a trial of strength between them and the friends. & order, and they now see the result. Another feeling has sprung up in the land; the people desire to support our ancient institutions—they only want lenders, and surely they will be found. Left the rate-payers of Louth, and other towns in the county, learn wisdom from this struggle, and no longer suffer themselves to be tyranised over by factious demagogues, whose only strength lies in their tongues. We have no doubt that the triumphant issue of the contest in this town will be followed by very important results, as Bostou was considered to be irrecoverably Wilks-ridden. It has excited the greatest enthusiasm in the neighbourhood, and on Tuesday the belief of Keal, Stickford, and many other villages, were, we understand, rung merrily on the occasion. As an example—a beacon—to other towns, the victory is involunble, and the friends of the Church cannot but profit largely by it.

The meeting was held at Boston Church, for the purpose of pussing the late Churchwarden's accounts, and to lay a church-rate for the year ensuing.—Mr. Artindale (Churchwarden) state to the meeting that he found it necessary to ask the parish for a rate of \$0.1 is the proposition to that effect, when the Rev. A. Perrey, M.D. (Baptish preacher), observed, "As this was a party matter between the Conservation, and again was the displeasure of the meeting very loudly appressed). Silence having been obtained, Dr. Perrey moved as an amend

Charman mode no declaration, par. wisson miniconser, scances as poll, which forthwith commenced, and contained until four closed, when it was adjourned until une the next morning, and finally closed at four olcoke on Monday, the 7th inst., when the numbers were—For the rate, 384; for Dr. Perrey's Amendment, 340—majority in favour of the rate, 34.—Boston Herated.

The following presented Addresses and Petitions to the Kero est the Levee on Weinesdey Inst:—
The Duke of Rutland—From a Clerical Society at Ashby-de-ise Zonch, Leicestershire, humbly begging to offer for themselves nadfor those committed to their spiritual charge the most deep and iterated graticulate for its Majesty's spontaneous and very seasonable heartfell gratitude for his Majesty's spontaneous and very seasonable theority-six signatures; also from the inhabitant grateful thanks for the recent expression of his Majesty's firm determination to maintain involate the United Church of England and Ireland, one hundred signatures.

The Duke of Bearvore—From Cirencester and its neighbourhood. thanking his Majesty for the sentiments his Majesty has been graciously pleased to express in favour of the Established Church.

Marquis of Losnoxneaux—From the city of Durham, thanking his Majesty for his gracious Speech to the Hislopes of this reality and the standard of Manchester is similar Address from the parish of Bears of Wittres of the Standard of Manchester is similar Address of the tender of the service of the sentiments of the sentiments of the service of the sentiments of the parish of the

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the Consol market has been considerably agitated. Consols for the Account have been as high as 92%, but they closed this afternoon at 92% %, and the market may be considered heavy.

In the Foreign market, the chief speculation is in Spanish and Portuguese Bonds, and they have finotmated considerably during the week. Spanish Bonds have been as low as 41%, and closed this afternoon at 42% %, niter having been, since the extreme decline, as high as 43% %. Portuguese Bonds are flat at 85% 86. In the Northern Bonds there is little variation. Russian Bonds are 106%, and Belgian are 98%.

The South American Bonds are flat, Brazilian being 79% 80, Chilinn 30% 31%, columbian 30% 31%, and Mexican 43%. There has been a decline of some extent in the Imperial Brazilian Mine Shares, which are 30 32.

In Long Anunities, during the week, the alteration has not been worth noticing; 17 5-16 is the quotation.

3 per Cent. Conols, 90%, 91
3 per Cent. Conols, 90%, 91
3 per Cent. Reduced, 91%, 36
3 per Cent. Reduced, 91%, 99
New 3% per Cent. 1891%
Bank Long Annutites, 417 5-16

otntion.

Bank Stock, 217½ 218

Ditto for Account.
India Stock, 265 267 ex div.
Ditto for Account,
India Bonds. 21 23 pm.
Exchequer Bills, 51 52 pm.
Consols for Account, 92% ½

WE regret that we have not space for the numerous remarks which present themselves on the subject of Lord BROUGHAM's inexplicable conduct and statements: we cannot, however, deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting the following as it appears in yesterday's

We regret that we have not space for the numerous remarks which present themselves on the subject of Lord Brocuran's inexplicable conduct and statements: we cannot, however, deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting the following as it appears in yesterday's Times:—

S''! It is not often that we feel justified in any strong concurrence of opinion with Conservatives in either house of Parliament, but really towards other persons, will permit us to withhold our full acquirescence from the expressions of astonishment, and more than actonishment, which proceeded from some of the Tory Lords on Thursday evening, at the contrast between Lord Brongham's vehement speech on the 4th instant, in defence of those clauses: of the Coercion Bill which simed at the suppression of selfitions meetings, and his contemptions would always have got rid of if he could! We will venture to say, that an inconsistency so palpable—that a levily of political principle so all but preternatival—that a forgetfulness of every thing like public decency so conderful, has never before been exhibited by unsy man conscious of being exposed to the observation of his fellows, and to the movel and security contrast the mould have offended no high taste or urright feeling. He might again have induged the same passionate predilection for the clauses referred to, as we saw him exhibit in the above insuring and the surface of the contrast the same passionate predilection for the clauses referred to, as we saw him exhibit in the above insuring and the wealth of the same passionate predilection for the clauses referred to, as we saw him exhibit in the above insuring an exhibit in the above insuring a surface of the same passionate predilection for the clauses referred to, as we saw him exhibit in the above insuring a surface of the same passionate predilection for the clauses when more recently declared, we have a surface and prominent in his streamous recommendation of those provisions of the Bill. He was first claborate and provisions of the Bill. He was n

Ronised and benefited.

But—Who is the traitor? This question was asked in Mr. Shiel's case, connected with the same Coercion Bill. It may now be put with equal strength: and let us, pressed as we are, just ask one question. On the 19th, the measure having been decided upon, Lord Gray desired the Attorney General to draw the Bill. On the 20th, Mr. LITTLETON, with Lord Althous's consent, communicates with Mr. DOCONNEL, and tells his that the constitution of the literature. O'CONNELL, and tells him that the question is not finally determined in Cabinet. Lord Wellesley's letter to Lord Grey was not written till the 21st, and not received till the 23rd;—upon what authority did

till the 21st, and not received till the 23rd;—upon what authority did Mr. LITTLETON say what he did say?

The Paris Journals of Thursday dwell chiefly on the formation o our new Cabinet, which is announced in the Debats, and the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain, the occurrence of which latter event the Ministerial Journals still question or pretend to doubt. A telegraphic despatch from the Home Minister, dated the 12th, tells the Bayonne Authorities that he and the Spanish Ambassador are quite certain that the Prince is still in England. His arrival at Elizondo, on the 9th or 10th, is, however, positive. M. Jange, the banker, who has been arbitrarily arrested, on the application, it is alleged, of the Spanish Legation, is stated to have declared that the King of Spain alighted and dined at his house. M. Calomarde, the ex-Minister, is said to have left Paris to join his Majesty, and, according to the Southern Journal, large quantities of arms, ammunition, and olothing are supplied to the insurgents from the French frontiers.

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Per Imperial Qr.			Average	of last	Six We	eks.		
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Barley 28s 11d Beans	. 37s 5	d Barl	ey 28	s 9d 1	Béans	36e 10d		
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Duty on Foreign								
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.		
Bank Stock		217	2174	2174	219	2174 18		
3 per cent. Red	914	914	914	913	913	913 4		
3 per cent. Consols	911	914	91*	91	911	90 91		
34 per cent. 1818	991	99	99	991	99₹	_'		
31 per cent. Reduced	991	991	982	994	991	987 99		
New 31 per cent	953	984	983	984	984	98		
4 per cent. of 1826	100	'	_'	"	100%	1011 4		
Bank Long Annuities	171	174	171	171	174	- "		
India Bonds	22 p	21 p	23 p	22 p	- 1	21 23		
Exchequer Bills	51 p	52 p	50 p	51 p	52 p	51 52		
Consols for Account	924	927	924	924	924	92		

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., in Grosvenor-place, the lady of Captain Kemmis, of a son—On the 10th inst., at Edinburgh, the lady of Stewart C. Bruce, Esp., of a son—the Plazza, Covent-garden, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Edinon Robins, of a daughter—Al Rochester, on the 13th inst., the lady of Francis James Saumarz Sange, of a son—Al Tunbridge Wells, on the 12th inst., the lady of Globel Bill, of Wimbledon-common, of a son—On the 17th inst., in Tavistock-street, ower garden, Mrs. Alfred Robins, of a son—On the 13th inst., in Tavistock-street, ower date, near Derby, the lady of the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, of a daughter—Bill thint, at Editon-place, Belgrave-square, the lady of Philip Champion 18st, Esq., of a son.

dale, near Derby, the lady of the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, of a daughter—dub Bith inst, at Edon-place, Belgrave-square, the lady of Philip Champion Toker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. Charles Hebert, All, Vicar of Grendon, Northampton-brite, to Stizabeth, eldest caushter of Henry Grave, of Stockwell-common, Surrey, Esq.—On the 17th inst., at Maylebeach, Church, William Henry, Second son of the late W. H. Horre, Esq., and gradson to Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., to Araminta Anne, third daughter of Landson, Sir Gerard Noel, Bart., to Araminta Anne, third daughter of Landson, Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., to Araminta Anne, third daughter of Landson, Chamber, Cha

church, on the Trb inet, attoptain Edger (flowing, 4th Light Persoons, to Charlette, Journ's daughter of Alderman Luces, of Wheringbury place, Keut.

On the 18th inet, William Buch, Edg., of Gibraltar Cottage, near Monmonth, and late of Hendon, Middlews.

At the Muhhelselwar Hills, on the 16th February last, Anthony John, elder son of Colonel Christopher Hodgeon, Bombay Artillery.

On the 18th inst, at the Mont House, Stockwell, after a long illness, Rom Mary, continued and late of Hendon, Middlews.

At the Muhhelselwar Hills, on the 16th February last, Anthony John, elder son of Colonel Christopher Hodgeon, Bombay Artillery.

On the 18th inst, at the Mont House, Stockwell, after a long illness, Rom Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, aged 24—On the 18th inst, second daughter of the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, aged 24—On the 18th inst, second daughter of the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, aged 24—On the 18th inst, after a short illness, as this house in Eaton-place, General Christopher Chosme, Colonel of the 7th Ref. of Foot—On the 14th inst, after a on the 18th inst, after a short illness, the William Mary, the wife of Mr. W. Dawson, 74, Cannon-street, City—Onder, Sydenham, Michael (Chorne, Walley Proceeding 1918), and the Syden Mary, the wife of Mr. W. Dawson, 74, Cannon-street, City—Onder, Sydenham, Michael Mary, the river Gauges, after a side arrival, and closely the river Gauges, after a side arrival, and closely the side of God, Martin Bird, Edge, and Chorleya, after six hours: lines of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and eldest son of Morris Samuel Livesley, 1975, and the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and eldest son of Morris Samuel Livesley, 1975, and 1

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JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 711.

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1834.

Price 7d.

Woll. XIV.—No. 711.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow evening programed the Play of THERON CHRST. Sir Edward Mortimer, by the performed the Play of THERON CHRST. Sir Edward Mortimer, by the shoft. With NIGOLAS FLAM, and other Entertainments.—To we desired the programment of the performent, which married and Single, and set Eastertainments—On Friday, Sheridan's Comedy of The School for the programment of the performent, the magnificent Speciated of The State of the programment of

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY GROUPS OF GLOUCESTER.

Gentlemen,

THE death of your late respected Representative, Sir Berkeley and the state of the st

m, and shall ever be,

Your very obedient Sawant,
Gloncester, 24th July, 1834.

C. W. CODRINGTON

Gloncester, 24th July, 1834.

PROTECTOR FIRE-OFFICE.—Life Insurances will be proposed to be added to the objects of this Society, at the ANNUAL GENERAL PROPOSED AND TAYERN, ON WEDDINGTON, ON THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

Hanbury, Ksq., General Post Office, Brompton, till called for—References given and required.

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PRASER'S MAGAZINE for Angust, price 2s. 6d., to be ready for delivery on Thursday next, will give the WHOLE of the Ettrick Shepherd's Volume lately problished in America, and of which copies cannot be purchased in London. The Number will also contain its usual variety of satisfies and among them will be found Papers by John Galt and Sir Morgan O'Dhberty, Bart.—An Article from the Prout Papers on the Rogueries of Tom Moore; and One Handred Quantains in homour of Tea. By the celebrated Chinese Juggler and Poet, BROO-HUM-FOU. Translated by a Contraissioner-expectant of the first new Commission in the Market.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at 31 James*, the 18th day of July, 1834, present the King* Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—His Majosty having Agen, plassed to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Disconnon to be one of the Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was this day, by his Majesty's command; swom one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Whitehall, July 22.—The King hat been plassed to dired! Better, patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right-Hon. Sir John and Hohouse, Bart., W. D. Adams, and Sfr. fb. C. Stopermon, to be formatisationers of his Majesty Commissioners of his Majesty Secretaries of State accordingly.

R. TURNER, Church-street, Constituting and appointing the Right-Hon. Sir John Rockhord, Essex, grocer.

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J. COLLIS, Fleet-street, Citic ANKIUPT To CUR, Saint-Shary de Crypt, Glucester, retailer of beer. Att. Smelley, New Insubuldiages, New Inn. London—J. HADWEN, Lockwood, Almondbury, Vorkshire, Gray's Inn.—granter, London; Gloucester, retailer of beer. Att. Smelley, New Insubuldiages, New Inn. London—J. HADWEN, Lockwood, Almondbury, Vorkshire, Robins, Wells. Jones, Liverpool, greer. Atts. Wills and Co., Tolenhouse-yard, London; Mason, Liverpool—H. WALKELY, Hollangrove, Yorkshire, merchant. Atts. Milne and Co., Temple, London: White-ead and Baryta Workshire, merchant. Atts. Milne and Co., Tolenhouse-yard, London—T. S. MOORE, Norwich, Lawropol; Adlington and Co., Belford-row, London—T. S. MOORE, Norwich, Lawropol; Adlington and Co., Belford-row, London—T. S. MOORE, Norwich, Lawropol; Adlington and Co., Belford-row, London—T. S. MOORE, Norwich, Lawropol; Adlington and Co., Belford-row, London—T. S. MOORE, Norwich, Lawropol; Adlington and Co., Belford-row, London—T. S. MOORE, Norwich, Lawropol; Adlington and Co., Belfor

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

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H. M'INTOSH, Cambridge, failor. Att. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard—T. ROBERTS, Watling-street, wholesale-stationer. Att. Batho, America-square—B. BACK, Gardener's-lane, Upper Thames-street, carman. Att. Newhon, Great Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons—W. S. EVANS, Robert-street, Bedford-row, bricklayer. Att. Sidebetham, Clifford's Inn—H. PEMBRONE, Cheapside, boot-manufacturer. Att. Millard and Jackson, Cordwainers' Hall—J. ROW-LAND, Liverpool, victualler. Atts. Smith, Liverpool; Walnuelsey and Co., Chancery-lane—J. W. MORLEY, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, surgeon. Atts. Hower and Vizard, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Heaven, Bristol—W. TOONE, Jan.—S. THOMAS, West-street, Gloucester, soap and candle-manufacturer. Atts. Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Heaven, Bristol—W. TOONE, Lanton-row, Ison-green, Nottinghamshire, Jace-manufacturer. Att. Bowley, Nottingham; Johnson and Weatherall, Temple.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MOWDAY.—Lord LIMBRICK complained of an attack made upon the on Friday night by Mr. O'CONNELL, and stated that the accusation brought against him was without foundation. The Marquis TWSFMEART complained of a similar attack, and moved for the reduction of certain papers respecting the disturbances in his part the country. At the suggestion of Lord Melbounars, however, he readdrew his motion.—The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second adding of the Poor Luws Amendment Bill. After a long discussion was carried by a majority of 76 against 13.

Tusbay.—Several petitions were presented by the Duke of Wel-

reading of the Poor Laws Amendment Hill. After a long discussion it was carried by a majority of 76 against 13.

Turded at .—Several petitions were presented by the Duke of Well-ansoron and the Earl of Sarptessunay in support of the Established Church.—In reply a suestion from the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Mallow, Political Properties of the Properties of the Church.—In reply a fuestion from the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Mallow, Political Properties of the Properties of the Commending of Earl of the Commending of the Commending of the Hills of the Hills of the Hills of the Commending of the Hills of Hills of the Hills of the Hills of the Properties of the Warrier of the Production of Certain correspondence in his own vindication, which, after some conversation, was agreed to —William Oram, one of the witnesses on the Warrier Borongh Bill, who was supposed to have absonded, was examined at the burn as to the cause of his absence, and ordered to be discharged on payment of his foes, and to attend the House on Monday next to give evidence.—The Commons' amendments of the Trial of Offences (London) Bill were then taken into consideration on the motion of Lord Wayrsons, and several amendments adopted by their Lordships.—On the suggestion of the London Charcetton and Lord Wayrsons, Lord Supristan consented to postpone the Prisoners' Counsel Bill until next Session.—Several Bills having been forwarded a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

several amendments adopted by their Lordships.—On the suggestion of the Loso Chancellon and Lord Wynford, Lord Sufficial consented to postpone the Prisoners' Counsel Bill until next Session.—Several Bills having been forwarded a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

Wedden Bills having been forwarded a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

Wedden by the Lond Chancellons, which excited some discussion, against the present system or Church patronage, and praying that additional accomodation for public worship might be provided.—Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and, in conference with Managers appointed by the House of Commons, those appointed by their Lordships adhered to their amendments of the Bill for the Trial of Oflences in Middlesex.

Thursday.—Numerous petitions were as usual presented praying protection for the Established Church.—On the motion of the Marquis of Westynkaya, they appers which he had made of on a previous would prove a valuable addition to the sparse and provention and the Earl Of Labericus complained of the misrepresentations are not the Earl of Labericus complained of the misrepresentations and the Earl of Labericus complained of the misrepresentations and the Earl of Labericus complained of the misrepresentations and the minester the landed proprietors of Ireland. Earl Darie Real Williams and the Earl Daries and the second proprietors of Ireland. Earl Daries and the provided against a statement made in the other House by the Member for Dublin relative to a murder in Ireland.—The Earl of Wisconstant asked Lord Mellagorans what course was intended to be pursued in respect to the foreign policy of the country? The Noble Visconst made us answer that the Bill would be expedited after the hast Bill the Courteries and the consideration it deserved if it were the last Bill the Courteries and the second provided and the second provided and the Irelanday of the Mellagorans and the Loan Chancellon soil the lace charles in favour of the measure relations were presented by the Duke of Bucchker Bill th

12 on Monday, to proceed with the same Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the morning sitting petitions were presented against prize-fighting and flogging in the army.—The Marquess of Crandos called the attention of the House to the agricultural distress in presenting numerous petitions for relief.

At the evening sitting Mr. O'Connect, presented a special report from the Inns of Court Committee relative to evidence given by Lord Western. His Lordship had stated that he wrote to the Trassury for money on the occasion of an election for Colshester, where Mr. Mayhew and Mr. B. W. Handy were condidates; that 5001. was returned; and that it was used to promote Addorman Mayhew's returned; and that it was used to promote Addorman Mayhew's recently of the Treasury. The report was ordered to be printed.—On the orderiof the day for the second reading of the Irish Coercion

Bill having been road. Mr. P. Scaore moved a Resolution to the effect, "I that in order to secure life and property in Ireland, and of subsistence by homest labour, and that the House take the earliest opportunity of carrying such object into effect." After some discussion of subsistence by homest labour, and that the House take the earliest opportunity of carrying such object into effect." After some discussion of the second reading, which was carried by a majority of 160 against 250—Lord J. Russetz, said, and of some control of the such c

to pay off seamen, &c. He continued, however, of opinion that appropriating surplus to the reduction of taxes, instead of maintage a sinking fluid, was advisable. Still he had found that it was requisite for the interest of the country to be tolerably sure of a surplus for the interest of the country to be tolerably sure of a surplus should gain 160,0001. by adding 30 per cent. upon the license that should pain 160,0001. by adding 30 per cent. upon the license that is surplus of 1,620,0001. and other that is the surplus of 1,620,0001. The present beging the beer is not consumed on the premises, and 31. 32. where the beer is not consumed on the premises, and 33. 32. where the beer is not consumed on the premises. He thus had a total surplus of 1,800 that consumed on the premises. He thus had a total surplus of 1,800 that consumed on the premises. He thus had a total surplus of 1,800 that would be 1,200,0001. The proposed that would be effected by Mr. P. Tronson's "Customs' Duties that would be effected by Mr. P. Tronson's "Customs' Duties that would be effected by Mr. P. Tronson's "Customs' Duties as weets, amount 5,0001. and on almanacks, amount 5,0001. The largest the duty on a ricing horse used by small farmers; the window was also named many small reductions in the assessed taxes—namely the duty on a ricing horse used by small farmers; the window was the houses of small farms; the duty on spirats in the house of the reductions would be 1,581,0001. Besides these reductions, where the income did not exceed 1201, &c. The whole reductions of these small assessed taxes he estimated at 75,0001. The sum tote of the reductions would be 1,581,0001. Besides these reductions, to proposed to lower the duty on spirits in Ireland, from 3s. 4d to 2s. 4d for the purpose of more effectually checking the illicit distillation of these of the manacial year) on the 20,000,0001. the postulation of taxation.—In reply to the observations of different Members, his Lordship added, that he should be glad to repeal the duty on glass, i

several Resolutions were, after a protracted debate, put and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Newspaper Postage Bill was read a third time and passed, as also the Arms Importation (Ireland) Bill.

Exalts Opera House.—The grand Opera, founded on Mrs. 7. Sheridan's celebrated Persian tale, called Nourgiahad, which had been so long expected, was performed on Monday night to a numerous and brilliant audience. The anxiety to witness this massed before the opening of the doors. Every part was crowded, and we were led to consider the house, with all its tasteful decorations, one of the most beautiful theatres in Europe. After the Comic Operate with all the fascination of good music, splendid dresses, and beautiful the fascination of good music, splendid dresses, and beautiful scenery. The admirers of scenic effect had nothing to wish—they found themselves suddenly introduced to the delightful magnificant of Persian Courts, the luxury of eastern pleasures, and the soft exchantment of serene climates, groves, palaces, and roses. The Open dresses and the soft exchantment of serene climates, groves, palaces, and roses. The Open Miss Healty, was performed, on the clamorous call of the andsage reiterated plaudits. A beautiful trio, between Phillips, Wilson, and the series of the climates of the series of t

the balmee in the hands of the treasurer of 1981, would reduce the debt of the theatre to 41551. The Report further statical that the unian of the two establishments had fully answered the expectations of the projectors.

On Wednesday evening the neighbourhood of Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, was a scene of turnult and confusion, in consequence of a person named Cousins, a vender of unstamped publications, refusing to pay the assessed taxes. The broker rapid his man up in effigy on the top of his house, and employed seem persons in the neighbourhood to spring rattles from the windors of their houses, which caused a number of idle persons it will be not be a number of idle persons and the pot, many of whom, seemed to appland Cousins's conduct. A number of the police of the F division soon arrived, and their appearance was greeted by the springing of about fifty rattles, and hootings of the mob.

FATAL AFRAY.—A few nights since a dispute occurred not far from Shannon-bridge, at a christening. After quarreling some times the owner of the house and his child were killed. We understand the difference arose about a part of the fortune the unfortunate man was to receive at the birth of his child. Six of the rioters have beat transmitted to Galway jail for trial at the approaching assignment of the house of the house of his properties of his properties of his properties.

MUNDER OF MR. RICHARDSON.—John Young, who was convicted at the late Winchester Assizes, on a charge of burglary, and who exhibited so much hardihood when the verdict was returned has entirely and the considerate that the officers were in it searching for him.

A respectable farmer and one of his men were stroked dead by ighthing in a field near Bristol last week. Another man was severely burnt that his skin came off with his shirt, and be severely burnt that his skin came off with his shirt, and the respectable farmer and one of his men were such deads of ighthing in a field near Bristol last week. Another man was severely burnt that his skin cam

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, July 25th, 1834.

WAR OFFICE, July 25th, 1834.

Id Life Gds.—W. Anlerton, Gent., Ridingunaster, to have the rank of Cornet abub Lieut, without pay; Lord Ct., A. F. Parget, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, without pay; Lord Ct., A. F. Parget, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, without pay; Rect. G. Ridingmaster, base the first Cornet and Sub-Lieut, without pay; Rect. G. Ridingmaster, base the first Cornet and Sub-Lieut, without pay; Rect. G. Ridingmaster, base the first Cornet pay to the cornet pay to the pay to the first Cornet pay to the first Cornet pay to the first pay to the first pay to the former h.-p. 1st Drugs.—Cornet G. K. A. Molyneux to be Lieut, by pur, vice which pays the first pay to the first pay the first pay the first pay to the command of the 76th. 2d W. I. Regt.—F. C. Bust Ind. West India Regt.—Maj. Gen. the Hon. H. King to be Colored to be first pay they the first pay the first pay the first pay the first pay to the command of the 76th. 2d W. I. Regt.—F. C. Bust Ind. West India Regt.—Maj. Gen. the Hon. H. King to be Condent pay to the command of the 76th.

pospanory. June 25—them our our Correspondent)—The head Ser, Capt. Harcourt, went to Spitheed on Wednesday, and is expected to Sul for South America on Monday next, unless other greated to Sul for South America on Monday next, unless other served to Sul for South America on Monday next, unless other served to Sul for South America on Monday next, unless other seames of the John America on Monday and Chatham; but is they see large and powerful stem melby, and have been alongside the perfect of the services are more likely to be required on the north coast of Spain, than to convey about a couple of lundred disclarged seamen few Sheerness to Portsmouth.—The Spitfire steamer, Lieut. Kenzely, run into Indoor Indoor Spain, than to convey about a tight, received from the Fiedry some segment of the America of the Spitch Spain, and the Spitch Spi

speciators. The free presence of an immense concount. The fractators. The fathers, the first properties of the feet properties of the fee

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the application was higher the Hartrenders of constants to the application with the Hartrenders of the AllSAM is a pointed, and will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

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wantechapel, in hoxes at 1s 14d, 2s 2d, 4s 6d, and 1s each. May be had of Sanger, Oxford-street; and of all respectable neather wenders. Be sure "J. W. Stirling" is engraved on the Government stamp.—Ask for Stirling's Stomech. Pills.

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TO CORKESPONDENTS.

The interesting and important letter of Mercaton, on the Nav Commutes and the "wear and tear" accounts, is unwoodably delayed ill next Sunday, when we shall give the subject every possible atten

ies.

KENELM is always welcome. Circumstances have occurrent our availing ourselves of his suggestions upon one or two-why, we can explain.

Several communications have been received, to which any

an explain. Dimmunications have been received, to which answers are are unable to give any answer, except in this department

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE KING continues at Windsor, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The accounts from Her MAJESTY are most satisfactory.

WE are enabled to state that Lord CARLISLE has resigned to Privy Seal. We have elsewhere taken the liberty of The Privy Seal. We have elsewhere taken the liberty of asking what his Lordship's feelings were, when he found his office so unceremoniously hawked about?—It is clear what those feelings are, by the resignation. We should not be at all surprised to find Lord Melbourne endeavouring to retain the valuable services of the Noble Earl in some other department of the Brougham Cabinet—but for the present, all we know, is, that Lord Carlisle has resigned.

all we know, is, that Lord CARLISLE has resigned.

LORD MELBOURNS, in answer to Lord WINCHILSEA, in the House of Lords, on Friday evening, said, that the Government was not a new Government—that it had been certainly re-constructed, but that, to all intents and purposes, it was the same Government still.

How does the Noble Lord make out this?—The Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Stanley, Sir James, Graham, the Premier himself, Lord Gren, and the Earl of Carlisle, have seceded—and what has happened in the way of accessions to the strength and respectability of the Cabinet? Mr. Spring Rice, my Lord Duncannon, Mr. Edward Ellice, and Sir John Cam Hobbouse, have taken the vacant places;—and what does this prove?—it proves that the character of the Cabinet is at a discount—it proves that the character of the Cabinet, are the theory are entrasted to what the Americans call an inferior grade of society. Mr. Powlet Thomson is not yet in the Cabinet, but mobody knows how soon he may be; and then to think of such a Cabinet, as it is.

The papers talk of Cabifet dissensions—we do not believe thalf what we hear upon that subject; the lower the class of persons destined to fill high office, the less chance of dissensions: nobody amongst them will propose anything about which they can disagree. What are the interests of the country to them—or what, any interests, except their own—Rely upon it, when the administration of Government is entrusted to soap-sellers and loan-jobbers, there never will be agitated in Cabinet any question which will disturb their unaminity, so long as they are remitted to a on.

Rely upon it, when the administration of Government is entrusted to soap-sellers and loan-jobbers, there never will be agitated in Cabinet any question which will disturb their unaminity, so long as they are permitted to go on.

What a nobleman of Lord Melbourne's mind and habits must feel at being so associated, we are at a loss to imagine,—and still more puzzled to comprehend how he endures the indignity put upon him by the real Premier, in offering, without his Lordship's privity, knowledge, or consent, the Privy Seal to Lord GREY. As Macdaff says, in Macbeth, Lord Melbourne is resolved to "hear it as a man 1" but like that presonage we are active sure he is more man; but, like that personage, we are quite sure he "must feel it as a man."

WE have long waited for the fruits of Mr. GOULBURN'S motion as to the new offices created by the present Toryhating, constitutional, and virtuous Ministry, who, in addition to their piedge of non-intervention and economy, avowed it to be their noble determination to govern without patronage. The result was shown in the House of Commons on Friday—and what is it?

This it is—and, although the returns are yet incomplete, it is a good deal. The official documents before Parliament show that the present Ministry, during the year 1833, created-

1 office of 1 of 3.000 £6,000 a-year.

Making a total of new offices of FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE!!!

It will scarcely be believed, that Whig impudence can have done such a thing as create 114 offices for the distribution of one million of money to the Irish Clergy—but, so it is. It will scarcely be believed that after depriving the poor subordinate labourers in our dock-yards, and their families, of bread, in order to make a show of economy—and having done so, tragging that they had abolished 221 offices, and created only 128, thereby effecting a saving of 30,0001. a-year—it should turn out that, instead of 128, they have created 558, new offices. Yes, reader! yes, five hundred and fifty-eight! So that, instead of having decreased the expenditure by the salaries of 33 offices—the balance in their favour, according to their own account—they have made an increase of 320 offices; and so far from reducing the expenditure by 30,0001, they have increased it to the amount of 80,0001, per annum. We say, all this will scarcely be believed—yet, so it is.

When the official returns are completed, we think the country will want no other "certificate of good behaviour" on the part of honest Lord Althorp and his friends; for besides the shameful and wanton excess of patrouage therein exhibited, the unconstitutional character of many of the appointments prove that the liberal Cabinet has been as regardless of the rights and privileges of the nation, as it has been profligate in the waste of her finances.

THE House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. C. BULLER.

sends the money from his office to Colchester. Will anybody

sends the money from his office to Colchester. Will anybody believe for a moment that this money was part of a private fund raised and collected to support Reform candidates, and entrasted to Mr. Ellace for administration?

When Mr. Ellace for administration?

When Mr. Ellace for administration?

When Mr. Ellace answered Lord Western's application to the Treasury for the money, did he in his letter tell Lord Western, when he sent to Mr. Ellice, know of the existence of any such alleged fund?—Nonsense!

To be sure, as Mr. Baring ably said, it is something too ludicrous to hear a Liberal outery raised against Lord Warwick for assisting his brother with funds necessary to carry on a contested election, and at the same time to see the Secretary of the Treasury advancing money for the purpose of securing the return of a Radical candidate at Colchester. We refer our readers to the evidence of Lord Western, whose being mixed up in the affair is, if possible, better than the rest of it, seeing that he having been ousted and scouted from the representation of Essex, as a Radical after their own hearts, was made a Peer by the Radical Ministry, to exhibit their admiration of his principles and their contempt of popular opinion. Old Western's patent was, in fact, the same thing as MAYHEW's five hundred pounds. The one we sent to one man to help him into the House of Commons, and the other was given to the other man to put him into the House of Lords. Both were equally flagrant jobs—and the drollery of the thing is, to find my Lord Western the chief instrument to purity, and their desire for Reform.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS—and how happy must Mr. ELLICE be to have obtained such a name—took no part in the debate upon his own merits, on Mr. O'Connell's motion for inquiry—which motion was negatived by a large majority: but the very fact of getting rid of the thing by, numerical force shews quite clearly what would have been the result of an investigation. The Reformers, who, by this time, we suppose, have returned the placeman Hob-Ho

The Essex Standard yesterday, speaking of the ELLICE job,

prepared.

The Essex Standard yesterday, speaking of the Ellice job, says:—

"Now it will be born in mind that the pretence of everty of electrons was the wooden horse by which the Whizs introduced the Reform Bill and all its absurdities within the walls of the constitution, and that this was loudly bellowed by every Whig and Whigling who had lungs to make himself heard upon the hustings. But, because Lord Wisterman was displeased with Mr. Harvey at the last election, his Lordship, in spite, has admitted us a little behind the scenes and done Dankle. White it no good service in the White-wish Committee. Dankle, knowing the chicanery with which he had been treated by the friends of referrin, calls my Lord Wisterns on evidence, and draws from him, on oath, the very extraordinary admission, that Treasury money, to the time of 3001, had been obtained by him to promote the joint election of Harvey and Manhew—and that that money for measurement of Manhew is interest only. So that my Lord Wisterman was cognizant and approving the transmission of this money for reasures are removed; i.vic. to canabe Mr. Gottne Saville, to buy votes for Mr. Manthew, whose only recommendation was, that he was too contemptible for the Tories my longer to retain as leader of the London rabble of out-voters; and when therefore, offered himself a tool to the Whizs, and received the undivided support of Messis. Ellier, Wisterman, Saville, and Co. We have for months been wondering, can the Whiss sink lower, and each day's proceedings tell us that they can. How much lower they will fail we care not to cases; but we beg that priorisis and purily of election may henceforth only bre-words of mockery to condenn their base attempts to impose upon the world. Admitting, as we do, Mr. Sentan Rice's explanation, Lord Wisterman's own testimony upon the subject implies that Treastry money has been applied, by the Whigs, to electioneering purposes, and that he (Lord Wisterman) has not the

It will be seen that the "Juvenile Whig" has not the good luck to know anything upon the subject of our poor and suffering fishermen:—he knows nothing official of the triumphant progress of the King of Spain. His Lordship's ignorance is quite edifying. He has, we conclude, devoted so much of his time to writing Belgic protocols, ruining Portugal, and revolutionizing Spain, that he has had no opportunity of turning his thoughts to matters of essential importance to his own country. How long will this juvenile creature go on without getting wiser? We must wait until he gets older, but how much older, it is impossible to guess—for although it is never too late to learn, we believe Cupin is much too old to mend.

THE insults and injuries which have been heaped upon

THE insults and injuries which have been heaped upon Lord GREY by his faithful, candid, consistent, and single-minded colleagues, have received an addition to their weight and number during the last week, for which not even his Lordship's bitterest enemy could have been prepared.

Having deceived and betrayed his Lordship upon every possible occasion, they finally induce him to resign; nay, honest Lord ALTHORP goes through the facre of bearing him company in his retirement. In a week afterwards, his colleagues return to office with only just sufficient change enough amongst themselves to leave him out.

At this they laugh and chuckle, and fancy themselves exceedingly clever; and if the affair had rested there, it would have been nothing but an affair of simple duplicity, and there an end. But no—this was not cnough—Lord GREY had quitted them upon high ground and high principles, therefore he must be insulted as well as betrayed.

The manner in which this insult was to be perpetrated, was left to the contrivance of Lord GREY's implacable enemy, who resolved to gratify his revenge, and it possible secure the countenance and support of his victim at one blow. It was at length determined to offer his Lordship the Privy Scal, and the offer was actually made by Lady HOLLAND—no man having the courage to propose such a thing. Lord GREY laughed at the suggestion, and treated it as a joke, until her Ladyship declared the reality of her commission.

What Lord GREY's feelings were then, we as little presume to guess, as we do what those of Lord CARLISLE may be now,—forasmuch as it appears this offer of his Privy Scal to another person, was made without his Lordship's knowledge. It is clear, however, that Lord BROUGHAM may now cry "quits" with Lord GREY—the insulting proposition just made to the late Premier, is a complete set-off for the degrading offer of the Attorney-Generalship made by the late Premier to Lord BROUGHAM.

THE House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. C. Buller, has declared itself quite satisfied with the conduct and explanation of the Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE respecting the £500, which Lord Western has stated he wrote for to the £500, which Lord Western has stated he wrote for to the Treasury, and received from Mr. Ellice, and from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting Mr. Mayhew, the vinturer, in his contest for Colchester.

Mr. Ellice, to whom, as Secretary of the Treasury, of course Lord Western's letter was addressed—because, why should, Lord Western's letter was addressed—because, why should, Lord Western's netter to a man of very small private means to lend him five hundred pounds to support a vinturer at Colchester?—Mr. Ellice, we say, receives Lord Western's letter at his office; he answers it from his office, and little ashamed of his company, and Lord John Russell, word.

whose opinion of the CHANCELLOR, we last week quoted from his own lips, is greatly perturbed at having had two serretaries of State made over his head. The fact we take to be, that the exposures which have been made of the shuffling and trickeries, and duplicity which are at work in the Cabinet are only a few of many, and that, as the Government is clearly a "departmental Government, so the Cabinet is what he called an "individual" Cabinet, where every man takes care of himself as well as he can, without the slighter regard to union, combination, or mutual confidence. This is a pity. Of all the Ministers who ever governed this country, we sincerely think the present are those, who ought to hang together.

to name together.

LORD BROUGHAM was "flaring up" amazingly yesterday in the Court of Chancery—talking fluently, but not very connectedly—receiving notes and writing answers—tearing up his despatches into the uninutest fragments, in order to prevait the possibility of his subordinates sticking the bits together again. We rather think that one of his Lordship's letter, which her not been torm un. will soon rise in indement again. We rather think that one of his Lordship's setters, which has not been torn up, will soon rise in judgment against him—that, if what we hear from persons very much about himself, must open the eyes of every man in the country, from the lowest to the Highest.

His Lordship, while we write this, is following the good Tory practice of eating white bait at Greenwich. How pleasant it must be for Lord Melbourne and his friends to be so closely associated with the CHANCELLOR and his.

sant it must be for Lord Melbourne and his friends to beso closely associated with the Chancellor and his.

Our prospects are delightful—Admiral Parkers, who has been flourishing away in the Tagus, has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath and a Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, who was sent to Newgale for a year for a riot at Maidstone, has been made a Prity Conscillor, being already, of all offices in the world for him, cillor, being already, of all offices in the world for him, cillor, being already, of all offices and fight Honourable Cutlar Fergusson, having been tried and found guilty of having "then and there (at Maidstone to wit), with fore and arms, and with sticks and staves and fists, unlawfilly, riotously, routously, and tumultmously made an assault upon one John Rivett, one Edward Pugion, and one Thomas Adams, in the peace of God and of our said Lord the King, then and there being, and them the said John Rivett. Edward Fugion, and Thomas Adams did then and there beat, bruise, wound, and ill-treat, and thereby then and there with force and arms did unlawfully, riotously, routously, and tumultuously impede and obstruct the Justices and Commissioners of our Lord the King above-named, and others their fellows aforesaid, in the due and lavorenamed, and others their fellows aforesaid, in the due and lavorenamed, and others their fellows aforesaid, in the full and the King, these being in contempt of our said Lord the King and this laws, to the evil example of all others in the like one offencing and opainst the peace of our said Lord the King, there were five counts in the indictment against this Right Honourable Gentleman. The following is the sentence as

There were five counts in the indictment against this Right Honourable Gentleman. The following is the sentence appropriate upon him:—

The following is the sentence as pronounced upon him:—

"The sentence upon you, ROBERT FERGUSSON, is, that you pay a fine to the King of one hundred pounds; that you be imprisoned in His Majesty's goal of the King's Beach for the term of one year; and that you give security for your good behaviour for seven years to be computed from the cryptation of that period, yourself in five hundred pounds, and two surties in two hundred and fifty pounds each; and that you be further imprisoned till such security be given."

This gentleman, we say, is now His Majesty's Judge Advocate-General, and was sworn on Wednesday week one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. This, considering the case as connected with Mr. Arthur O'COSSON, who has returned to Ireland under the sanction of the present Government, cannot fail to prove to His Majesty the devotion which his Ministers feel for the true interests of the Crown.

WE rejoice to find that the House of Lords have put an end, at least for the present, to the threatened nuisance in the shape of the Great Western Rail-read—a device for the transportation of pigs from Bristol to Brompton—which would not be used to be a superfection of the control of the co portation of pigs from Bristol to Brompton—which would not only have entirely disfigured, cut to pieces, and destroyed one of the prettiest suburbs of London, but have rendered an entrance to the metropolis by Hyde Park-corner a service of danger and difficulty, if not absolutely impossible. Another year's reflection, and another year's experience as to the success of things of a similar nature now at work, may perhaps cool the ardour of these galloppers on metal. At all events, "rail-roads deferred, make the heart glad."

WE have received a letter from an elector of Coventry, who WE have received a letter from an elector of Coremy, affects to be ignorant of the circumstances which have occurred, to which we made reference, with regard to be conduct of the Right Honourable SCIPIO AFRICANUS—list own representative. How he should—if he be what he assumed to be—be unacquainted with the circumstance, and the core magnetic statement of the core magnetic statement. respondence which took place between SCIPIO and his constituents, we do not comprehend, more especially as what follows, and which we think in justice to ourselves we ought to publish a present it is to be a proper well as the property of the publish assessment with the property of the publish assessment well as the property of the publish assessment with the publish as the property of the publish as the pub follows, and which we think in justice to ourselves we ought to publish, appeared in the Coventry newspaper, whence we out to it.

lollows, and which we think in justice and the country newspaper, whence we quote it:—

We have been favoured with capies of the correspondence between the Corporation (on the subject of their petition) and the Members for Coventry, which we present below. We have not space for comment, we must therefore leave our rendears to draw their countries of their petition to the House of Commons respecting to the Ribboth grade, which they had the honour of transmitting to year of the present of the petition of the House of Commons respecting the Ribboth grade, which they had the honour of transmitting to year or present in the petition of the Corporation; they find an adject white which Mr. Belwar presented the other petitions, they find an adject white when the petition of the Corporation; they therefore white when the petition of the Corporation; they for one of the corporation here of you to inquire what has become of her corporation here of you to inquire what has become of them.—I have the honour to be, deer Sir, your obeload them.—I have the honour to be, deer Sir, your obeload the Corporation of the Mr. Bellie Sir, and the Hight Honourable Edward Ellier, M.P., London.

To the Right Honourable Edward Ellier, M.P., London.

Dear Sir,—I have waited till the last minute for the post; in the expectation of receiving the petition, and a note, explanator, for accident which prevented him presenting it with the other, from accident which prevented him presenting it with the other, from accident which prevented him presenting it with the other, from you should suppose I intentionally neglect to answer your letter, you should suppose it mentionally neglect to answer your letter, and it is a suppose it was presented when I believed the petition had been presented, and as Mr. Birther I believed the petition had been presented, and as Mr. Birther I believed the petition had been presented, and as Mr. Birther I believed the petition had been presented, and as Mr. Birther I believed to that effect. The accident, however, which prevented it is

of ar happy, as it will enable the Corporation to entrust it to some Hember enjoying their confidence, and able therefore to promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of Coventry.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, EDWARD ELLICE.

London, 15th June, 1834.

Dear Sir,—I return the petition, with the letter which accompanied from Mr. Bulwen, that the gentlemen of the Corporation may see gady the cause which prevented its presentation with the other ations on the same subject.

Whatever may be my outlined.

energy methods on the same subject.

Whatever may be my opinion with respect to the views and objects of the parties with whom the proceedings originated in Coventry, I should be sorry that a mistake which occurred through the accident explained in Mr. Butwars' note should be ascribed to neglect of, or want of respect to, any individuals amongst them.

Lam. Sir. your faithful servant.

To J. CARTER, Esq.

To J. Carter, Esq.

11, Little Standope-street, June
You will remember, my dear Mr. Ellice, giving me your petition
the day before the petitions were actually presented, it not being
gasible to bring them on the day previous. I gave it with my petificate to my secretary on going home, and asking for all the petitions
the following day, on going to the House, imagined that I had pregreated it together with my own. You know when a great number
of petitions are presented at the same time they are presented "en
former the Corporation, so that I am glad to say the wishes of that
body were expressed.
On receiving your last note I was very much surprised, and immediately looked over all my Parliamentary papers, when I found that,
in fact, my secretary had, through inattention, not given me the
comparison petition on the morning in question, though it was mentioned in the standard of the standard

HENRY LYTTON BULWER.

The Mayor and Corporation of Coventry have the honour to acknowledge the return to the Town Clerk of their petition, and the recipi of two left rs of the 14th and 15th inst. from Mr. ELLICE. The Corporation lament that Mr. BLUER'S secretary should have excitated Mr. ELLICE'S on much trouble.

The accident alluded to in Mr. ELLICE'S favour of the 14th, is so farbappy, as it has enabled the Corporation to discover that the usual add constitutional mode of approaching the Hones of Commons through the Members for the City of Coventry, with a representation of the grievances and sufferings of their fellow-citizens, is closed against them by the indisposition or pre-occupied time of one of their Representatives, and the inattention of the other, or of that Honourable Gentleman's secretary.

Council Hones, St. Marry's Hall, Jane 17, 1834.

TO MR. C. BULLER, Comparing Mr. Edward Ellier to Scipio Africanus, "that illustrious Roman."

Wouldst thou in future, gentle youth, A prototype to ELLICE seek, ake not a Roman-for, in truth Methinks he more is like a Greek.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—You will have, no doubt, noticed Lord High Chan-cellor BROUGHAM'S splendid specimen of the rernacular displayed in the House of Lords on Thursday week, towards the Duke of BUCKINGHAM: and the Earl of MANSFIELD'S, and the Noble Lords, endeavours to restore something like anity, by inducing Lord BROUGHAM to "moderate the macour of his tongue."

It is remarkable that such scenes as these were foreign to It is remarkable that such scenes as these were foreign to the House of Lords, until the latter part of 1850, about which the Lord Septon, at last, prevailed upon Lord Grey one night in Berkeley-square, to make Mr. BROUGHAM a Lord and the Chancellor; Earl Grey having periously intended the Learned Gentleman but for the office of Attorney-General, offered it to him in a letter, which he suppose the property of the control o

spurmed, spat upon, and trampled.

Though much coarser, the scene of Thursday night reminds one of the quarrel between Cardinal WOLSEY and the Duke of BUCKINGHAM of the then time. Lord BROUGHAM may not be much like Cardinal WOLSEY: the resemblance between the contract of the contract o or Buckingham of the then time. Lota Brougham hay not be much like Cardinal Wolsey; the resemblance between the present Duke of Buckingham and him of Wolsey's day may be but small; and the Earl of Mansfield may be quite a different person to the then Duke of Nordeblak. Still, there is something in the occurrence in the reign of Henry the Eighth that is so applicable to that of last Thursday, that I must quote from Shakspeare the passage describing the proceeding, as, in some sort, a parallel to that which is reported in all the morning papers of Friday:—

"Wolsey—Well, we shall then know more; and Buckingham Shall lessen his big look.

"Buck—This butcher's cur is venon-mouthed, and I have not the power to muzzle him.

"Anorfolk—Ask Good for temperance—that's the appliance only That your disease remires."

It is odd Lord Brougham should always do what he calls "quenching one's thirst." How ardenty—with what consoner the Noble and Learned Lord discussed, and dilated, and extended upon drunkenness, during the Better Observance of the scale of th

was looking out for the can.
One would think he is a "Dane"—"exquisite in drinking." This is the One would think he is a "Dane"—"exquisite in drinking." This is the only way for accounting for his unbounded rage at the Duke of BUCKINGHAM'S good-humoured and jovial expression "potations pottle deep:"merely another mode of saying what Lord WICKLOW had said just before—"and then to supper with what appetite he may," at which the Noble and Learned Lord did not "fire ap constitutionally." So, it would seem, he has no objection to be thought a large cater (as well as long sleeper); but hes a mortal dislike to be thought a great drinker. If so, he is not pursuing the best course to escape that character: such susceptibility—such extreme sensibility—is not quite politic.

Yours always,

AN ATTORNEY.

TEAN, the following evidence was given, which, though not immediately connected with the investigation in which the Committee is engaged, they feel it their duty to bring to the knowledge of the House without delay:—Did you not yourself write to Mr. Ellice, calling upon him as an afficer connected with the Treasury, to send down a sum of money for the purpose of carrying on Mr. Harvey's election at Colchester:—No, I wrote for it to carry on Mr. Mayhew's election at Colchester, was not written to support Mr.

election at Colchester.

"Do you mean to say the letter was not written to support Mr.
Mayhew and Mr. Harvey jointly? Yea; it is my firm belief it was
not to support them jointly; it was the furthest from my thought to
have done so; it was to support Mr. Mayhew.

"Your belief is strong to establish in your mind the distinction?—
Ver Your belief is strong to establish in your mind the distinction?—

Yes.
"Now, in point of fact, was any money sent from the Treasury to Colchester, in consequence of your letter?—Yes, I understood

and an egregious dispute, and my recollection certainly is that it was sent for by Mr. Mayhew. I think he had three contests within a short time.

"By the Committee—How much was the money, do you know?—I think it was 5001.
"Did Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Harvey stand on the same interest?—I was 5001.
"Did Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Harvey stand on the same interest?—I was to leave they did stand in the same interest; but they were most violently hostile to each other, as I understood.
"By Mr. Harvey—Who were hostile?—Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Harvey; that is my impression.
"Does your Lordship know that Mr. George Saville, of Colchester, was, at the time we have been speaking of, the treasurer of a common fund to securethe returned Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Harvey?—No, I did not know that; you are asking me as to matters which I say me treelevant; my desire was that money should be deposited in Mr. George Saville's hands.
"Did Mr. George Saville receive a sum of money, in point of fact, at your instance?—I believe so.
"I ask you whether, if it shall appear that the sum of money which through your influence vasobtained from the Treasury, was obtained in aid of my election at Colchester, that is consistent with your present answer?—I tell you I did not get it for your support; I did it for the support of Mr. Mayhew.

"You were understood to say that when you wrote to the Treasury to connect money being sent down to promote the cause of Reform, yours was a distinct application on behalf of Mr. Mayhew to Mr. Harvey's exclusion; but on Mr. Harvey?—I did not say to Mr. Harvey's exclusion; but on Mr. Harvey?—I did not say to Mr. Harvey's exclusion; but on Mr. Harvey's—I have a for Mr. Mayhew and the purpose of the election exert yourself on public political grounds to assist in procuring the return of Mr. Harvey as well as the other gentleman, he being a Reform candidate:—No, I did not; the great battle was for Mr. Mayhew; he was the person in danger.
"He was not returned?—Yes, he was.

"A distinct from Mr. Harvey?—I sent battle was for Mr. Mayhew;

The death of Sir William Guise has caused a vacancy in the representation of Gloucestershire. We would recommend to the electors of that county a careful observation of Lord Althorn's budget—the total relief to the suffering Lord Althorp's budget—the total relief to the suffering agriculturists afforded by his splendid finance measures is 70,000 or thereabouts, including the remission of the tax upon shepherds' dogs. If this sumwere divided amongst the agricultural population of England, we believe there is no coin in the world small enough to denominate the share of each suffering individual, never was there anything so perfectly ridiculous, not to call it insulting, than this last effort of honest Lord Althorp's genius. Men of Gloucestershire, look to it. look to it.

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF CORN LAWS. No. IV.

No. IV.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—On the last debate regarding the Corn Laws, Colonel
TORRENS seconded the metion of Mr. HUME: his speech
was said to be, by the Spectator and other Radical papers,
though not the most eloquent, the most sound and argumentative delivered on that side. In that speech, I find a
passage to the following effect—I quote from memory, but
am, I believe, pretty nearly correct:—

"The great evil of Iteland is absorberisim; now do away with the

The great evil of Ireland is absenteeism; now do away with the Corn Laws, and the landlord will be obliged to go and look after his tenantry, to improve their then impoverished condition."

I know that such was the purport of his argument, as it struck me particularly at the time; and this was indeed the only attempt at an argument regarding the effect of the Corn only attempt at an argument regarding the effect of the Corn Laws on Ireland, and the misery which must ensue from their repeal. Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR strongly reprobated the notion, and opposed Mr. HUME'S motion; while that consistent and patriotic gentleman, O'CONNELL, of that ilk, gave it his hearty concurrence, and applauded the philanthropic, and humane, and statesmanlike doctrine, that the way to make the Irish people more happy, more industrious and contented, was to deprive them of work, to impoverish their condition, and then to send some few hundreds more neonle over, in the shape of laudlords, to join in the general people over, in the shape of landlords, to join in the general starvation. Excellent philanthropist!—Honest patriot! I am sure you will agree with me, Sir, that this singular and am sure you will agree with me, Sir, that this singular and novel doctrine—this new rule of political economy—this illustrious emanation of the combined genius and wisdom of Messrs, Torread Political Committees and Wisdom of Messrs, Torread Political Committees in Savour of humanity; but who, Sir, in these calightened days, thinks of such an antiquated quality—who, in these days of retinement, regards such a threadbare virtue? Certainly not those gentlementem why should we? I would not, of course, like to differ with such high authorities, but if I dare, I would suggest to them that the cause of absenteeism in a great measure is the misery and consequent discontent existing in Ireland, and that a measure directly tending to increase the one, and therethat a measure directly tending to increase the one, and there-fore to multiply the other, is not a measure calculated either to entice residents, or to encourage a return of those indi-viduals who have discovered already that a hot-bed of sedition is not the most comfortable to choose for the position of their

pillow.

I might, Sir, pursue this subject; I might take Mr. Fergus O'Connor's picture on the one hand, and Mr. Shaw's on the other; I might tell you that the south of Ireland is now improving from the quantity of labour employed by those who supply the English market, and that if the Corn Laws be repealed that labour cannot be cumployed—it must be thrown (to speak à la Torrens) on the market of the great Agitator, whose demand is always greater than, or at least equal, to the supply. But I shall not trouble you farther on this point: God knows this is not the time to injure Ireland, to foment discontent, or discourage industry: In order to enable the reader to judge of the pertinency of our remarks upon the patriotism of the Right Honourable SCIPIO AFRICANUS—the champion of Reform—the "disreputably known in the city" of the Times, and the ided of the report of a Committee sitting to whitewash Mr. DANIEL METTLE HARVEY, in which our able letter-writer, Lord!!!

MESTERN—the rejected of Essex—plays a prominent part:—

The Scheet Committee appointed to inquire into all the circumstances and the called the chain by Daniel Wilterand and the circumstances are the Bar, and to report from time to the House, and who were capowered to report from time to the House, and who were capowered to report from time to the House, land are called the following Report—in the course of the examination of the Right Hon. Lord Western Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England the Corn Laws should be continued.

wants corn it is her duty not to employ foreign labour and to encourage foreign industry, but even at an expense to her-self to give that occupation to Ireland.

self to give that occupation to Ireland.

Having gone through most of the important points which this question presents, I have only to make one more observation, before I conclude. If Corn Laws are extinguished, the amount of tithes in this country is diminished; the Clergy are impoverished, and the Church injured. I cannot, therefore, but look on this question as one of those which affect materially that Church to which we owe so many blessings; at the same time I am aware, that by presenting this view of the subject, I may only increase the ardour of the opposition of those, who are now so streuously assaulting that, amongst other institutions. The property of the Church is not even now sufficient for the number of its members the churches are not sufficient for the number of its members the church must sustain an injury to which its members should not submit, or a tax, in some shape or another, must be imposed to remedy the evil; and two millions more taxes upon the people, would certainly be, even in the eyes of political economists, rather an equivocal benefit.

Sir, I have given you a summary of most of the reasons which induce me to wish the Corn Laws continued. I believe that their repeal would cause the degradation of the agricultural labourer, and the injury of the manufacturing classes and the mechanies; it would cause the rain of the landholder, and the injury of the farmer; it would be a gross hereach of antional faith, an act of robbery to the Church, and Having gone through most of the important points which ais question presents, I have only to make one more obser-

classes and the mechanics; it would cause the ruin of the landholder, and the injury of the farmer; it would be a gross breach of national faith, an act of robbery to the Church, and of injustice to the holders, occupiers, and tillers of the land. It would benefit one class, and one class only; it would render it necessary for us to pay more taxes for the behoof and benefit of the fundholder. Property would be rendered insecure, and I have quoted ADM SMITH to show it would render the national wealth unsettled and unstable. The home render the national wealth unsettled and unstable. The home market for manufactures would be almost entirely destroyed, while the foreign market would be uncertain and unsteady. In Ireland, it would cause domestic discord—no less would it render us liable to successful foreign aggression. The character of the labourers from whom we have drawn bitherto our best and bravest defenders, would be injured and depreciated, and that class of English gentlemen on whom we have prided ourselves with justice, would be entirely lost in the general dissolution of our best institutions.

4 know not what ultimate views the onnonents of the Corn

ciated, and that class of English gentlemen on whom we have prided ourselves withsigustice, would be entirely lost in the general dissolution of our best institutions.

A know not what ultimate views the opponents of the Corn Laws have; but this appears to me unquestionable—that it is one of a series of measures whose object is the destruction of existing institutions, and the extinction of existing rights. The attack upon the property of the landlords would not be the finite assault; other property would excite envy, and consequently encourage opposition. The fundholder's premium would not exist long, his property would be censidered equally open to violation; but if not—if he is to be the only one benefited, then we should glory in that Yankee pride, an aristocracy of wealth. By such an extensive change as the repeal of the Corn Laws would produce, a vast quantity of property would be taken from its possessor: this animates many of those beings to the attack, who hope to gain something in a contest in which they have nothing to peril. The struggle is not for monopoly, oppression, or wrong—it is for that security to property which is the basis of civil society, and one of the principal aims of all government. Destroy that security, and confidence vanishes in the Government, in the laws, and in individuals. Who will strive in honourable industry to gain an independence—who will strive to raise himself or to benefit his family, when his hardpurchased independence is subject to the caprice of a mob—when his exaltation and his family, when his hardpurchased independence is subject to the caprice of a mob—when his exaltation and his family, when his hardpurchased independence is subject to the caprice of a mob—when his exaltation and his family, when his hardpurchased independence is subject to the caprice of a mob—when his exaltation and his family, when his hardpurchased independence. As way not only the Corn Laws, but you take of sold, from the rapacity of a lawless and unrestrained combination. Public immoralit

The phantom of free trade will delude for a while, till ex-The phantom of free frame win defined for a wine, the experience shows that base truckling to foreign power is not the road to domestic aggrandisement; and then when the days of the monopoly of the Corn Laws are remembered, it will be confessed, in the bitterness of disappointment, that the way to make a partial fluwishing and hanny, to render her construction flowishing and hanny, to render her constructions. to make a nation flourishing and happy, to render her contented at home and respected abroad, is to assist those who require protection, and to preserve all from utter dependence on the tender mercies of foreign powers, actuated only by hopes of private benefit.—Your obedient servant,

C. DALTON

land, upon the authority of a special Act of Parliament, the present is, in fact, a case of double return.

It is a great comfort to us to find the labour-agreeable as It is a great comfort to us to find the labour—agreeable as it is—of exhibiting Lord Brougham and Vaux to the country in his proper colours and real character, divided and shared by those who are not always of the same way of thinking with ourselves, but who, upon the one subject agree, not only with us, but with the majority of the country. The following extracts are from the Tines newspaper: ing with

following extracts are from the *Tines* newspaper:—
"Were it possible to imagine that an article in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday, wherein we are called 'detractors of Lord Brougham,' had proceeded from that Nobleman or been sanctioned by him, we should not hesitate to pronounce the Lord Chancellor of England no less devoid of shame than of gratitude. For more that Is years, under all circumstances, under frequent obloquy, moved to it by no ignorance of the weaknesses and imperfections of Lord Brougham, but by a sanguin chose that through steadily and sturdily upholding him, we might assist in enabling the good which predominated, and which it would give us a pang more grievous than any of those which our recent observation of the Learned Lord's conduct has yet inflicted on our feelings, to suppose did not even now predominate in the character of that extraordinary person, to work effectually for the public welfare—during that long period, we repeat, and under such discouragements, but with such overnowering moities, have we defended, supported, panegyrized, and clung to Lord Brougham, abstinning conscientionsly, if not wisely, from any and every notice of his inconsistencies, lest we might throw or leave obstructions in his path to the attainment of useful objects. We are

at this late hour called his 'detractors,' because with pain and repugnance we strive to rouse him from that dream which, if it endure much longer, will can in an abrupt and frightful, but fruitless, awakening, to the irredeemable loss of all which such a man can or ought to value—the fame and character that were achieved by HEMAN BROUGHAM. Everywhere—in England and abroad (see our Brussels letter)—the heedlessness of his temper is injuring himself, incomparably more than the public.

letter)—the heedlessness of his temper is injuring himself, incomparably more than the public.

"Last uight only, his Lordship referred to a pamphlet published in 1813, as the interpreter of his meaning of his speech of Monday Inst. If we could take the spoken or written declarations of his Lordship made sixten years, or two years, or even two months ago, as proofs of his opinions at the present hour, we should see hither or no occasion for our censures. Unhapply, it is because Lord Broudham is not what Henny Broudham was—it is because Lord Broudham is not what Henny Broudham was—it is because the Lord Broudham of Wednesday is not even what the Lord Broudham of Mednesday is not even what the Lord Broudham of Wednesday is not even what the Lord Broudham of Mednesday is not even what the Lord Broudham of Mednesday is not even what the Lord Broudham of Mednesday is not even what he Lord Broudham of Mednesday is not even what he Lord Broudham of the Wednesday night, where the Attoney-General hints pretty broadly, that the Lord Chancellon was an actively consenting party to that prosecution of the True Sun, which before the now sitting Committee on Libel, he is everywhere reported to have denounced as inexpedient and improper. It is, however, with a sense of suffering infinitely more acute than any which it is in our inclination, were it in our power, to inflict upon him, that we see ourselves compelled to notice those aberrations, which if not soon corrected will involve his reputation in irremediable ruin. We are not cruel or heartless enough to be his flatterers: those are his best friends who endeavour with such humble means as we can command, to rouse and recall a man whom it is impossible not to admire, and whom we are still most son sous so to esteem, when we perceive him to be walking in his sleep on the verge of a mortal precipice. 'Awake, arise, or be forever fallen.'"

""'It night perhaps be sufficient for him to say, that this ex officio information was filed by his Hon and Learnal area."

on the verge of a mortal precipice. "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen.""

"It might perhaps be sufficient for him to say, that this ex officio information was filed by his Hon. and Learned predecessor, with the full concurrence of every member of the Government, the Loud Chancellon included. " • • • Allusion had been made to the evidence given before the libel committee by the Lord Chancellor, and in which that Noble and Learned Lord had expressed his disapprobation of prosecutions for libel of this kind. Now he (the Attorney General) must say, that any opinions given before that committee could not be quoted, because the committee had not yet made its report, and because no member of it could divulze the evidence taken hefore it without a gross breach of confidence. The evidence was, it was true, printed and circulated for the use of the members of the committee, but with the express cuntion that it was not to be divided to any person not on the committee. But if the evidence form by that a state of the committee of the comm

memers of the committee; but with the express cutions that it uses to all divileged to any person not on the committee. But if the victioner given by that Noble and Learned Lord was such as had been described, he (the Attorney-General) wholly discented from it, for it was wholly different from his former opinions on the same subject."—Extract from the speech of the Attorney-General on Wednesdy night, reported in the Times of July 224.

(From the same.)

As a memento for Lord Bacouran's benefit, and regretting that it should involve any public exposure of his infirmities, we have inserted the reports of certain passages of his posech on Monday last on the subject of charitable institutions for the poor, as contained in two other morning newsphers besides the Times, and ashmit the contrast between those passages, and his Lordship's veherment disclaimer last night of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's veherment disclaimer last night of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's report of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's report of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's report of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's report of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's report of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's report of the principles and sentiments expressed in them to the Lordship's report of the principles and sentiments and the principles and the world satisfy himself, however, with one illustration. He was well as were the principle and the principle

Junior United Service Club, 24th July.
Sir,—As the old enemy of "all humbug," I make no apology for

dressing you, but rather consider it a duty.

The subject of "Military Flogging" has taken such a tone am civilians and others, that it has become positively pregnant with the greatest danger to the State. To strangle the "abortion" in its birth, is, therefore, the duty of every Englishman.

Every remark that will tend towards this, I trust, will do as much

Every remark that will tent towards this, I trust, will do so intent good as the widow's mite.

I must first premise that, as a soldier and an officer, who dearly loves the service and his men, I wish most sincerely, before God, that the army could do without corporal punishment. It is not my wish alone, but that of every afficer I have had the honour to serve But, after the greatest consideration and attention paid to the with. But, after the greatest consideration and attention pain to use subject, by many who have had the greatest experience in military affairs and discipline, I never heard but one opinion, and that is, that corporal punishment could not be abolished with safety to the army and the public; and that (all things considered) it positively is the most humane punishment that could be adopted, taking into considering the army of the army and the processity of a "visible and most numane punisament that could be adopted, taking into consideration the efficiency of the service, and the necessity of a "visible and summary panishment." But there is something more important still, and which seems to be wholly lost sight of by the the xists. To punish the lad, care must be taken not to include the good men,

which the long imprisonn ent of soldiers in our jails most assuredly does; for extra duties, &c. are thus thrown upon those men of the service who are never at fault, and always at their posts. And I do assure you, that the good men are already beginning to grumble (and audibly too) at the long absences of some of their rascally comrades, on "jail duty," as it is now nick-named in the army.

I do not complain that corporal punishment is so unpopular with the people—I hope it will long continue so, for it is the disgrace attached to it that constitutes its principal punishment, far more than the pain of body.

Corporal punishment admits of a soldier returning to his duty a few days; and here I am certainly of opinion that much good has been done by the limitation of this punishment. Certainty is always better than severity—a man should never be disabled; but (for the army) depend upon it, punishment must be summary (almost immedility), or it becomes uscless. Many people imagine that, by encouring a more respectable class to enlist, this odious punishment might be abolished. I think so too; but I maintain, that the nature of the British army is such, that there never can be any encouragement suffi-cient for the more respectable class to enter it.

I will recite a few of the reasons for this opinion :-

1st. The necessary confinement to barracks at a time when all other people proceed to amuse themselves-the night!

2d. Hard and continual Colonial service (the inheritance of the British army), amounting to almost total banishment in many cases.

3d. (and not the least), The many miseries of the married soldier such as the having "no fixed home" (a point with all women—high and low—and all steady men); "the sudden march"—(small baggage allowance for all their little comforts).

4th. The dreadfully severe, but necessary separation by lot of husand and wife, on the regiment proceeding on active, nay, even on

5th. And, in consequence of the above, the humane (but unfortunate) restrictions on the soldier towards his forming a "natrimonial engagement"—a grand object with the domestic Briton, in every rank, civil or military; and long may it continue so, for this feeling is the parent of real freedom!

is the parent or recurrence.

"Pro aris et focis" has ever been the watchword of liberty.

You will observe that I have omitted altogether the risks of the battle and climate, &c. &c., for this I firmly believe never enters the

man's head, although it forms part of the mother's or affectionate ister's persuasions to prevent his enlisting.

I am not inclined to think the smallness of the pay altogether pre

vents a more respectable class from enlisting, although it doubtless must influence some; but, as one of the disadvantages of a soldier's life, I ask, who has not often seen (for I have) some serieant, after thirty years' service in every quarter of the globe, content, or rather obliged, to act as foreman to a carpenter, mason, blacksmith, &c., because his pension is not sufficient to keep him and his family on act in partial reliables with other research. a par in his native village with other men, who at the onset of life had not half his advantages? A steady intelligent man will, in every trade, after about twenty years, find himself a master trades-Will this serjeant, do you think, over his pipe and ale (for the poor fellow must drink and smoke after thirty years' military service).

advise his listeners to enter the army?

His stories may catch the wild adventurers, scamps, and orchard robbers—perhaps peachers—but the steady, active young fellow will go home, make up his mind to stay at home, and marry "Bessy" go home, make up his mind to stay at home, and marry "Bessy" the week afterwards, perhaps.

Rest assured the more the "army is investigated, the less respect-

able men will they get into it. This is a truth, but it is a melancholy one, and particularly so to the officer who loves the service, and en-(cred it from hard necessity, or before he knew what it was A real patriot—(notan Evans, Hume, or an O'Connell, and

smaller fry, who I shall talk to some of these days)—will pause before they agitate any further this question. If the House of Commons pays attention to the petitions of bad men, what will they do with the

petitions of the good men?
"Agitation" is almost made legal!!—I trust their acts will lend to it, or they will find, when too late, that the agitation of the and will convulse the kingdom much more than that of the mischievous.

The question is now made a vehicle of personal and convarilly The question is now made a vehicle of personal and conwardly attacks on affects. It is my intention to attack personally in every way these poltroons! They have thrown the gauntlet—I will take it up, if nobody else will. Ishall prefer preaching them out of their errors, if possible, but I beg to inform them, in spite of my wish so to do, that my motto is—"If I can write, I can fight," and that I have outh in Heaven!!-Sincerely yours, Mr. Editor

MILES VINDEX.

P.S.—In my next (which I promise shall be shorter) I will mark the above gentlemen

The motion of Lord Monpeth, which was adopted by the House of Commons on Tuesday by a majority of 85 to 45, amounted in effect to an admission that the Reformed House of Commons is incompetent to the discharge of its duties to the country. The motion was this:—That for the remainder of the present Session the business which it is important to the Executive Government to carry through which it is important to the Executive Government to carry through Parliament shall have constant precedence of any motion which an independent Member of Parliament shall think it his duty to introduce; in other words, that for the remainder of the Session independent Members of Parliament shall have no power of introducing subjects of discussion, and that the House of Commons shall be reduced to a mere chamber for registering the edicts of Downing-street. This proposition, which was carried in the Reformed House of This proposition, which was carried in the reformed frouse of com-mons by a majority of two to one, would have been scouted in an unreformed Parliament with universal indignation and contempt unreformed Parliament with universal indignation and contempt. But it is a desperate resource to which the Reformed Parliament is driven by his incapacity becoming every day clearer and clearer of carrying on the necessary business of the nation. It amounts in effect to a declaration that for the useful purposes of Parliament the Reformed Parliament is equivalent to no Parliament at all.

It is a curious circumstance that the Madrid letters of the 15th are perfectly silent on the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain. The fact was known at Pamplona in the evening of the 10th, and the latter place is only sixty-nine leagues from the capital. It is therefore unto more than presumable that the news of so important an event must have been in the possession of the Madrid Government long before the 15th, and the circumstance of its being concealed can be taken in no other light than as a proof of weakness. When the news is divulged the general opinion seems to be that it will try the strength and legality of the Festive Bealt if it learns at his concentration. of the Estatuto Real, if it does not drive Queen Christina to Cadiz

The Globe of Thursday contains the following:—
"We frankly confess that we acted under strong but erroneous impressions when we so pointedly contradicted a statement in the Post on Monday last, referring to an alleged appropriation of the Privy Seal,—an intimution which we should, in justice to our readers

and contemporary, have afforded vesterday, could wa satisfied in time that it was our duty to me

ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary dinner in the control of his MAJESTY was given at this national institution. The honour of his Majesty was given at this national institution. The company, which was composed almost exclusively of the academecians, associates, and exhibitors, was very select. Sir M. A. Sura presided, and the guests sat down to a very elegant repeat at air o'clock, in the splendid saloon, or, as it is called, the "great room" of the exhibition, which, having closed for the season on Saturday last, was fitted up for this occasion, all the pictures remaining precisely as they had been during the exhibition. After the cloth was removed the President arcse, and in proposing the health of their "Royal Patron," took occasion to mention that the exhibition this season had have no more table with the dead of the content of the proposing the health of their "Royal Patron," took occasion to mention that the exhibition this season had have no more table with the proposing the health of their "Royal Patron," took occasion to mention that the exhibition this season had Patron," took occasion to mention that the exhibition this season had been remarkably well attended, which agreeable circumstance might in a great degree, be attributed to the visits of the King, Queen, and in a great degree, be attributed to the visus of the MANO, QUEEN, and Royal Family, as well as to the general excellence of the works in the various departments of art. The President further stated that, on second visit, her MAJESTY declared herself quite as well pleased with the paintings, sculpture, &c., as she was at her first visit, when the charm of novelty was fresh upon them. The toast was the dragt with the accustomed honours. "Her Majesty, the Queen," was with the accustomed nonours. "Her angesty, the QUEEN," was next given in a similar manner; then "the Princess Victoria, and the other branches of the Royal Family," with the like honours. At half-past ten the President left the Chair, and soon after the company departed.

PUTNEY REGATTA.—The contest among the watermen of runney for a purse of sovereigns, given by the inhabitant ladies and gentlemen of that place took place on Wednesday. Twelve pair of sculls were entered to compete for the prize (a purse of so sculls were water to compete for the prize (a purse of so sculls were water to compete for the prize (a purse of so sculls were entered to compete for the prize (a purse of sculls). PUTNEY REGATTA.—The contest among the watermen of Putney on scuring were entered to complete for the prize of movereigns). It was what would be termed in the aquatic circles, a double-sculled wager, viz., two pairs in each boat. At half-past seven, ARTHUR SIMPSON and CHARLES COBB (red); THOMAS PHELIPS and JOHN COBB (green); WILLIAM MADDOCS and JAMES COBB (yellow); and JOSEPH WOLSONCROFT and WILLIAM Cobs (pink); were placed for the grand heat, as the winners of the preceding heat, to start from Putney-bridge, down round a best who are the Cedars, up the Surrey shore, round a boat of the Vice-Chancellor's mansion, down through the centre arch of Putter-bridge. The distance to be rowed twice round. Pink took the leaf mintained it throughout the whole distance; but the match wa beautifully contested, the sternmost men being close on the quarter of their adversaries' boats. Yellow was second, and green came in the third. The clite of the river and several of the crack galleys showed on the occasion. The deficiency of quality on shore was amply compensated for in quantity.

Such was the intense heat on Thursday, the 17th instant, that the Merthyr mail, from Cardiff, was detained nearly an hour at different places on the road in preventing the wheels being set on fire; the axletree was so hot, that a passenger severely burnt his hand in avouring to turn the screws.

A shocking accident happened on Wednesday morning to the engineer of Mr. Kiro's new steam-carriage, on the Turnham-green road. The carriage was getting in readiness for an experimental trip, as early as five o'clock, and just as every arrangement was complete the carriage was a steam of the carriage was a steam of the carriage was sent to the carriage was a steam of the carriage was sent to th pleted, the engineer was looking underneath to see that all the machinery was right, when the carriage having been unexpectedly set in motion, the wheel passed over the poor fellow's head and absolutely crushed it to pieces.

Things seem to be progressing most satisfactorily in Gre the mild sway of Lord PALMERSTON'S bantling, Other that Little. The latest accounts from that "emancipated" country state, that at the trial of Colocornoni and Collingue, the President and another Judge were forced to take their seats on the beach by gens darms; they however refused to take any part in the proceedings. The Regency is split into two parties, and great discontinuous throughout the kingdom. Rumelin is infested by bands of robbers, who are stated to be in correspondence with the chieftains last set at liberty. These accounts furnish one fact in particular, which we eo lond in would recommend to the consideration of those who are their outery against tithes. The Greeks are forced to bring the tand of their produce to the collector's stores, often at a distance of many miles, over horrid roads and rapid rivers—and attempts were making to compel the poor gleaners to give a tenth of what they had been a to vlean!

The Deluge has been brought out at the Cirque Olympique, st Paris, with scenic representations of appalling fidelity. Ever howling winds, it is said, have here a voice, and the rushing v chill, if they do not drown, the poor wretches who are made to repri sent the doomed sons of ADAM.

The Zoological Society are in treaty with the Duke of Buckinggan for the purchase of his house in Pall-mall for the purpose of converting it into a museum of natural history.

On Tuesday afternoon, during the time the metropolis was three tened with a violent thunderstorm, the attention of the companies walking in Hyde-park and the gardens was attracted by an extraor dinary appearance in the heavens. It was first seen about a quar before two o'clock, in the S.S.E., and had the appearance of a very large inverted bell, attached to a very dense cloud, and extended downwards about a third of the distance to the earth. downwards about a third of the distance to the earth. From sides appeared a continual ascent of a black vapour, which was distinctly visible to the naked eye. In about twenty minutes from it first being discovered, it gradually draw itself up into the cloud which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part, but in about a couple of which it seemed to form a component part is a couple of which it seemed to form a component part is a couple of which it seemed to form a component part is a couple of which it seemed to form a component part is a couple of which it seemed to form a component part is a couple of which it seemed to form a component part is a couple of which it seemed to form a minutes it again descended in the form of a pillar, much lower than vapour, which at minutes it again descended in the form of a pline, most at first, and again seemed to emit a kind of dense vapour, which a times appeared like branches springing out of its sides. After harmed been visible, on the whole, full half an hour, it again gradually disappeared in the dense clouds which rose in the south.

Shortly after Sir John Cam Honhouse had succeeded in effection his escape from the hustings at Nottingham, on Monday, Lord Raxcurrer drove up in his phaeton to the Exchange, for the purpose of joining in the business of the meeting, and having heard of the tumult, he addressed the second of the second tumult, he addressed the crowd, remonstrating with them on their conduct, and asked what was the fuss they had been making about and what it was they conduct, and asked what was the fuss they had been making sort and what it was they wanted? "Why," said one of them," your Lordship has turned your back on us. Your Lordship's whisker have grown Grey in our cause—(laughter), and now you have forested in the contract of scoundrels, was about launching out them, when his fat conchiman, who was seated by his side, and she them, when his fat conchiman, who was seated by his side, and she them, when his fat conchiman, who was seated by his side, and she them, when his fat conchiman, who was seated by his side, and she them, when his fat conchiman, who was seated by his side, and she them, when his fat conchiman, who was seated by his side, and she then his Lordship's contract of the contract of apprenented that his Lordship was a "leettle out of order," and withinself not in the safest position, gave a tag at his Lordship's cost skirts, which produced much laughter, and induced his Lordship turn round, and say to him, "You mind the Greys," alloling to his turn round, and say to him, "You mind the Greys," alloling to horses, "and leave me to manage these Nottingham claps" (much laughter.) His Lordship then proceeded to tell them that they could not have a better Radical than Sir Joun Honnorss, appearance of the could be supposed to the same than the could not have a better Radical than Sir Joun Honnorss, appearance in the same than the could not have a better Radical than Sir Joun Honnorss, and they could not have a better Radical than Sir John Honnorgs, appar

thich some of the mob cheered, and his Lordship, then entered the Which States Tavern, where Sir John had taken shelter.

Barbadoes papers contain the following speech of the Governor at f the Legislature :-

the meeting of the Legislature:—
"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council—Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
"I have called you together at the earliest moment the law allowed, believing you are all aware of the critical position which the island is a present placed in by the near extinction of old laws, and the greatin application of those with which you have proposed to replace meeting application of those with which you have proposed to replace

them.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"The last general assembly, I believe, left a considerable arrea
dbusiness; I have no occasion, therefore, to address you on frest
abusiness; I have no occasion, therefore, to address you on frest
speakers, but I beg to recommend your deliberate attention to the
siterests of the community, and to assure you of my rendy co-operation in every object that may tend to the general welfare."

A letter from Rome meutions that Cardinal Bernerri, Secretary of State, is dangerously ill. He is replaced ad interim by Monsignore CAPACINI, formerly Nuncio at Brussels.

When the last accounts left Rio (22d May), a decree was under When the first accounts ferrino (22d May), a decree was under fiscassion in the Chamber of Deputies, prohibiting the ex-Emperor (the Duke of Baaganza) from residing in any part of the Brazils, me but foreigner, and in a private capacity, under pain of being treated as an enemy to the State.

Though there is abundance of disunion among us, we live in an age of unions. At our late sessions it was announced, that the gentlemen of the bar have decreed among themselves that two Counsel men of the ball have decreed among themselves that two Conneel must be employed in each appeal. A similar determination, we makerstand, has been come to by the sessions bar at Warwick. At the last Warwick Assizes there was an absolute "strike" among the the last warmer. Assizes there was an absolute "strike" among the gentlemen of the long robe: the fees allowed by the county Magistrates were to Counsel with brief on each prosecution 11. 1s.; and to trates were to ditto, where more than five witnesses are necessary, 21. 2s. In all prosecutions, the barristers demanded two guineas, and would take no briefs under .- Worcester Journal.

In consequence of two young ladies, who were walking with their In consequence on two young names, who were warning with their female domestics, having been assaulted and stabbed by some namenly ruffian in the Regent's Park on Sunday evening, the Police Commissioners have directed that, in future, double the present commissioners nave cureveux tint, in future, double the present number of the force shall be continued on duty in the park and its immediate vicinity, from six o'clock in the morning till ten at night. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have also ordered that all the park-keepers shall, without intermission, continue on duty throughout the whole of the day.

Mr. Alley, the Barrister, died on Tuesday morning at his house in Albany-terrace, Regent's Park. The immediate cause of his death was scarlet fever, but he had lately become much attenuand in consequence of the mistake he made some time ago in taking Mr. Alley was of very long standing at the Bar.

It is said to be the intention of the lessee of the two Winter Theorems to put them upon an entirely new footing next season Among other things it is stated that the prices of admission will be sinced in order to enter into competition with cheaper rivals.

From the following extract from a private letter, received from the Presian capital, it would seem that a new Imperial Conference is in contemplation .

"Bealin, July 10.—We are quite destitute here of political no Brailis, July 10.—We are quite destitute here of political news The Kixa is gone to Trophitz for the benefit of his health, whilst the Pace Royal and his Consort are nerived at St. Petersburgh. There is good deal of talk of the Emperor of Ressus being expected a Seweit in the course of the summer; to me this seems somewhat improbable, as it is his Marsery's intention to visit the province o Est Prassia after he quits Terphitz; and if such an interview wern intended, it would certainly take place in some place nearer the Rassian frontier."

From an official return, just published by order of the French Government, we learn that the following quantities of manufactured alk were exported from France to England:—In 1818, 1,744,1051bs.; 1822, 3,516,32cibs.; 1826, 7,526,421lbs.; 1830, 15.204,388lbs.; and that the importations are increasing in a similar proportion. During every period of four years, since the commencement of this periodious system, the quantity has doubled, and it is but fair to assume that the quantity this year, 1834, will be double that of 1830, or about thirty millions of pounds! To the poor weavers of Spitalfields, and elsewhere, this information must be doubly distressing; for in their case there can be no reciprocity, the French not taking any of their

HEXCERTORN MARKET.—On Mondoy morning, the moment the clock of St. Martin's Church struck five, the wholesale fish market opened for the first time since the completion of this noble establishment, which is replete with every accommodation, convenience, and comfort, for the carrying on a large trade in fish, to supply the west end odding, for the carrying on a large trade in usu, usupply the rest and disimmense metropolis and the suburbs with this delicious and wholeome luxury. Fishing-boats had arrived during the night with in the total of the same of th isting-boats in Holland, in Scotland, and in Ireland, exclusively for comprised the throng of purchasers was immense. We never the market, the throng of purchasers was immense. We never the Billingspate more crowded, but the ingress and egress to the market, occasioned by the number of approaches to it, prevented the dighest confusion. The fishermen made a grand exhibition of their book, and the confusion. the market, and the west-end dealers seemed pleased with their ample prehases. This noble market, suited to every purpose, will now be brought fairly into play; and as a great public benefit, at the same time breaking up a scandalous monopoly, we sincerely wish it flacess. We hear that a capital of 60,0001. is absolutely invested for the results. The near time is engineered. Since the regular and constant supply of fish.
We regret to state that the Marchioness of Headron's has fallen a

regret to state that the Marchoness of Theorem has balled to cholera. This highly accomplished Lady had been in high health and the Comparish on Thirsday health and spirits on a water excursion to Greenwich on Thursday, was apparently well on Friday, but feeling indisposed on Saturday sealing, Sir H. Halford was immediately sentfor, and subsequently Dr. Johnson and Mr. Covne were called in, but in vain. The fightful malady had taken too deep hold on her frame, and its prosess was so fatally rapid that on Sunday morning the case was lopeless. Yet her naturally fine constitution bore her up, and she hagered on till about mid-law on Monday. Lady Headpoor, who Beggerd on till about mid-day on Monday. Lady Headrour, who was the only daughter of Sir John Streemans, the musical compared to the prime of life, and has left a husband and six children to deplore her sudden and premature loss.

Some changes have taken place in the French Ministry. Soult is Jones that the place in the French symmetry. Supply the property of the following premier, and Marshal Gerard now presides in the media of Louis Philippe. As the Post says, it is of little moment to takes upon himself the responsibility of the head of affairs, have the Communication of the sale director of himself. Buse the Citizen-King is understood to be the sole director of h because the CITYZEN-KING is understood to be the CITYZEN-KING is understood to be the composition. But one little anecdate of the cutyfor of the citadel of Antwerp will prove that, if he displays no start free grant as a Statesman than as a warrier, he will not turn but a very certain prophet. At the time when the French army

departing for that iniquitous expedition, declared that if from the day he took his departure from the French capital he did not take the citadel within ten days he would never return alive. The siege lasted twenty-three days, and Marshal GERARD is now Prime Minister of France.

The Russian Government is about to dispatch two frigates to this country to convey the Russian Ambassador and Princess Lieven to Cronstadt, the chief station of the Czan's fleet, which is the nearest seaport to St. Petersburgh, from which it is distant twenty-two miles. Ashburnham House having been dismantled of its splendid furniture, pictures, &c., the Prince and Princess, with their family, reside at their Richmond villa until they depart.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE .- There is to be no change whatever in the THE INISH EXECUTIVE.—There is to be no change whatever in the Irish Government. Lord Wellesley continues (and why should he not?) at its head. Mr. LITTLETON, there is every prospect, as his friends will be delighted to learn, will continue in discharge of his functions as Secretary. Sir William Gossett continues in the exercise of his laborious and incessant duties. The Attorney-Gene al will not be removed, and, in spite of the Repealers, and Conservatives, the Solicitor-General will be still Solicitor.—Dublin. rol will Evening Post.

The Globe newspaper, of Monday last, speaking of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, says:—"The Duke of Wellington has already declared his intention to support the Bill; and there is no man whose opinion on a practical question has more weight, or (party feelings apart) ought to have more weight with the House of Lords, than the Duke."

The Suffolk Herald says that a noble agriculturist of East Suffolk is understood to have sold 1500 coombs of his growing wheat for us many sovereigns. The buyer is to be at all expense of harvesting, thrashing, and carrying to market, and to leave the straw for the seller.

When BONAPARTE landed at Antibes, M. MARRON said, "The Ogre is landed." When he reached Grenoble, M. MARRON exclaimed, "The rascal BONAPARTE is at Grenoble." When he advanced to Lyons, M. MARRON cried, "NAPOLEON is at Lyons." When he approached Paris, M. MARRON shonted, "His Majesty the Ogre is landed. When he approached Parls, M. MARRON shouted, "His Majesty the EMPEROR is come." So the letter of Louis Phillippe to the Bishops in 1831, calls them to celebrate "the three immortal days of July;" that of 1832, "the great days of July;" that of 1833, "the memorable days of July;" that of 1834 drops all laudatory phraseology, and merely recommends the commemoration of "the days of July."—

EFFECTS OF STRIKES AMONGST MASONS.—It is a fact not gene rally known amongst stone masons, that two eminent practical engineers, in the North of England, have nearly completed a machine rany known amongst some masons, that two eminent practices engineers, in the North of England, have nearly completed a machine of the most ingenious construction, for the working and dressing of stones used in buildings; it is capable of preparing them, either broached, chiestled, or polished, at the rate of four cubic feet per minute!!—and is also calculated to set the stones in their proper position with the greatest facility and precision, and might also be easily applied to the mixing and raising of mortary, &c. Surely the misguided men who are led away by a set of designing adventurers, for their own private aggrandizement, will soon see into their fatal error; when, alsa! we fear it will be too late.—Neucocaste Journal.

At the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh, last week, an Irishwoman was sentenced to 14 years! Transportation for having taken the clothes from a child. When the Judge was about to pass sentence upon her, she sender, and the late of the courts of the court of the court was then read, and she was removed, muttering and threatening with the vengeance of the King and O'Connell, both the bench and the bar.

The following ships-of-war are to be immediately re-commissioned:
—The Lisia, 84; Donegat, 78; and Alfred, 32; and to be respectively commanded by Sir W. Montague, one of Messrs, G. Capena Tile Sangrebrook, Cantain Partunge, one of Messrs, G. Capena

The Snarcsbrook, Captain Partribge, one of Messrs. G. Capper and Nephews' regular weekly schooners, between Loudon and Inmburgh, arrived on the 21st instant in the Loudon Dock, with a argo of ten, being the first imported into this port under the new

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Bishop of Wischester has been pleased to license the Rev. J. Browse, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Milton, Hants, on the crossion of the Rev. R. Dickinson. Pat. n, Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of Milton, Curate of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire, and Chaplain to the Marquess of Ely, to the adjoining Curacy of Foxton, at the appointment of the Rev. John Howlett, M.A.

The Rev. Grooke Hweytr, B.D., has been presented by the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Sandon, Essex, wacant by the death of the Rev. F. Knipe.

The Rev. Robert Hustwick, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Morcott, Ruthard; wacant by the resignation of the Rev. Elward Thorold, M.A., the patron of the said Rectory.

The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Grooke Paicz, M.A., of Great Minden, to the Rectory of Offord Cluny, Hunting-donshire; vacant by the death of the Rev. College, Cambridge, has been instituted by the death of the Rev. College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Stoke Gifford, in the diocese of Bristol, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, patron.

On Sunday last the Rev. James Culchert Para was inducted as

lins been instituted to the Vicerage of Stoke Gifford, in the diocese of Bristol, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Benufort, patron.

On Sunday last the Rev. James Culchert Para was inducted as the Minister of the new Church of St. Peter's, at Parkstone, in the diocese of Bristol.

The Rev. the Vicar of Newastle, has appointed the Rev. Robbit Mirronn Taylon, of North Shields, to be Curnte of St. Nicholas's, and evening lecturer of St. John's, Newcastle, in the place of the Rev. James Taylor, resigned.

A dispensation has passed the great send to enable the Rev. Same. Edm. Horkinson, Vicar of Morton-cum-Haccomby, Lincolnshire, to hold the Vicarage of Thorpe, near Wainfleet, on the presentation of his son, W. Hopkinson, Esc. of Sumford; and on Monday, institution was granted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. James Walter Carr, Curnte of St. Mary's, Southampton, has been appointed by the Chancellor of Winchester a Surrogate, for granting marriage icenses in the diocese of Winchester.

The living of Killevey, and Precentorship of Armagh, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Cleland, have been conferred on the Rev. R. Almort, Librarian of the Public Library in Armagh, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Cleland, have been conferred on the Rev. R. Almort, Librarian of the Public Library in Armagh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Giunness to the Carracy of Dummore.

Oxford, Juny 25.—Vesterday aftermoon Mr. J. H. Moon, of the county of Warwick, and Mr. W. R. Emeris, of the county of Lincoln, were elected Demises of Magdalen College.

This day the Rev. F. P. Chambers, B.D., the Rev. F. J. Parsons, M.A., the Rev. V. F. Harrison, M.A., the Rev. T. Sale, M.A., and T. H. Whoro, G. Harrison, M.A., the Rev. T. Harrison, M.A., he Rev. T. Sale, M.A., and T. H. Whoro, Clege, and R. Palmer, B.A., scholin of Trinity College, and Ireland and Eldon scholar, were elected Probationary Fellows of Magdalen.

of Magdalen.

ORITUARY

At Langtoft, on Monday last, after ten days severe efficient, the Rev. John Moscop, Vicar of Baston and Laustoft, in his felt year.

At his sent, Baston and Ratter, the his felt year.

At his sent, Baston Baston, the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart. aged 74 years.

Willough Willough Willough State of State

Oxford.

At Willeshall, in the 99th year of his are, after a residence of more than lifely years, the Rev. Vom. Moreton, Perpetual Curate of that place.

At Offerton-hell, near-limiterage, aged 68, the Rev. Alessander Benjamin

Greaves, formerly Curate to the late Rev. John Fletcher, of Madeley, and for the last 40 years incumbent of Stoney Middleton, Derhyshire.
At Sotterley, Suifolk, the Rev. Thomas Barne, of Crayford Manor House, Kert, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

see of ha Mijesys Chaplates in Ordinary.

Lord W. Cristian, M. Showing the example of his brothrodic-law, the fast of Guiddowi, Disowing the example of the Northeronic-law, the fast of Guiddowi, Disowing the example of the Northeronic-law, the fast of Guiddowi, Disowing the example of the Northeronic-law, etc., which has been conferred to Wednesday ist, on which coensists are excellent and suproprints serinon was proached at St. John's Carbella on the Common of the was surrounded.

The fundation in Devices on Wednesday ist, the Cherry, by Who Wednesday ist, on the Common of the was surrounded.

The fundation of Follows of Merton College, Chofer, and Marvines Brate. Eq.), was laid on the 10th incluse, Chofer, and Marvines Brate. Eq.), was laid on the 10th incluse, Chofer, and Marvines of the College, Chofer, and Marvines of the College, Chofer, and Marvines of the College of Coll

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Consol Account, which has occurred since our last, excited very little notice; but the price, since the New Account has opened, has been higher, and the quotation for the New Account has been as high, as 91% ex; dividend, and at the close of business the quotation was 91.

Long Annutites are 17 5-16; Exchequer Bills, at the early part of the week, were as low as 47 pm., and India Bonds at 16, but the market has since improved, and Exchequer Bills left off at 20 to 4; and India Bonds at 21 to 23.

In the Foreign market, Spanish Bonds have undergone some variation; yesterday they were done at 45 %, but a panic took place this morning, and they fell to 42%, closing at 42% 43. Portuguesse have not been so much agitated, and the closing price this afternoon was S5½ %. Brazilian lett off at 79% 80, Dutch Five per Cent. S8%, 3%, Belgian at 38%, Mexican at 42% 43, and Russian 106%.

Sper Cent. Course, 919%, 3%, 3%

Four per Cent. 1386, 101% (assented)

Diltto 101%, 3/ (dissented)

Diltto 101%, 3/

Bank Long Annuities, 17 5-16 3/ Consols for Account, 91% 1/4 1/2 19 18 REPORTED INSURBECTION AT MADRID.—[From the Standard.]—
"We have received the following, which we publish without at all pledging ourselves to its truth:—
"Madrid, July 18, 1 o'clock, a. m. "A most dreadful revolution broke out to-day, accompanied with great blood-shed. For more than a week symptoms of great commotion were visible, and no sooner was the news of Don Carlos's arrival at the army known, than the explosion broke out. Simultaneously the fountains that supply water to the city were poisoned by the friars. This, as well as the cholera, make great ravages, which was followed by a massacre of the friars, a pillage of the convents, accompanied with the greatest excesses; every thing was confusion at the departure of the express. The Cortes could not meet, and that government was greatly embarrassed. In fact, there is no knowing where this will carry things."

aren were all drawn up in line, to the number of 500, for their inspection.

All the country papers received yesterday speak in the most ensured in the state and prospect of the crops, which in most parts are in progress of being saved.—The harvest is getting on mapidly in the Isle of Wight. A deal of wheat has been housed, and the crops are remarkably good.

There are eleven cases of death by cholera returned in the weekly bills of mortality ending the 22d inst.; and the increase of burials on the preceding week is 97.

The Glasgow turn-out calco-printers, after nine months' struggle, have found it their interest at last to yield to the employers, and take work at whatever terms they can obtain from them. This strike has cost the employed, to support the idlers, 12,0001.

At the Maidstone assizes on Friday, Benjamin Gardiner, the private of the 50th Foot who shot his sergeant (Feeney) on parade at Chatham on the 9th instant, was convicted on the chearest testimony, and sentenced to be executed at the Barracks there. The only defence he set up was that he was so drunk at the time, he did not know the gun was loaded. He stood throughout remarkably firm.

We do not vouch for the truth of the following extract from the

Know the gun was loaded. He stood throughout remarkably firm.

We do not vouch for the truth of the following extract from the Contidienne:—

The King, Don Carlos, was quietly seated in the packet-boat sailing for Dieppe, when he perceived every head in motion, every eye-glass turned towards him, and all the passengers whispering together. At this sight he felt very uneasy, thinking that, perhaps, he had been discovered. But his next neighbour leaning towards him with a protecting air and in a dignified manner, taking off his spectacles, said in his ear—"It is me they are looking at—my name in Dupin." The King, Don Carlos, humbly thanked his neighbour for having apprised him of the grand company in which he happened to be, and apologised as a stranger for the wrong which he had done in not having been sensible of the distinguished honour which chance had procured him, of being a fellow-traveller in company with the elder of the Dupins. M. Dupin found that the King, Don Carlos, expressed himself in a polished style, and offered him his protection. Then commenced a whimsical diologue between the Royal traveller and the wandering Procureur-General, who little thought that at that moment he was making the finest interrogatory he ever mude in the course of his life.

"Ah! You are a foreigner! and of what country?" said M. Dupin.

"A nan Synniard," answered Don Carlos.

"And you have been in England on business," said M. Dupin.

"And you have been in England on business," said M. Dupin, making a bow

"And you have been in England on business," said M. Dupin, making a bow

"An to queer Christian," resumed M. Dupin group of the course of his life.

"You are physicomomist," answered Don Carlos.

"You the physicomomist," answered Don Carlos.

"And you Spain?" said M. Dupin.

"On biberty ata

"To speak candidy, I wish to create a Tiers Parti," responded Don Carlos.
"It gives me pleasure to hear you say so; come to me at Paris. If you wish it we will enter into correspondence, and with our mutual assistance arrive at the same time at power—I, at Paris, and you, at Madrid," said M. Dupin.
"It is at that I sim, but I dare not make the offer which I accept with gratitude," said Don Carlos. "Behold, we are arrived. Adieu, Sir. I am grateful for the chance which has procured me the happiness of your acquaintance; but I acknowledge to you that I feel a very lively chagrin in passing through France."

"What! perhaps it is mit having it in your power to attend at our fittees of July!" said M. Dupin.
"A much greater still," replied Don Carlos, "not having it in mypower to pay my court to your King, Louis Philippe."
"I will present you myself, if you wish it," said M. Dupin. "Come and see me. I will do you the honours of Madrid," nawwered Don Carlos. "Adieu, Sir; you do not know the service you have done me."
And, in fact, the Custom-house officers and the police of Dieppe lad presented arms to Don Carlos on seeing him in company with M. Dupin; they did not even demand his passoort, afraid of irritating the impatient Procureur-General by failing in respect to the traveller whom he held so affectionately by the hand.

guage."—North Devon Journal.
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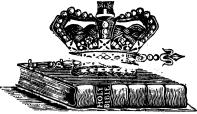
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Until the day of the Poll I will persevere in paying my personal respects to you, to the utmost extent that my best exertions will permit; and should I become the Representative of the Eastern Division of your County, though I become the Representative of the Eastern Division of your County, though I become the Representative of the Eastern Division of your County, though I become the Representative of the Eastern Division of your County, though I become the Representative to the server you, that I will endeavour to discharge the trust to the very the server you, that I will endeavour to discharge the trust to the very the server you, that I will endeavour to discharge that trust to the very your to serve you, that I will endeavour to discharge the trust to the very your proposed to the Morning and supporting your interests.

The day of nomination is fixed for Thursday, the 7th of August, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning; at that time I trust that my friends will support me, and will accompany me to the County Hall, in Gloucester.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and obedient Servant,
C. W. CODRINGTON.

MIDDLESSEN HONETTAL, 3d August, 1834.

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A SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY next, the 10th of Manys, at ALI SOIUS CHURCH, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. WILLIAM HARNESS, A.M., Minister of the St. Paneras Parochial Chapel, Regent-square, for the Benefit of the Middlesex Hospital.—Service will commence at 11 o'clock.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

TUSSDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 28.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Gayong Baron Auckland: Rec. B.; (Cantain Sir. S.). B. Pechell, Bert. C.B.; (I albourlere, Est., 2 and Captain Mr. P. F. Berkeley, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Great Mr. Bert. C.B.; (Cantain Mr. P. F. Berkeley, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Great Mr. Bert. C.B.; (Cantain Mr. P. F. Berkeley, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Great Mr. Bert. C.B.; (Cantain Mr. P. F. Berkeley, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Great Mr. Bert. C.B.; (Cantain Mr. P. F. Berkeley, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Great Mr. Bert. C.B.; (Cantain Mr. P. F. Berkeley, and the Great Mr. Bert. C.B.; (Cantain Mr. Bert

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 36.—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint benis Le Marchant, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the room of femry Earl Bathust, deceased to the Crown in Chancery, in the room of femry Earl Bathust, deceased. Benesies, one-deceased the control of the Commission of the Commissio

Borrett Frederick-phere. Incondered leader. Incommons steel Searcett, Red Lion-square, tailor. Atts. Makinson and Sanders, Elin-court, Middle Temple.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—The Duke of WELLINOTON presented a petition in favour of the Established Church from Manchester and Salford, signed by 15,000 persons; also several petitions from the county of Cork, and other places in Ireland, to the same effect.—The amendments of the Commons in the Friendly Societies' Bill were agreed to.—The House went into Committee on the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, beginning at clause 52. Clause 55 was postponed, and clause 51 was struck out. Other clauses were agreed to with amendments. The House adjourned at four for an hour. At five the presentation of petitions commenced.—The Irish Coercion Bill was read a second thme and committed, and ordered to be re-committed to-morrow.—The Report of the Committee on the Bribery Bill was brought up, and ordered to be prieded—The House again went into Committee on the Poor Laws Amendment Bill. The discussion of clause 67, the bastardy clause, occupied the remainder of the evening. It was ultimately carried on a division by a majority of 38 against 14.

TUESDAY.—The Universities Admission Bill, the Irish Chancery Bill, and other Bills, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.—Viscount MELBOURER, in reply to the Marquess of Lon-Denderary, said that no certain intelligence had reached the Government of the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain. The Noble Marquess then gave notice of his intention to submit on Monday next a motion on the state of foreign relations and the Quadruple Treaty.—The Bribery at Elections Bill went through a Committee.—Lord Melbours and the House against the August Scause of the former Bill be struck out. He bill do pass the Duke of Wellinford on Spain. The Noble Marquess the gave notice of his intention to submit on Monday next a motion on the state of foreign relations and the Quadruple—Treaty.—The Bribery at Elections Bill went through

able by merchant seamen for the support of Greenwich Hospital should be applied to the charity.

Fairly V.—An immense number of petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church, and against the admission of Dissenters to the Universities.—The Murquess of Westmarst presented a petition from Sir Harcoure Lees, praying permission to be examined at the Bar relative to a Ponish plot to massacre all the Protestant Clergymen of Ireland. His Lordship quoted a passage from a speech made by Mr. O'Comell at a public dinner on Thursday as confirmatory of the statements of the petitioner.

The Earl of Rancous moved the second reading of the Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. The Duke of Gioucra-Tem opposed the motion, and entered into various arguments to show the impolicy, the injustice, and, as he described it, the cruelty, of proposing that Dissenters should be allowed to graduate in the Universities. The Illustries Duke concluded by maving as an amendment that the Bill he read a second time that days ix months. The Duke of Withington of the Charch itself, were they to remove the barriers which their uncestors thad opposed to the admission of Dissenters into the seats of learning. The Archishop of Cantanuva and the Bill. After a protracted debute the House divided, while Viscount Malbourne and the Lond Charch tasself, were they to remove the barriers which their uncestors thad opposed to the admission of Dissenters into the seats of learning. The Archishop of Cantanuva and the Bill. After a protracted debute the House divided, while Viscount Malbourne and the Lond Charch tasself, were they to remove the barriers which their uncestors thad proposed to the admission of the Bill. After a protracted debute the House divided, while Viscount Malbourne and the Lond Charch tasself, were they in the research the division on this occasion that the number of Pers present of the division on this occasion that the number of Pers present of the division on this occasion that the uniterity; and that t

Amount to the same figure as the proxies against the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Mr. Garde gave notice that next Session he should move that all elections for Members of Parliament be taken by ballot.—On the order of the day being moved for the third reading of the Dissenters' Admission Bill. Mr. Heraners brought forward the conduct of his Mujesty's Government with reference to the claims of Calcutta bankers on the King of Oude. He complained of an order of the Board of Courtoi in sworm of the transaction. Its tendency was to enforce the usurious stalms of Calcutts bankers upon the King of Oude. He went at great length into the details of this raffair. Mr. C. Gaany justified the proceeding, declaring that the payment of the election of the Comment. The complained of the Conduct of Government, declaring that it was improperly interfering in private transactions, and would warrant interference for the holders of Spanish Bonds or Oryals Stock. Mr. Hundefended the sondact of Government. The debt was entracted for British parsesses, and under Mritish constances, and it ought, therefore, leng since to have been

paid.—The Universities Admission Bill was passed, after a debate, by a unajority of 164 against 75.—The Cinque Ports Pilots Bill was read a second time, and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

Terror and a second time and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

Terror and a second time and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

Terror and a second time and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

Terror and stage and stage and several stage and stage and this sect for Sathury.—The South Australian Colonization Bill went into Committee, after a division of 72 against 7, or the motion of Mr. A. Barting to possible the stage to that day six months. The bour again on Thursday.

At the case of a Magistrate in Devonshire, who had been found guilty of an offence against the law. Lord Error who had been found guilty of an offence against the law. Lord Error and the that the afficir was in the hanks of the Lord Chancellor.—Mr. Diversi gave notice of his intention to move next Session for the total repeat of the Usery Laws and the abolition of Church rates.—Sir J. C. Hornouse, in reply to Colonic Evans, said that the delay arising from opening communication from Waterloo Bridge to the north of the metropolis, through Bow-street, had arisen from the wat expense of the undertaking.—The House went into Committee on the Irish Tithe Bill, after a long discussion and a division of 154 against 14. After disposing of three clauses the Chairalan reported progress, and obtained leave to sit ugain to morrow—The House then went into Committee on the Excise Laws, and on the motion of Lord Althora the presentation for the increase of the charge for licenses for the sale of spirits and beer agreed to; as also that the duty on spirits in Treland should be reduced one shilling per gallon. An amendment of Captain Goanox, that Scotland be included in the reduction, was rejected by a majority of 36 against 9.

Wednessed and a Resolution for the increase of the charge for licenses for the sale of spirits and beer agreed t

reland should be reduced one shiling per gallon. An amendment releand should be reduced one shiling per gallon. The amendment releands should be reduced to should be reduced to their salaries. It was ultimately with the presentation of a petition from certain Commissioners of Customs relative to the reduction of their salaries. It was ultimately with drawn.

Weny sapary—At the early sitting a conversation ensued on the presentation of a petition from certain electrons of Subary, complaining of the conduct of the Mayor; but, after explanations from the Speaker, Lord J. Russell, &c., the petition was withdrawn for the present—On the motion of the Custor Lord of the Excusor as the House again resolved into Commission with the salaries of the conduct of the Mayor; but, after explanations from the Speaker, Lord J. Russell, &c., the petition was withdrawn fait af great length, contending that it was neither more nor less than a declaration of war, and was calculated to promote, not to prevent insurerction. He moved as amendments in the clause, first, to enact that "three-fifths" of the amount of tithes should be levied; and secondly, that is should be levied on the tended be levied; and secondly, that is should be levied on the control of the prevent of the control o

MANGEURING OF THE PERSANTRY TO EARE THE PAYMENT OF THEES.—The Rev. Mr. Whitty, Rector of Rathvilly, county of Wicklow, has been for some days endeavouring to recover his titles in that parish; but notwithstanding the co-operation of a party of military and police, the Rev. Gentleman has almost entirely failed in his object; the property of two or three farmers only being as yet distrained. The persantry have adopted a most ingenious contrivance to erade the operation of the law. They have a great number of in horne, on which they can play inst as well as the mail-coach character of the property of the contribution of the raised in 1823 to "commemorate the downfal of the titles"), from which by the add of a small telescope, he can command a full view of the Rev. Gentleman's house. The momenthe perceives the troops or police about to move house. The momenthe perceives the troops or police about to move house. The momenthe perceives the troops or police about to move house. The momenthe perceives the troops or police about to move house. The momenthe perceives the troops or police about to move house. The momenthe perceives the troops or police about to make house. The momenthe perceives the troops or police about to make house. The momenthe exercity in the size of the alarm is given throughout the district, and everything weizable is conveyed out of the reach of the bailiffs and their assistants. In this way it is rendered a master manufag almost to impossibility to distrain the effects of the tithe defaulters.

OPENING OF THE NEW PIER AT GRAVESEND.

OPENING OF THE NEW PIER AT GRAVESEND.

The ceremony of opening this new and elegant structure took place on Tweedry, on which occasion Gravesend was througed while immense assemblage of persons, not only from the immediate ineighbourhood, but also from London, and parts more distance in eighbourhood, but also from London, and parts more distance in eighbourhood, but also from London, and parts more distance and altogether the scene was truly animating. The Marcolan and altogether the scene was truly animating. The Marcolan Authorities of Gravesend and Milton, the Pier Company, the Parochial Authorities of Gravesend and Milton, the Principal several Military Officers, the country Gentry, and the principal with the children of the Free School, mustered at the Town Hall, as the children of the Free School, mustered at the Town Hall, as the children of the Free School, mustered at the Town Hall, as the children of the Free School and the High Steward, form the procession at the pier-head. After performing the ceremony opening the pier, the Corporation and their friends proceeding a excursion to Old Haven. At four o'clock they again returned to the pier, on which the company (upwards of 165 in number) sat amost sumptuous dinner, the tables being laid under an immune arming offages. R. P. Cruden, Esc., was in the chair, and warming offages. R. P. Cruden, Esc., was in the chair, and the procession of the Royal Artillery was in attendance; and the armomen ments altogether were so admirable, that the evening seemed to pass off to the satisfaction of every one.

The pier, which is formed of timber and iron, is supported on Tuscan columns, from the tops of which the springs of arches a feet in expansion are thrown, so that no obstruction whatever is considently and the structure of the Hammersmith and the surplus of the evening of the transmith of the transmith of the structure of the structure of the remaining and the course of the evening, that the sun of 2000. In albeen distributed that the water since, however, discov

toll of 3d, per head, but that the whole surplus, after defraying expenses, would be paid over to the watermen.

Provident Life Office held their fourth Septemial Meeting, at their house in Regent-street.—A voluminous valuation of the indicates and assets of the institution was laid before them, which great unmixed satisfaction. It resulted that the profits for the last seem vers had exceeded all former precedent, yielding, after allowing fer all liabilities, and making a large reserve in addition, a dividend of per cent. But of these profits seventeen parts in eighteen west to the persons insured, their advance and guarantee of a quarter of a million capital. Much surprise was expressed by several person present at the unexpected amount of surplus, considering the great reduction which had taken place in the interest of money, the numbers of the sea which had lately been projected, and the no less numerous offices which had lately been projected, and the no less numerous fits of offices which had given up after sustaining great losses. This distinguished success was however accounted for from the forherance of former meetings in reserving half the profits to accounts for their transactions. The beneficial terms for the public on which insurrances are effects the public provident regiving up a half or larger proportion of their profits to the insured, but none have approached he benefit of giving to the insured seventeen parts in eighteen of the profits. It was stated by the Managing Director as most probable that at the metal parts of the provident in giving up a half or larger proportion of their profits to the insured, but none have approached he benefit energy to the provident profits of the great loss of the insured seventeen parts in eighteen of the profits. It was stated by the Managing Director as most probable that at the metal provident in giving up a half or larger proportion of their profits to the insured, but none have approached he benefit energy to the insured seventeen parts in eighteen of the

insert. That is decided preference should be given to the Proteen, under these circumstances, is less surprising than that any persons entering into the serious and lasting engagement of insuring their lives, should fix themselves in offices of questionable stability or conduct, or which are less beneficial in principle.

Mr. Ger. Case.—At the Middlescx Sessions, on Friday, Maria Cuming, alias Edwards, John Edwards, Peter Laccassque, and Jeremiah Weedon, were arraigned for conspiracy to imprise the Gee. The circumstances of the case have been so fully as forecastly detailed, that it is unnecessary to repeat them been. To Chairman summed up the whole of the evidence, and at tended the Jury found the following verdict:—Edwards guilty of committee in imprison Mr. Gee; Peter Laccassque guilty of a common suit, Jeremiah Weedon guilty in conspiring to imprison Mr. Gee; substitution of the service of the contraction of the contraction of the property of the property of the manning. The Chairman proceeded to impress the Mr. Gen., and sentenced the contraction of the co

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1834.

WAR Land Committed Committ

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY
Gesenl Chowne, 76 F. London.
Morgani Chowne, 76 F. London.
Mgio-Generals—Pilkington, R. Eng. and Inap. Gen. of Fortifications, Bayssier; [rere, late. I. linh Art. Westbury, Gloucestershire.
Lieu.-Chonel.—Hook, 16 F. Benga; Gregory, late 4 F.
Leu.-Chonel.—Hook, 16 F. Benga; Gregory, late 4 F.
Lew. Sorth Brit.

Wood, late 3 R. Vet. Bn. Fort

Magniesbernis-rimation, A. westoury, Gloucestershire.

Magniesbernis-rimation, A. Westoury, House, B. Wet, B. R. K. H. C. Reinbernis-Rimation, Magniesbernis-Rimation, Magnie

Calders, 16, Com. Hon. H. Kepple, from Portsmonth. The Breakwater, light vessel, which has been undergoing repair for some sine past, was this day moored at her old station, at the west end of the Breakwater.

The Adjutant-General of the Forces has, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, issued instructions to the officers in command of the troops in Great Britain to grant furloughs to a lard of the above commissioned officers and privates of their respective corps till the 20th of September next. One-third of the command of the troops in Great Britain to grant furloughs to a lard of the above period.

Colonel Harris, it is said, intends resigning the command of the fiberian School, having effected an exchange with Lieut-Col. Colonel Harris, it is said, intends resigning the command of the fiberian School, having effected an exchange with Lieut-Col. Revan, Director of the Police at Gibraltur, who is shortly expected to arrive in this country. The Lieut-Colonel is brother of Colonel Revan, Chiector of the Police at Gibraltur, who is shortly expected to arrive in this country. The Lieut-Colonel is brother of Colonel Revan, Chiector of the Police at Gibraltur, who is shortly expected to arrive in this country. The Lieut-Colonel is brother of Colonel Revan, Chiector of the Police at Gibraltur, who is shortly expected to arrive in this country. The Lieut-Colonel is brother of Colonel Revan, Chiector of the Police at Gibraltur and Quarter-Master-General are on a tour of inspection round the coast. They arrived at Togmouth on the 31st ult., and reviewed the 77th and depots 66th, 8th, 8th, 87th, 97th, and 99th, allogether 1,500 rank and file, on Sumban Common the following day. His Lordship expressed himself highly satisfied at the condition of the troops. He then proceeded to Winchester, where he will review the 12th regt.

The Admiralty have come to an arrangement respecting Surgeons of the Navy practising.

The Edmiralty have come to an arrangement respecting Surgeons of the Navy practising.

The admi

off other officers.

Dr. Keatre.—In addition to the gratifying testimonial of the affection of his scholars just received by Dr. Keate, in the pieces of plate presented to him by the existing members of the school, we are happy to learn that a subscription for a similar purpose, limited to meet the property of the school, we shappy to learn that a subscription for a similar purpose, limited to meet the property of the school, we shappy to learn that a subscription for a similar purpose, limited some property of the school, we shappy to learn that a subscription for a similar purpose, limited fall mall, by those old Etonians who are desirous of thus evincing a fail mall, by those old Etonians who are desirous of thus evincing at the property and the Head Master.

At the Nerfolk Assizes on Wednesday, Charles Oakes, a gentleman residing at Brancaster, Allen, the steward, and Ward, the cook, of the Earl of Wemyss smack, were tried for stealing, on the lat of September last, four boxes, two necklaces, a watch, chain, Wemyss and among and their property. The case arose out of the loss of the Earl of Wemyss made on the Norfolk const, when many hives were lost, langed, which were acquitted without being called on for a witnesses; was also acquitted. The evidence was extremely confunctory.

POLICE

POLICE.

A Genius for the "Bar."—Un Thursday, Cornelius Foley, a little ragged boy about 12 years of age, with a physiognomy indicative of that species of shrewthese which living by wits generally produces, was brought into Marlborough-street office by a policemen, he having just been detected in the act of illegally appropriating the notice of the species of shrewing and the model of the procedure and informed him that the prisoner had just picked his pocket of his hand-kerchief. Prosecutor ran towards him, but the boy, apparently "wide a wake" to the situation of matters, tried the swiftness of his heels. Finding, however, that the prosecutor gained hast upon him, he endeavoured to throw the handkerchief mas restored to him by a person who picked it up. On searching the prisoner another handkerchief was found on him, which, from its quality and strong perfume, must have been recently abstracted from the pocket of some unconscious "exquisite."

The prisoner, when put to the bar, appeared to be overwhelmed in noisy grief, blubbering with great emphasis, and scrubbing his eyes and nose with his cap, in order to bring them to a proper reduess.

The Magistrate, Mr. Dyer, asked him what he had to say to the charge, and in a voice interrupted by deep sobs he said—

"Vy, I've got this here to adwance, that I'n a deal innocenter 'an a babby vot's unborn. I vos a vorking down Cumptin-street, ven a boy as I never seed afore comes up to me, and chucks that ere hanchecuff right bang into my pocket, and afore I could ax him vot it all meant, he boils away, and never said outhink. Vile I vos a looking at the hanchecuff, I seed that ere good gentleman a running, and being werry innocent and werry frigtened, I cuts away to look arter the boy, but afore I could find him, this here good gentleman catches hold on me and calls a plesenan.

Mr. Dyer—Where did you get the other handkerchief found upon you?

Boy—Vy, that ere handchecuff was gived me by my sister Sal, vo's gooe to Wan Demon Land—(sobbing). I hopes your Vorship will

Mr. Dyer-Where did you get the other handkerchief found upon you?

Boy-Vy, that ere handchecuff was gived me by my sister Sal, vot's gone to Wan Demon Land—(sobbing). I hopes your Vorship will let me go this here vonce.

How do you get your living?—I get's a werry honest livelywood by basket-making. I'm the only support of my poor blind mother, and my father wot's got a wooden leg, and seven helpless babbies. They all live in Short's-gardens, and depends upon me for the bit of wittles they gets.

The prisoner finding, maugre his pathetic appeals, that the clerk was taking the evidence, and being upparently quite versed in the effect of such a proceeding, suddenly dropped his blubbering, and assuming an attitude and voice that could have been acquired only through Old Bailey experience, called out—"I say, I vants to speak a vord afore the Benk fully commits me."

Mr. Dyer-Well, I'm ready to hear you.

Boy-Vot am I agoing to be committed for, I ax you? There ain no charge agin me, vich makes me legally liable to be conwicted by a Jury. The lady aint here as said she seed me pick up the gentleman's type.

Mr. Dyer-Her evidence is not necessary.

Mr. Dyer—Well, I'm ready to hear you.

Boy—Vot am I agoing to be committed for, I ax you? There aint no charge agin me, vich makes me legally liable to be conwicted by a Jury. The lady aint here as said she seed me pick up the gentleman's vipe.

Mr. Dyer—Her evidence is not necessary.

Boy—But on a pint of sitch himportance, ven a man's careter's at stake, it's the duty of every lady to show ber-face. Then there's another link vonting. The gentleman as pick'd up the hanchcouff hasn't come forad; so vot is the wally of the hevidence? Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the hanchcouff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody seed me prig the felony. Nobody seed me prig the felony seed to the felony seed to

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above prepares are engraved on the Government Stamp, wakes is intered over the cork of each bottle. Proper Sponge Boxes are solicity Beyley, Blew, and Chapman, as usual.

A charter of the state of the

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 3.

THE KING continues in good health. On Wednesday his MAJESTY held a Levee, and returned to Windsor Castle in

An account of the meeting between her Majesty the QUEEN and the Duchess of SAXE MEINENGEN, will be found in

WE have to congratulate the country upon the utter defeat the mischievous Government Bill for the admission of Disof the mischievous Government Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, by a majority the largest, we believe, that ever was known of an Opposition, in the House elieve, that ever was known of an Opposition, in the Lords.

The Times has the following curious description

composition of this most encouraging and constitutional

composition of this most encouraging and constitutional division:—

"After a division the amendment was carried, and the Bill thrown out by a majority of 102; the numbers being 187 to 85. The composition of the numbers is curious: the Peers present who voted for the Bill were 38, and the proxies 47. The Peers present who voted for the Bill were 38, and the proxies 102; so that the actual majority against the Bill is exactly the same as the number of pracies against it, while the number of Peers present who voted against the Bill, is the same as the number of the Peers present, together with the proxies, in favour of the Bill."

It would be quite superfluous to add a word of remark upon this most triumphant display of right feeling and affection towards the sacred institutions of the country. We have only to refer to the admirable speeches of his Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, and of the Duke of WELLINGTON, for a recapitulation of the principles upon which the insidious inroad upon the orthodoxy of our Universities were so manfully, so wisely, and so properly opposed. Nor should we overlook the able speech of Lord CARNARVON, which, we believe, was the first occasion of his Lordship's accession to his title.

Lord MELBOURNE who we cannot deny appeared extended.

Lord Melbourne, who we cannot deny, appeared ex-tremely mortified at his own position—and, if we know him aright, heartily ashamed of the troop he is supposed to lead— said nothing in support of the measure that its bitterest enemy could have wished unsaid. He admitted all the difficulties by which it was surrounded, and seemed to adopt it as a choice of evils, than as anything likely to be beneficial to the

Lord BROUGHAM was in some sort facctious—a little put out by the success of Lord CARNARVON'S maiden speech, and therefore a little frisky. He quoted what he called an

out by the success of Lord CARNARYON'S manden speech, and therefore a little frisky. He quoted what he called an old proverb—

"He that's convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

This, had it been properly quoted, instead of an old proverb, would have turned out to be a couplet from Hudibras: but, as it happened, the Noble and Learned Lord did not quote the author he did not know, aright. The line runs—

"He who complies against his will.
—no man can be convinced against his will.
However, leave we the little failings of the great Chancellon to look at the cheering result of the debate. It not only protects our Universities, at least for the present, but it encourages us to hope and believe that the HOUSE of Peers will do its duty upon coming occasions, as it has done upon the present one, and that the sacreligious hand of Revolution may be stayed by those whom our glorious Constitution has made hereditary guardians of our rights and their own.

We have great pleasure in submitting a correct list of the majority against the Bill:—

Peers present.

Determent

DUKES.
Cumberland
Gloucester
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Ruthand MARQUISES. Bute homond nondeley Cholmond Abercorn Bristol Salisbury Tweedale Salisuu.,
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Verulam
Beauchamp
Glengall
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Leeds
Dorset
Newcastle
Northumberland
Buckingham Beverley Liverpool Malmesh ongford MARQUESSES.
Hertford
Exeter
Camden Pembroke

PROVIES Longford Mayo
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O'Neil
Onslow
Clancarty
Nelson
Manvers
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Harrowby
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Bradford
Eldon
Howe
VISCOUNT Bradford
Eldon
Howe
VISCOUNTSHereford
Arbuthnot
Maynard
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Sidmouth
Comb'ermere

Dartmouth Visco
Aylesford Strathal
Warwick Gordon
De Lawarr Carparyon viscounts. Strathallan Gordon Beresford Berestord
BARONS.
Colville
Hay
Dynevor
Kenyon
Donglas of Douglas
Calthorpe
Bayning
Northwich
Lilford
Redesdale
Ellenborough
Prudhoe 'ruu... Ker Maryborough Maryborough

Ravensw Forrester Bexley Exeter Hereford Meath Androssan BARONS. A
Clinton H
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oRoss of Hawkhead
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Bristol
Carlisle
Llandaff MINISTERS were beaten on Wednesday night upon their Irish Tithe Bill—beaten, because they chose to be; the consequence of which is, Mr. O'CONNELL's triumphant success on all the points for which he stood out.

Poor foolish people in the streets said that the Ministers had been in a minority, and that Government having again

broken down, must speedily break u.p. Innocent gulls—the trick really was too glaring, too contemptible, to deceive the commonest observer—and consequently Thimble-rig LITTLE-TON has since proceeded to sweep away clauses by wholesale, for the purpose of amending the measure according to the Agitator's dictation.

The HOUSE of LORDS has a delicate and difficult course to pursue upon this question; but of this we are assured—that, in spite of the denunciations of the green-room or the tea-garden, they will DO THEIR DUTY.

tea-garden, they will DO THEIR DUTY.

The King of Spain is said to have been on the 27th at Lesaca, a town of Navarre, near the French frontier. His Majesty had been with his army ever since the 13th; that he has visited several towns in Navarre, and some of the districts of Alava and Guipuscoa. The barbarities and outricks of Alava and Guipuscoa. The barbarities and out-rages committed at Madrid have given new energy to those who are attached to their King, and the legitimate institu-

tions of their noble country.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says, in yes-

The Paris correspondent of the Royang Paper:—
"I have but time to inform you from the Bourse that the King of Spain's head-quarters were on the 26th inst. at Santestevan, six leagues from Pampeluna. Zumalacarracu's head-quarters were nearer to Pampeluna. Rohl has assembled his forces, and effected his junction with Espair no and El Paston. The King has likewise mustered all his troops, who are full of enthusiastic ardour, calling for battle, which, I have every reason to believe, Rohl has hitherto avoided. I am giving the above as being quite authentic."

WE are of the opinion, and, indeed, have more than once expressed it, that the unseemly bestialities of Greek Comedy, and the incestuous amours of Greek Tragedy, do not altogether form the best course of study for a Protestant Bishop: and, although such reading may have qualified Dr. BLOM-FIELD to discuss the bastardy clause of the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill with considerable ability, we think a different sort of probation from that, which his Lordship has undergone, would have better qualified him for a seat on that bench, of which, we cannot conscientiously say, he is an ornament.

bench, of which, we cannot conscientiously say, he is an ornament.

Of his Lordship's woful ignorance in divinity we have very often heard; but we scarcely expected to see him affecting to sneer at such a man as the Bishop of Exeter, who might, if he chose, treat him as Dr. BloMFIELD was in the habit of treating his little school-boys; or even go farther, and chop him up into minced meat. It will scarcely be believed that our restless diocesan, in the debate of Monday, in the House of Lords, on what is called the "Poor Laws' Amendment Bill," challenged the Bishop of Exeter to produce a passage from holy writ to prove that parents ought to take care of their illegitimate offspring. The Bishop of Exeter in reply, appealed to the heart of man, which God himself made—he appealed to the whole spirit of the sacred volume, and especially quoted I Tim. chap. 5, v. 8—" If any provide "not for his own, and specially for those of his own "house, he hath denied his own faith, and is worse than "an infidel." Upon this, my Lord of London, with that sarcastic sneer which gives his countenance the expression of a sick baby, and which is at once so disagreeable and so laughable to the Clergy of his diocese, observed, "That "he could not believe that his Right Reverend Friend"—(Friend, forsooth!—to call the man a friend, whom of all others he hates, for the very qualities which render him estimable to every orthodox Churchman)—" that his Right Reverend Friend was in earmest when he referred to this passage:"—as it he supposed that the Bishop of Exeter was likely to take example from his Lordship, and joke, or be funny upon the most serious subjects.

After reading this report of the conduct of our Right Reve-

as if he supposed that the Bishop of Exeter was likely to take example from his Lordship, and joke, or be funny upon the most serious subjects.

After reading this report of the conduct of our Right Reverend play-translating Diocesan, we had the curiosity to turn to the passage referred to, and we found that a reference was made in the margin to the 58th chapter of Isaiah, verse 7, as explanatory of the meaning of St. PAUL, which runs thus:—
"Is not this the fast that I have chosen. Is it not to deal "thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor "that are cast out, to thy house; when thou seest the naked "that thou clothe him; and THAT THOU HIDE NOT "THYSELF FROM THISE OWN FLESH."

The whole passage would serve as a text for the Bishop of Exeter speech, but we quote it merely to shew that other divines are quite as much "in carnest" as the Bishop of Exeter himself, when they adduce the fifth chapter of the Epistle to TIMOTHY to shew that a man is bound to provide for his children, whether legitimate or illegitimate. The surprise is, that the Right Reverend translator of Greek plays, the Bishop of London, should be so little versed in Scripture as not to know this: yet such is the man who is now labouring to revolutionize the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, turning out of it every work and tract, although written by our first divines, if it does not square with the pureillities of his own sermons—thus paring the way for a schism in the Church at the very moment when union is absolutely necessary to its existence.

We should scarcely be believed, were we to state the number

lutely necessary to its existence.

We should scarcely be believed, were we to state the number of letters which we receive on the subject of this Right Reveof letters which we receive on the subject of this fugit rever-ered person's mischievous interference at this juncture. We must, however, do our duty in that cause to which we are self-pledged, and we fear it will be necessary to bring forward a host of facts and circumstances, the publication of which, moderation and circumspection on the part of the vain, meddling Prelate may even yet render superfluous.

WE last week stated that Lord CARLISLE had resigned the

WE last week stated that Lord CARLISLE had resigned the Privy Seal: we were right—Lord MULGRAVE has been appointed.

We see no harm in this appointment, because it is quite clear that anything for which Lord CARLISLE is fit, Lord MULGRAVE must successfully undertake; but the appointment proves how fast the Cabinet is sinking. When Lord GREY was Premier, Lord MULGRAVE was officred the Post-office—without a seat the Cabinet: he very properly refused it under such conditions. The present knot are too happy to give him Seal, Cabinet, and all.

We believe, sceptical as we may be upon the point of

give him Seal, Cabinet, and all.

We believe, sceptical as we may be upon the point of disagreements in a Cabinet not likely to try any lofty flight, that Downing-street, even at this moment, is mined ground; and, unless we are very much deceived, the train is now laying which will produce a "blow-up" before the end of the Session.

The Three Glorious Days have passed off without any of those beautiful exhibitions of patriotism which was expected; the Citizen-King, the denouncer of barricades, has broken the turbulent spirit of his subjects—cannon and bayonets, administered in large doses, have cooled the ardour of the dancing nation, and they now find what freedom really means.

The Citizen-King opened the Chambers on Thursday—

he rode to the Chambers on horseback, attended by a brilliant staff, and, secure in the affections of his people, passed through a double line of troops, and surrounded by his guards. The King was dressed in the uniform of the National Guasi—a proceeding equally gratifying to the people of France, as it would be to the people of England to see William The Fourth go to open Parliament dressed as an Inspector of Police. The Quiern and the Royal Family—the Citizen King's wife and children it was, two years since—wap resent, and, after the usual ceremonics, Louis Philippa made the following speech: made the following speech :-

" Gentlemen of the House of Peers and Deputies,

"It is always with a lively satisfaction that I come amon feel still more happy to see you assembled round me at the period when the national will has just manifested itself with so much eclat with so much eclat.

The votes of the nation have confirmed that liberal and n "The votes of the nation have confirmed that liberal and moderate policy which the Chambers in the preceding Sessions so loyally upheld. It is the policy of the Charter. France wishes for tranquilly under the shield (égide) of the tutelary institutions which her vision and courage have preserved from all injury. My Government has endeavoured to answer the expectations of the nation, and successions that the property of the preserved from the capture of the national capture. endeavoured to answer the expectations of the nation, and success has not been wanting to our perseverance. The national cause has triumphed wherever criminal machinations have given rise to a deplorable struggle. The National Guard and the army, whose noble devotion you will know how to appreciate as well as myself, have repressed disturbances with as much energy as fidelity, and the peaceful execution of the laws passed last Session has proved the impotency of the agitators, and has restored confidence. The regul is, that industry and commerce have acquired two-fold activity. I have contemplated with satisfaction the splendid exhibition which has shown how many conquests are secured to us, what hopes we have a right to entertain.

"They will be realized by the continuance of peace, under the

direction of an active and provident Administration, by the influence of wise laws, which, in seconding the progress of our agriculture and industry, will open new channels to our commerce; and I have resso to hope that the continually increasing prosperity of the county will permit of our providing for the public expenditure with the ordinary resources of the State.

"The Financial Laws will be submitted to your deliberation at the period assigned by the rules of the Administration.

"The Laws which the execution of Treaties require, and those still necessary for the accomplishment of the engagements enter into by the Charter, will be again presented to you in the course of this Session

"I have but to congratulate myself on the state of our relati with foreign Powers.

"The internal discensions which desolated Portugal are at an end. I have concluded with the King of Great Britan, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal a Treaty, which has already exercised the most salutary influence over the re-establishment of peace in the Peninsula.

"Always intimately allied with England, 1 am occupying mystly.

in concert with my allies, with the situation of Spain, where new complications have arisen, which require the serious attention of the

Powers who signed the Treaty of the 22d of April.
"The state of the East is cheering, and everything announces

that nothing will disturb the peace which Europe enjoys.

"Gentlemen, I rely, and I shall rely on every occasion, upon your loyal co-operation. I do not know any other interest, and I form no wishes but for France. To consolidate our institutions, to rally round the Throne and the Charter, all good Frenchmen, in repressing with equal firmness the isolated and combined attempts of peptits feating. site factions, is the only end of my efforts; and my dearest remain will be that affection of my country, the testimonials of which always

excite within me the deepest sympathy."

The usual oath was then administered. The Keeper of the Seals proclaimed the opening of the Session, and announced the meeting of the Chambers for the ensuing day at twelve. The King then retired, and reached the Tuileries at half-past two.

IT will hardly be believed that the Lulworth yacht, in which some ignorant or wicked underlings stated the Kingol Spain to have sailed for France, has been twice subjected a rigid scarch, under the authority of Lord Palmerstoxonce by Custom House officers, and once by a Lieutenania

once by Custom House oncers, and which the late lamented the navy.

The Lulworth—the yacht on board which the late lamented Lord Plymouth died—has recently been purchased by a gallant Officer in the Navy. She is now at Blackwall. She has never been near the coast of France or Spain; and there exists neither ground nor reason for the acts of violent done to her present owner in the tyrannical overhauls to which has been subject. he has been subject.

The owner of the Lulworth is a gallant, distinguished Narl Officer, who, perhaps, may have excited the dislike of the Radical authorities, by having been the protegé and personal acquaintance of our late Gracious Monarch; but we believe, with the exception of the Company of t acquaintance of our late Gracious Monarch; but we believe, with the exception of that fault, we may safely refer to a course of thirty-six years' service in the noble profession to which he belongs, to prove that he has ever been a zealous and faithful servant of his King and country.

These domiciliary visits—for a sailor's ship is his home savour somewhat of French liberalism; we know that the right to search gentlemen's yachts exists—but we should like to know how Lord Direks would have horne such an in-

right to search gentlemen's yachts exists—but we should be to know how Lord DURHAM would have borne such an in-

twice repeated.
EDWARD ELLICE may reduce and degrade the and other authorities may reduce and degrade the Aminand other authorities may oppress the Navy, while their loftier colleagues undermine the Church, and even dare to strike at the Royal perrogative—but we say, fearlessly, that the double outrage committed upon the owner of the Lutterith is as unjustifiable as any act committed by the most tyramical Government upon the face of the earth.

READER here.

cal Government upon the face of the carth.

READER, have you ever seen "Holdfast" shake "Brag". If you have, you have seen the Earl of WICKLOW nip Lord BROUGHAM—a nipping of which the Learned Lord has shorn his strong dislike oftener than once. On the first occasion, his strong dislike oftener than once. On the first occasion, whined, and, when he thought he had got to a safe distance, whined, and, when he thought he had got to a safe distance, whined about with a little joy, displaying by the whole of he jumped about with a little joy, displaying by the whole of he jumped about with a little joy, displaying by the whole of he jumped about with a little joy, displaying by the whole of he jumped about with a little joy, the whole of he jumped about with a little joy, the whole of he jumped about with a little joy, the whole of he jumped his ordered him the Attorney Generalship Earl Grey (who offered him the Attorney Generalship Earl Grey (who offered him the Attorney Generalship Lord Althorney, Mr. LITTLETON, and Mr. O'CONNELL LORD ALTHORP, Mr. LITTLETON, and Mr. O'CONNELL LORD ALTHORP, Mr. LITTLETON, and Mr. O'CONNELL Why, Lord BROUGHAM should have thought so, does not appear. We know MASON says:—

Inspir'd that body with a kindred soul, How yory lovely most that soul then be!" Acads COB*

Inspir'd that body with a kindred soul, How very lovely must that soul then be!"
But why Lord BROUGHAM should show that he

sious he is suspected of such treachery to so dear a friend to whom only the other day he offered the Privy Seal), is passing strange for no one had said, nor even hinted so.

Besides, private matters had nothing whatever to do with Lord Grey's resignation of the Premiership. Lord Viscount Althorn assured the House of Commons that he had not resigned, because "there was no one public reason why he should." The Noble Viscount also stated what, was the public ground for his having tendered his resignation. Did he?—Yes, we rather think he did; but cannot, for the souls of us, recollect what that public reason was.

THE retirement of Dr. Keate from the management of Eton School, after a head-mastership of five-and-twenty years, during which Eton has flourished unexampledly, deserves a word from BULL.

growth in the state of the highest reputation—still every the servers a word from Bull.

It must be a heartfelt comfort to him—it must be a great consolation to the regret that he must feel in retiring from a little world, to which he is so fondly attached, and which is so fondly attached to him, that he leaves the school, as he always maintained it, in a state of the highest reputation—still increasing, we believe, in numbers; and that in his successor, who, we hear, is that distinguished and elegant scholar, Mr.—we suppose now Dr.—OKES (his pupil), and the excelent and indefatigable assistant-masters (who too, all but one, we think, are pupils of his), he can rely upon the fame of Eton being upheld and her interests supported—advanced we cannot say—by the constant exercise of energy, talent, probity, zeal, and devotion, scarcely inferior to his own.

There never was a man who has lived more spottessly or more respected. Esteemed and revered by his fellow-masters, by the inhabitants of Eton, Windsor, and the neighbourhood; by the boys themselves at the time they were under his charge, particularly the clder ones; by all the many thousands, who are now men, whom he has educated; even by those in after life, upon whom, in the too luxuriant ardour of their youth, it had been his painful duty to have inflicted the extreme punishment of school discipline—expulsion; by all the parents, relatives, and friends of those who have been entirested to his care: there is no one who knows him that does not hold in the highest veneration his character and conduct, and value the advantage and pleasure of his acquaintance.

By the gift of his late Majesty, George THE FOURTH.

not hold in the highest veneration his character and conduct, and value the advantage and pleasure of his acquaintance. By the gift of his late Majesty, George the Fourth, he is a Canon of Windsor, as a mark of Royal consideration for his exertions at Eton: so that, greatly to the gratification of a very general wish, nuch of his retirement will be passed marthe spot of his most beneficial and honourable, but most anxious, responsible, and harassing labours.

The present members of Eton School—the boys who are mow there, or rather were there last Monday morning, for the holidays began about noon that day—presented Dr. Keate, on the day of his resignation of the head-mastership, with a splendid present of plate, consisting of a vase (after

Keate, on the day of his resignation of the head-mastership, with a splendid present of plate, consisting of a wase (after the Warrick) and two wine-coolers (after the antique), in proof that the respect and gratitude of his last pupils equal—what nothing can surpass—the regard and veneration in which he is held by all whom he had previously educated.

Than this mark of the Royal favour, and than this tribute dobligation and affection from a very small portion of his macrous pupils, there will, no doubt, be other testimonials to his most able management of Eton. There is not a better man, nor one more deserving of happiness; and glad are we in being able to say, that there is not a happier:—enemy to none; and enemy he has not.

It may be remembered, that a short time since we called the attention of our readers to a discovery of the most important character: that of a perfect preventive for the discase in timber, known as "dry-rot." We then submitted a statement, shewing the extent of experiments which had been successfully made by the patentee, and the general adoption of the principle by the first architects and builders all over the kingdom. We also laid before the public, correct details of the ravages which the dry-rot has been, and is making, in the Royal Navy, and the immense sums which are annually expended in the service, under the head of "wear and tear"—not to speak of the fact, that in one instance, a magnificant line-of-battet ship was broken up twelve months after she was completed, on account of the rot, and in others of several frigates, built at one time, the average duration was about three years and a half.

ine-of-battle ship was broken up twelve months after she was completed, on account of the rot, and in others of several digates, built at one time, the average duration was about three years and a half.

Satisfied, ourselves, by a personal inspection of the effects of the process adopted by Mr. KVAN, we certainly felt extremely axions to give to so important a discovery all the publicity we could, and were gratified on finding that Sir JAMES GRA-BAM, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty, had (in spite of an unaccountable unwillingness to be convinced of its efficacy on the part of an influential officer in that department) directed timber to be placed in situations obnoxious to the "rot," for the purpose of testing affresh the merits of the specific, which it ought, however, to be known, has been under trial upwards of six years, and has completely and entirely succeeded in every instance.

Feeling as we do, we were extremely glad to see that the subject was taken up in the House of Commons on Monday last, when Mr. LANGDALE presented a petition from Mr. KYAN, the patentee. Mr. LANGDALE stated that he should not have troubled the House, unless he had been convinced that the discovery had already been satisfactorily proved to be what the gentleman asserted it to be. The Hon. Gentleman stated that it was not a discovery of one or of two years' standing—that it had been brought to the notice of the Admiralty in 1828—and then proceeded to represent in detail all the particulars which, upon a former occasion, we gave our readers; but he added some facts, of which we we were not in possession. He stated that, amongst the various persons who had themselves made experiments in order to try the discovery, Admiral Dundas, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, had exposed, in his own cellar, wood of the most perishable quality, poplar and American pine, in the green state, both having been subjected to Mr. Kyan's process, and he invariably found that they were not affected or discoluted to the subject of the efficiency of

Nr. LABOUCHERE—a Lord of the Admiralty—made some observations upon the petition, and give as a reason for looking cautiously at the subject, that there had been three hundred and fifty schemes already tried for the eradication of the disease. This is no answer. There are six hundred and fifty-eight Members of the House of Commons; but it is not because six hundred of them are of no great power or talent, that we are to reject the fifty-eight remaining ones, or throw over the lower House of Parlianent altogether.

We do not imagine Mr. LABOUCHEE to know a great deal upon the subject, because if he did, he would not talk about making trials now of a process which has been under the minute inspection of the First Lord for some time, with the most satisfactory results. Trials have been made, and, as several Members observed, who spoke upon the petition, all those trials have produced satisfactory results.

Mr. LABOUCHERE deprecated the dea of a Committee, which might interfere with the executive power of the Admirate of the contraction of the Parlianent and the period of the Admirate of the parlianent and the period of the Admirate produced satisfactory results.

minute inspection of the First Lord for some time, with the most satisfactory results. Trials have been made, and, as several Members observed, who spoke upon the petition, all those trials have produced satisfactory results.

Mr. LABOUCHERE deprecated the dea of a Committee, which might interfere with the executive power of the Admiralty; but he asserted the readiness of that Board to do justice to the country, by the adoption of the process, when it had become so generally sanctioned, and its merits so fully proved; indeed, the Admiralty had already directed some dock-gates to the Portsmouth dock-yard to undergo the process, in order to make a first experiment of its efficacy.

Sir Edward Codrington praised the invention, but abused the Admiralty. This is natural—sour grapes are never pleasant eating. Mr. Rottch, the Quatter Sessions Magistrate, also bore testimony to its ments; indeed, persons of all classes are ready to do justice to an invention which "speaks for itself;" and will save he nation, if publicly adopted, a sum of money annualy, great—not perhaps beyond computation, but certainly beyond the belief or imagination of those who have not gene through the details. The ship-builders in private yarts have already warmly adopted it; and on Wednesday a new ship of 400 tous will be launched at Cowes, built for Messrs. Enderby, of London, so well known in the South Sea fisheries, for which service the vessel is intended. Every timber in this ship, even the masts, yards, and blocks, have undergone Mr. Kyan's process, and great interest is attached to her début upon the water, as being the first British 'essel to which the important discovery has been applied. Still, however, the Admiralty contents itself with orlering two dock-gates; and no longer ago than Thursday last, in the Times newspaper, we find the Surveyor of the Navy advertising for contracts to build six vessels of 358 tots each: and these will hereafter be found registered under the head of repairs in the estimates, with similar proportions and

to Mr. Belley Thompson by a water under the squares of Mercator.

Why are not these six new vessels to be subjected to the process? Why, we ask this question, we shall next week render perhaps more intelligible, by submitting to our readers, from Mercator's tables, the mode and principle upon which the accounts for repairs and we are and tear are conducted. When those are attentively looked at, our anxiety for some change in the system will be easily accounted for. We will not let this subject drop.

MESSRS. ELLICE AND HARVEY.

MESSRS. ELLICE AND HARVEY.

Of course the country is satisfied with the vote of the House of Commons, which declared to the nation that the £500 applied for by Lord Westers to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which was sent fron the Treasury by that Secretary, was part of a private fand never before heard of, and given at the suggestion of a Committee, the Members of which are, as yet, wholly unknown. So far Mr. Ellice is quite right; but what will besaid o' his friend Mr. Whittle Harvey, after the following letters have been read, which letters we submit, as we find then quoted in the Morning Past from the Colchester Gazette:—

We have only this instant (Friday right) received a long communication from Mr. Mayrew on the stiject, which at this late hour its impossible to lay before our renders in this day's paper. We have, however, made one or two extracts from letters in the handwriting of Mr. D. W. Harvey, which xill probably open the eyes of some of his constituents, and give the public an opportunity of forming a just estimate of his venicity. Mr. Harvey, in a report of his speech which we copy from the Morning Herald of Tuesday last, is made to observe as follows:—

"Mr. Harvey wished to be understood that while he concurred in what had been stated by the Right from Gentleman with reference to the letters which had been sent to lim (Mr. Harvey), he also felt that they were dictated by the spirit which he had suggested, though for his own part he had never derived one farthing of benefit from the funds. As to the sum of 5001, the matter could not have come before the House but for an inquiry which was unavoidably the exclusively for Mr. Mayhew, and it was denied that it was ever applied for any other man. He would not say anything as to the motive which had produced this felling. For himself he was pleased to find that his representations had been completely confirmed."

Having quoted the language of the Hon. Meraber as reported in the above extract, we now lay before the public the following passages ele

"Dear Sin—I shall be obliged by the remittance you speak owhich may be either effected by an order from your bank to me a their town bankers, or into Mesers. Cockburn and Co., who are min Or if you prefer it, you may give it to Mr. Daniell, who I have reaso to believe I shall see in town on Monday.—Yours, &c., "To G. Savill, Eeg."

(COPY-LETTER, NO. II.)

"June 2, 1831.

"Dear Sir-I will trouble you to give me an order to receive the 2501. upon the bankers of either of your banks, or that you will direct that sum to be paid to mine, Messrs. Cockburn and Co.—Yours, &c.

"10 G. Savill. Esq."

"D. W. Harvey."

"D.

refer to the honest and independent votes which Mr. Maynew has recorded on all questions which came before him during the time he had the honour of a seat in the Legislature of the country. We more especially allude to his votes on the touch-stone of independence—the Russian-Dutch Loan.

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It is with great regret we have to day to announce the death of the Right Honourable Henny Earl Barthuss—a nobleman whose talents and character justly endeared him, not only to those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, but to his countrymen generally. His Lordship was in the 72d year of his age, and had been gradually declining for some time past, after a severe operation had been per-The Lordship was in the 7 at year of ins age, and made the gradually declining for some time past, after a severe operation had been performed upon him. His Lordship succeeded to the honours as third Earl Bathurst, Baron Bathurst of Battlesden, and Baron Apsley, of Apsley, in the county of Sussex, on the demise of his father, in 1794, and married, in 1789, Lady Georgiana Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmon, by whom he had issue, 1st Henny George Lord Apsley (now Earl Bathurst), who has represented Circnester in the House of Commons for several years past. 2d. Hon. William Bathurst, Clerk to the Prity Council. 3d. Colonel Seymour Bathurst, late Treasurer at Malta. 4th Hon. Charles Bathurst, in holy orders, and married to a daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, and two daughters, one of whom is married to the Hon. General Ponsonny. The noble Earl entered into office at an early period, and in 1793 was sworn in a member of the Prity Council; in 1804 he was appointed Master of the Mint, during Mr. Pitt's Administration, and in 1807 President of the Board of Trade; in 1809 his Lordship was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held only a short time. During the Liverpool Administration his he held only a short time. During the Liverpool Administration his Lordship discharged the duties of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department for a period of nearly 16 years. In 1828 he was appointed President of the Council, which high office he retained till appointed President of the Council, which high office he retained till the resignation of the Wellington Administration in 1830, since which time he has taken no very prominent part in public affairs. His Lordship was a Knight of the Garter, a Teller in the Court of the Exchequer, and a joint Clerk of the Crown, one of the Elder Brethren of the Triuity House, a member of the Antiquarian Society, Doctor of Civil Law, &c. His Lordship is sucreeded in his title and family estates by his eldest son, Viscount Arsley, by which a vacancy occurs in the representation of Cirencester.—We believe we may safely say, that no man of his Lordship's high station, having held as he did various important offices, ever quitted this world more generally and more justly esteemed.

The Hanoverian Gazette gives the following extract of a letter from Libenstein of the 17th July :-

The Hanoverian Gazette gives the following extract of a letter from Libenstein of the 17th July:—

"The naxiety for the arrival of the Queen of England was very great. At last on Sunday, the 13th, positive news came that her Majeray would arrive that evening at seven o'clock.

"On the frontiers, at Salzungen, her Majeray was received by the Magistrates under a fine triumphal arch, and expected by numbers of persons who had followed our Court in carriages and on horseback. About seven o'clock a bustle among the people who crowded the avenue announced her Majeray's arrival. First rode the peasantry in their holding clothes, alter them the citizens of Salzungen with flags and music, then a conch and four with some English Gentlemen, and the conch and six in which was the Queen with the young Duchess. The Queen almost precipitated herself out of the carriage to throw herself, batted in tears, into the arms of her mother, who long held her embraced. Both of them had at that moment certainly forzotten all that surrounded them. Notan eye remained dry " " The Queen remained some minutes alone with her mother, and then stepped into the balcony, where she was welcomed with the most joyons acclamations, and saluted the Duke and Duchess of Camandae across the street, who had waited for her arrival in the same house in which we were, in order not to interrupt the first moments of the meeting of her Majeray with her mother. The Duke and Duchess now went over, and remained with the Queen. The Duckes and Duchess now went over, and remained with the Queen the creating. The Duchess, her Majeray's in the rimpatience to see her daughter brought her down stairs, and she easted herself on a bench under the gateway till the curriage drove up."

In a nass submitted to a Suecial Jury at the Sheriff's Office on

In a one; submitted to a Special Jury at the Sheriff's Office, on Thursday, connected with the mischief to be done to private property by the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, Mr.

by the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, Mr. C. Shitti, surveyor, gave the following evidence:—

"Mr. C. Shitti, surveyor, considered the railway would be a most grievous injury to the estate. There was a regular entire embankment through the estate for the purposes of the railway, some part of which will be railed about thirty-six feet and some part eighten feet from the land. The embankment of the railway would be a frightful deforming to the estate. Buildings are now being erected down the road, and in a few years would be a desirable place on which to build villas. The estate is well timbered and amply supplied with good water. He considered 1251, an acre for the land required a very moderate price, or 1875). The estate would be deteriorated to the unount of 38101, and, adding to that the injury done to the two houses, his opinion was that Mr. Buertr was entitled to 61501.

The spoliation and mischief occasioned by these new-fangled

The spoliation and mischief occasioned by these new-fangled experiments are dreadful to contemplate. In the neighbourhood of experiments are dreadful to contemplate. In the neighbourhood of Birmingham or Munchester, it matters comparatively little what disfigurements are exhibited; but in the vicinity of the metropolis, in populous districts, and in a vale of villas and gurdens, it is abomi-nable that these gigantic vinducts are to intersect the favourite gardens and grounds of their owners, and intercept the views, and the air, and the light, which the inhabitants have been for years en-joying, and upon the faith of possessing which, they have expended their property and established themselves in their houses.

Lord BROUGHAM has appointed his Secretary, Mr. LE MARCHANT, Clerk of the Crown, that office being vacant by the death of Earl

It is said the Duke of Nonrolk is to have the vacant blue riband. Whether this be true or not, we cannot say. Lord Lansnowne seems a fit man, or, fitter than all, Lord MELBOURNE. First come, first served-the Premier of course comes first.

There have been most violent storms all over the country, and in There have been most violent storins an over the cooling, and in London on Thursday there was a darkness about mid-day which we are told was quite awful. It was extremely partial.

Lord RANELAGH, who died under the double operation of amputa-tion and extraction, of a wound in a duel and a fall from his horse, was, we are positively informed, in perfect health a fortnight since.

The friends of Freedom and Thomas SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq., dined together at the White Conduit House, on Thursday, to celebrate that gentleman's return. Mr. Wilkes, the ultra-Saint, in the Chair. Mr. Duncombe admitted that he had his faults, but that it Chair. Mr. Dunconse admitted that he had his faults, but that it was time he should mend. The Hon. Geuleman did not, however, say, that he would. Mr. Wilkes apologized for drinking the King's health, which, he said, he gave, not because he was the King, but because he liked him, and thought him a good sort of King. Mr. Duncombe and Mr. O'Connell denounced the Church and the House of Lords; and, after a variety of toasts, of the usual character upon such occasions, the party separated quietly.

In consequence of the lamented death of Lord BATHURST, the

Thimble-rig men are going to try the garter trick.

Last Monday, being Election Monday at Eton, there was an unusually brilliant assemblage of rank, fashion, and beauty in the school-

His Majesty, who takes the same paternal interest in Eton atters for which George the Third was arkable, was punc tual in his attendance, and was received with loud plaudits, which were, if possible, increased by the announcement of his Majesty's that the boys might have an extra week's holidays.

he King went in state, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, Prince George, and Lady Clinton in the first carriage, and followed by three other carriages, in which were Lord and Lady Frederick Fitzclarence, Miss Wilson, Miss Hope JOHNSTONE, SIR PHILIP and Lady SYDNEY, SIR ANDREW BARNARD SIR CHARLES THORNTON, and others of the suite.

SIR CHARLES THORNTON, and others of the suite.

The Royal party were received by the Rev. the Provost and Fellows,
Rev. Dr. Keate, and the Assistant Masters, by whom they were
ushered into the schoolroom, when the speeches immediately commenced. The Address was spoken by Mr. Courtnors with peculiar
grace and elegance, in the course of which some clever allusions
were made to the once-contemplated destruction of "Eton's fair
fields" by the railroad. The speeches were delivered throughout
with admirable feeling and effect, and the conclusion was marked by
a testimonate of feeling which Dr. Kears can user forget (O. b.) a testimonial of feeling which Dr. Keate can never forget. On his leaving the school the whole body rose and gave him a thundering cheer, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs; in short a more gratifying conclusion to his long and proud career cannot be imagined. The speeches were as follow:—

1.	Courthope	Address.	
2.	Walter)	Legat. Darii	0 0
3.	Coote	Alexander	Q. Curtius.
	Money KS	Sorvina Tullina	Livina
5.	Mills	Moloch	36774
6.	Ryle, ma	Belial	Million.
7.	Charlton	Marcellus	Livius.
8.	Holbech, ma	Camillus	Livius.
9.	Young, K.S	In Cantilin. III	Cicero.
10.	Bayley	Antony	Shakspeare.
11.	Ady	Micipsa	Sallustius.
12.	Durnford, K.S	Againemnon	Homerus.
13.	Goldney, K.S C	Achilles	Homerus.
14.	Rawnsley	Lentulus	Livius.
15.	Drake	Legat. C. Manlii	Sallustius.
16.	Phinn, K.S	Satan	Milton.
17.	Walker, K.S	Pro Marcello	Cicero.
18.	Thring. ma	Cassius	Ch.l.
		Brutus	Shakspeare.

WINDSOR .- It has caused much amusement here in observing the gullibility of many of the London papers, which have for several days past been humbugged by some designing knave into a report e" full and particular account" of the dreadful military flog-at Windsor. We have alse laughed at the speeches emanating gings at Windsor. from the meetings held in London in consequence thereof. Thes sympathising friends will now see how much they have been noodled from the following particulars of the transaction:—Two privates, whilst on duty at Frogmore, were accused of robbing the orchards of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta; the men were consequently tried by a Court Martial for the offence. One was convicted on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to seven days' confinement, and the other was discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to convict him. We are induced to notice this transaction from the universal respect in which the Commanding Officer, Sir W. Gomm, is held here, and also of the uniformly gentlemanly bearing of the officers of this fine regiment.

Sir Frederick Mulcaster was presented to the King, at a Levet on Wednesday week, on his appointment to the office of Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE has been restored to his rank in the Portuguese service. The recent conviction of General Bacon, on the charges preferred by Marshal Saldanha, led to the revocation of the order which deprived Sir Joun of his post.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The following notices have be enordered to be

of the order which deprived Sit John of his post.

St. James's Park.—The following notices have be enordered to be put up by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests previous to their Majeries occupying the New Palace:—

"It is ordered:—That the gatekeepers are to appear at their respective gates in their liveries. That no hackney coach, hackney chairol, or hired cabriolet be allowed, under any pretence whatever, to pass through either St. James's or Hyde Park except through the Birdeage-walk. That no return post-borses be allowed, under any pretence whatever, to pass through the parks, and that the permission for the hackney chaises conveying measurings to pass through St. James's Park shall me extend to any such other hired carriages as before mentioned. That the gates of St. James's Park, with the exception of those communicating with the Birdeage-walk, be kept half-closed, and that no carriages or horses beforing to such persons who have not permission be allowed to pass through such gates. That no carriages but those occupied by the members of the Royal family or by the Grand Palconer be permitted to drive in the Kino's ride in Hyde Park.—I hat the gates of the Birdeage-walk half-closed, and the night during the sittings of Parliament. That no stage coach, omnibuses, carts, waggons, drays, trucks, wheelbarrows, or persons carrying burdens, be allowed to pass through any of the gates of either of the parks, and that the keepers and sentinels have orders accordingly a Barks, and that the keepers and sentinels have orders accordingly.

N.B. The gates close at nine in winter, and ten in summer (during the Parliamentary vacation), but the gate communicating from St. James's Palace to Buckingham-gate is upen all night throughout the year for the convenience of persons residing at Pinlico and Chelsea.

Sir Robert Perl has left town for his seat at Drayton, and will sir Robert Perl has left town for his seat at Drayton, and will sea the desired when the search the search of the parks.

Sir Robert Peer has left town for his seat at Drayton, and will not return during the Session, which, according to the present arrangements, will close about the 18th or 20th of the present month.

Manure.—The Stamford paper says that between two and three hundred tons of the bones of the horses and men which were lost in Nafolson's retreat from Moscow, have arrived and are arriving at

The direct taxes of France, in 1833, amounted to 211,847,373fr. 3c. the Department of the Seine, which pays the most, is stated at 9,384,371fr. 25c.; that of the Seine Inferieure, the next, at 6,415,193fr. 51c.; and lastly, the average for each Department is 2,463,341fr. 54c

The income of the Society of the Inner Temple is stated to be nearly 20,0001. a year, and that of the Middle Temple 4,0001. a year, with upwards of 40,0001. in the funds.

It is said (as folks say when they mean to say it is true) that the It is said (as folks any when they mean to say it is true) that the Lord Chanczlon has been "sent to Coventry" by the House of Lords, and that he will be answered no more, beyond what official or public necessity may require. This (which we learn from pretty good authority) may account for what otherwise appeared rather unaccountable, that the Noble and Learned Lord, of late, has been suffered to go on in his peculiar style of elegant and gentlemanly without rebanks or indignation. What an envisible oratory, without rebake or indignation. privilege!—Kentish Observer. What an enviable

A correspondent of the Globe says that arrangements have b made for the sale of a considerable portion of the estates of the Marquess of Anglesey, the produce of which is to be devoted to the payment of an accumulation of debts amounting to about 600,000l. The writer states that his Lordship will be left in the enjoyment of a rental of 40,000l. a year after all incumbrances shall be cleared off.

LORD ALTHORP'S BUDGET .- We find the following letter in the Morning Post:-

from a horse tax, in common with Clergymen of the Establishment and Roman Catholic Clergymen. By a reference to their respective ordinances I can readily ascertain who and what the two latter classes are, but I shall feel obliged to you if you will furnish me with some standard or mark for distinguishing the former. E. g., I know a man, a pastrycook in a town in Berkshire, who on a Sunday, and occasionally on otherdays, armed with a Sessions' license, astomate a congregation of persons at a village at some little distance from home. For this assiciative he benefits in income nearly 701. Is he a Clergyman ?—Your humble servant. "TAXGATHEREIL." P.S. Facts of this surt must be known to half the persons whomay read this, and this last insult seems to me to be the most gratuitous that has yet been offered to the Church."

Twenty-five parts of the evidence adduced before the House of Lords respecting the borough of Warwick, are now printed, occupying nearly one thousand folio pages, and there are many more to

one: Several cases of cholera have occurred in Boston, two or three of which have proved fatal.

Miss Eccles, a young lady, said to be heiress to a large fortune, took the veil at the conent of Mount Carmel, near Darlington, a

few days ago.

A special meeting of the Royal Society of Musicians was held on Saturday, Mr. Dance is the Chair, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Directors of the Royal Musical Festival. Mr. Parry stated that athough the accounts of the festival had not been finally made up, the Directors, being very desirous that the societies for whose benefit it took place should reap every advantage from it which it was in their power to afford, had, with the approval from it which it was in their power to afford, had, with the approval of his Majesty, divided the sum of seven thousand six hundred pounds among the Royal Society of Musicians, the New Musical and Choral Funds, and the Loyal Academy of Music, being nineteen hundred pounds to each. It was proposed and carried with acclamations, that Sir A. Barnard be requested to present the sincere thanks of the society to their Majesty for their patronage of the festival, and to his Najesty for his donation of five hundred guineas towards the festival fund. Thanks were also voted to the Committee of Directors, o Sir G. Smart, and to Mr. Parry. A suggestion was thrown oit, and favourably received, that ten or a dozen neat cottages should be erected with the sum received, for the dozen neat cottages should be erected with the sum received, for the accomodation of as many claimants on the funds of the institution which would not only afford a comfortable asylum to the occupants but remain for ages a memento of the Royal Musical Festival held in Westminster Abbey, 1834 under the special paironage and in the presence of their most Excellent Majesties King WILLIAM the Fourth and Queen ADELAIDE.

Mr. Jeremie, the Promreur and Advocate-General of Mauri-tius, as also Mr. Reddie, Judge of the Tribunal of First Instance in the same island, have both been recalled. The want of tact (says the Globe) displayed by the former in bringing charges against the Supreme Council, which he has not been able to sustain, and prosecutions for high treason against parties who after a long imprisonment have been acquitted, have to doubt led to these removals.

Mr. JEREMIE, it will be 'ecollected, was recalled from St. Lucie

by Sir George Murray, for attempting there the same system of meddling and quackery, which he has since been enabled, under the by Signature of Murray, for attempting there the same system of meddling and quackery, which he has since been enabled, under the auspices of Messirs. Stephen and Buxton, to pursue with such frightful facility in Mauritus. Not long after his first appointment to the Attorney-Generalship of the latter island, he was sent home by the Governor at the eanest solicitation of the inhabitants; but was again let loose upon then through the intrigues of those persons who monopolise places, posions, and privileges in the Colony—n monopoly which they seems think can only be preserved to them, by their representing the natives as rebels and traitors. Upon his second mission he was invested with a power superior to that of the Governor, who was not allowed to retain the authority of dismissing, or even suspending, this minion of mischief; and he availed himself of his power to the uttermet. Judges, officers of police, public servants of every description—if not favourable to his views—were removed, that his own creatures might be appointed in their place. Mr. Jenemis then proceeded to order the arrest of seven individuals, of the highest respectability and consequence, as the inglenders in a treasonable plot; and at length, after having kept them in prison for right months, exposed, night and day, to all sorts of persecution and annoyance,—he was graciously pleased to bring them to trial. The proceedings lasted twenty days; three hundred witnesses were brought against them; and he public treasury was dragged into an expense of 10,000. The combision of all this appears to have been, that several of the witnesse were committed for perjury; that Mr. Jenems himself was repraced by the Court for endeavouring to influence the evidence; that all the prisoners were declared "not an order for his immediate real.

By accounts from Madres of the 11th of April, we learn that

By accounts from Madres of the 11th of April, we learn that the Governor-General, who, as already announced, quitted that Presidency for Bangalore on the 20th of February in excellent health, had been seriously indisposed at that station in the early part of March. His Lordship's complaint was a determination of blood to the head, for which he had siffered a severe depletion. He had proceded for the Neilgherries on the 15th of March, where the whole of his staff was to be on the 31st. Should the climate agree with his Lordship it was expected that he would remain some time there. Lordship it was expected that he would remain some time there. He was much better on the 1st of April, the date of the latest account received from him. The operations against the Rajah of Coons are detailed in the papers brought by this conveyance. The force under Colonel Lindsany was approaching Makera, the capital of the Coong territory.

At the Queen's County Assizes, Mr. Justice Johnson complained of the looseness with which the new Grand Jury Act was drawn up, and asked Mr. Lalon, M.P., who was present in the House of Comnons during the discussion, his opinion of the intention of the Legislature. Mr. Lalon excited a good deal of laughter by declaring that "the piebald appearance of the Bill correctly expressed the state of the House when it was carried. Every party, from the highest Conservative to the most notorious Radical, exerted their ingenuity Conservative to their own purpose; and produced something that could satisfy no party—and would puzzle any lawyer."

There is some prospect that the congregation of Original Burghers in Kilmarnock may return to their connection with the Established Church. Deputations from the different Sessions have already met, and further n easures are in contemplation in furtherance of the re-

The Roman Catholics have purchased six acres of land between Hastings and St. Leonard's, close to the sea, and are, it is said, going to expend 30,000l. in building a college, chapel, &c. Some of the works are already commenced.

It appears by the accounts from Jamaica that his Majesty's ship Theref had brought advices of the seizure of 35,000 dollars belonging to the merchants of Kingston, which had been shipped from Gunyaquil to Panama on board an American vessel, under pretext of the Commander having infringed some law of Colombia. Representations had been made to the British Naval Commander on the Jamaica station upon the subject.

The Governor-General of Ceylon (Sir Robert Houron) succeeds "SIR-Lord Authors proposes that Dissenting Clergymen, receiving certain incomes from their congregation, shall be exempt to the Baronetcy of Wilmot, of Ormaston, by the demise of his father,

Sir R. WILMOT, at Malvern, on the 23d ult. The late Baronetha left two daughters, married to the present Earl of Kenman a Lieutenant-General Sir R. Church.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Coleridge, on Priday st, at Highgate. He was 62 years old.—Brighton Guzette.

last, at Highgate. He was uz years our—preguen tazette.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Monday, EMILY PHIPPS, a married woman, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for fraudulently contracting debts. The Commissioners decided were a married woman might be punished for fraudulently contract. ing debts.

Lying and chicanery appear as mutually characteristic of Whiggery, as honour and integrity are of Toryism. We believe that it is the present impression of all Protestants, that the Kevin-street College's Warns state appears soft impression of an information, the translation of the case, we can state upon good authority that it is not. No Bill will be introduced into Purliament the Session, authorising the allocation of any portion of the See lands to Session, authorising the allocation of any portion of the See lands to its support; but the King's letter of incorporation has been actually forwarded for his Majesty's signature.—The Archbishop is indeficitable. A former letter was drawn out, but Dr. ELRINGTON's many was inserted, and his resignation of the post assigned him rendered necessary the preparation of a new one. Now, all this his Grace is keeping a secret; but it is known to the Protestant party. We deeping a secret; but it is known to the Protestant party. keeping a secret; but it is known to the Frotestant party. We do not envy his Grace the position he holds in the eyes of all parties who value openness of conduct and integrity of principle.—Dub. Warder.

At Lochwood, in this county, part of the estate of Annandala, At Lochwood, in this country, part of the estate of Annandala, within one mile of the public road, and six of the delightful village of Moffat, the curious traveller is struck with astonishment on behold a plantation or forest covering more than ten acres, and graced with trees which indicate by their size general appearance, as well as the traditions that exist respecting them, that they were planted not less than a thousand years ago!—Dumfries Courier.

The mummeries of the Glorieuses Journées, according to the Paris ournals, have passed off quietly, and, notwithstanding the predile-Journals, nave pusses on query, many average and precise tions of Frenchmen for fetes, most frigidly. At the review of the National Guards and the troops of the line, drawn up between the Barriere de l'Etoile and Bastille, the Moniteur affirms that his MADENT was received with unanimous cries of "Vive le Roi!" The value of the vivats of the population of the capital is certainly not much when it has cheered with equal enthusiasm Robestierre, Naroleon, the two Bourbon Kines, the Cossacks, and Louis Philippe; but one correspondent assures us that few cried "God bless him." as the Citizen-Kine returned along the Boulevards. It is well known that it is a standing order of the French army to roar out "I'we le Rait" when Louis Philippe is present, which will account for the innocent delusion of the official Journal .- Post.

THE Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities has passed the House of Commons. The following observations, which we find in our excellent contemporary the Cambridge Chronicle, are quite worthy attention:—

"The Bill for the admission of Dissenters to graduate in the Universities was read a third time in the House of Commons on Monday night.

Monday night.

"If ever there was a question which required solemn and grave deliberation, this is one. Should the legislature decide that keepeforth the Christian relizion shall form no necessary part of the education of our lawyers, physicians, statesmen, and country geatlement the utmost that can be said is, that the change will be heueficial no one will deny that the change is one of the most serious nature. Should the legislature determine to over-rule the opinima of these who are best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, to eithe unminimous voice of one t inversity, and that of an immense majority of the other, no one can doubt its power; but all men, even of ordering the control of the country pradence, would phuse before they agreed to put it forth. The would remember that even prejudices—it they be prejudices—desert be her spected, when they are grounded upon conscientions on the control of the manner in which a reformed. Here we received the account of the manner in which a reformed.

emied up, within the walls of our Universities, a spirit of make resistance to despotic power, which might make the most reakes tyrants tremble.

"With what feelings then will the country have received the account of the manner in which a reformed House of Commonstraid to the reformed House of Commonstraid to the country have received the account of the manner in which a reformed House of Commonstraid to the country have received the account of the manner in the land of the decide upon a question of such importance,—closed their proceedings upon this question.

"Mr. Gladston was heard, with some patience, against the Bill and Mr. V. Seitth and Mr. Baines in support of it; but when Mr. Gould was began to argue the question, he was interrupted by some of those noises which have been recently imported into the louse of Commons, by "uproor and tood laughter, mu his wise was completely drowned in the moise and confusion which have the reasonable of the moise and confusion with the confusion with the completely drowned most discoordant sounds coughtie, dividence of the confusion with the confusion of the confusion with the confusion with cries of 'softer' beautiful confusion with most indignation in his tone and manner interposed to maintain order, but long in vain."

"And this is the manner in which the closing debate upon question of immense importance is carried on

to maintain order, but long in vain.

"And this is the munner in which the closing debate upon a question of immense importence is carried on in a British House of Commons. We say nothing further, now, upon the question itself. But the time has been, when the decisions of the legislature were strengthened by feelings of respect. We dare not say what feelings must be excited by such proceedings as these."

We gladly borrow articles like these from the powerfully-written journals of the Universities, the provincial and manufacturing towns, and the cities, which have equal claims upon our attention and respect, in order to shew the generality of the feeling by which the well-disposed and well-regulated portion of the community is actuated. It is quite clear that the first act of the English revolution has been performed a few short months, and we shall come to the catastrophe. a few short months, and we shall come to the catastrophe

THE following Police report will be found amusing:

THE following Police report will be found amusing:

INFORMATIONS BY A NOBLEMAN AGAINST DEALERS IN, AND FOSSESSORS OF, GAME.

On Friday a man of the name of Fisher, a licensed retailer of game in Duke-street, St. James's, appeared upon a summons at Bowstreet, issued by Sir F. Roc, upon the information of the most politic hards of the provision of the prostropic formation of the most politic scaled "red game," between the 19th of March and the 1st of August, contrary to the provisions of the game laws. The Noble Marquess, Sir Roger Gresley, and other extensive owners of property in the northern counties, were present as the supporters of this and another information; and the novelty of the proceeding attracted a great number of persons to the office.

Mr. John Lockyor Fassmore, of No. 3, St. Jemes's-place, was called as a witness to prove the purchase of the game, and the case called as a witness to prove the purchase of the game, and the case called as a witness to prove the purchase of the game, and the case having been substantinted, the defendant was fined 40s, and septimized the paid immediately, observing, however, that things septimized.

eme to a fine pass, when noblemen laid informations against the purewors of luxuries, of which they were all so foud occasionally. The next case was that of M. Enstanche Ude, the justly celebrated The next case was that of M. Enstanche Ude, the justly celebrated french cook, and author of a thick volume upon the art of cookery, to appeared on a summons issued at the suit of the same Noble Marquiess. This case excited great laughter.

Sir Roger Gresley deposed, that he was a member of Crockford's clob-house, and one of the munaging committee of that establishment. The defendant was cook there, and on the 19th of June miness dined at the club-house, and saw grouse served in the room, and did not partake it.

Jude (with the genuine French shrug.)—Vell, my dear Sare Rojer, wat is all dis to me? Certainment you must know dat I don't Royer, was all dis to me? Certainment you must know dat I don't Royer was de devil goes up into de dining-room. How de devil can I all weler black game, or vite game, or red game go up de dining-room? dere is plenty of game always go on in de house, but dat is noing to me; my only business is to cook for de palates of does who goes and caseler. I really don't know what is common interest.

"dere is plenty of game always go on m de house, but dat is soing to me; my only business is to cook for de palates of does who lies game.

Sir Roger Gresley.—I really don't know what in common justice M; Roger Gresley.—I really don't know what in common justice M; Roger Gresley.—I really don't know what in common justice Miller and the cook of the establishment certainly, but he only prepares what is ordered. The committee order the things, and he provides according to those orders. M, Ude and the control of the committee order the things, and he provides according to those orders. M, Ude and of de scrape vot de Noble Marquise has got me into disting. (Great land ther?) Charles Marquess of Queensberry, sworn.—I was a member of the Committee at Crockford's, but am not now. I was at Crockford's on the 19th, and dined, and grouse were served at the table.

M. Ude and dined, and grouse were served at the table.

M. Ude.—I shat my noble friend (great langhter), as I said to my friend Sare Rojer. I know noting at all about vot vent into de room. Insert sawed it at all. Do orders are given to me. I send my people do butcher, and to de poulterer, and to de fishmonger, and de tings are brought, and I command dem to be cooked, and dey are cooked, and dat is all know about it.

Sir F. Roe.—Whether you know it or not, the Act of Parliament makes you liable.

M. Ude.—I pour hy honour dat is very hard. Ven I got de summons i remonstrated vid my Lord Alvanley, and he say, "Oh, never mind, Ude, say devyere pigeons instead of grouse." "Ah, my Lord," so common in dis house." (Loud laughter.)

Sir F. Roe, who appeared greatly to enjoy the scene, said he must, upon the ouths of the Noble Marquis and Sir Roger Gresley, convict the defendant; but he should certainly put the lowest penalty—namely, 5s.

M. Ude.—Vell, I shall pay de money, but it is dam hard. (Laugh—

the defendant; but he should certain, put the the manely, 5s.

M. (Ide.—Vell, I shall pay de money, but it is dam hard. (Laugher.) Ve have always game in our house, and de poor devil of a cock have to pay de penalty for it. (Great laughter.)

The defendant paid the 5s. and costs, and the Marquess of Queens-berry said the only object in laying the information was to protect himself and other large proprietors of game lands in the north, from he spoliation which was carried on to a great extent by poachers.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed the Rev. VANE RESELL, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the most of the Rev. Thomas Barne, decensed.

The Rev. W. B. STAVELEY, B.A., late curate of Christ Church, Macclesfield, has been appointed by the Rev. J. W. Whittaker, D.D., Vizarof Blackburn, to the perpetual Curacy of Over Darwen, void by fise removal of the Rev. G. Park, to Hawkeshead.

The Worshipial Charles Taylor, D.D., has appointed the Rev. J. A. Strwart, A. B., Curate of Ross, a Surrogate for granting Marriage Lizences, &c., within the Diocese of Hereford.

The Rev. W. G. Moose, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Spaiding, has been chosen to the living of Whaplode Drove, in the mean of the late Mr. Blundel, of Crowland.

The Rev. R. O'CALLAGHAN, Curate of the parish of St. Nicholas, Ork, has been presented by Lord Lismore, to the living of Clogheen, ownty Tipperary, vacant by the death of Doctor Tuckey.

Out the 24th alt., of cholera, the Rev. Thomas Smith, formerly Master of Gress House Academy, Kentish Town, aged 58.

Billing College, Oxford; the Lord Bishop of Worcester, inhecathedral, on Friday, the following gentlemen were ordained:—Theat: The Rev. W. J. Hentle, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Cotherine Hall, Cumbridge; the Rev. E. Turner, B.A., of Endury, Chapter, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T. Jones, B.A., of Waltham College, Oxford; the Rev. T.

PRIOR COMB.

Aug. 3. Mr. Dade, Cai.	Oct. 19. Mr. Bagshawe, Mag.
	26. Mr. J. Wilson, Cath.
17. Coll. Trin.	Nov. 2. Commem. Benefact.
24. Coll. Joh	9. Mr. Cooper, Clar.
31. Mr. Colls, Chr.	16. Mr. Hurst, Cai.
Sep. 7. Mr. Gilderdale, Cath.	23. Coll. Regall.
	30. Coll. Trin.
	Dec. 7. Coll. Joh.
28. Coll. Regal.	14. Mr. Smith, Chr.
	21. Mr. Wright, Cath.
12. Coll. Joh.	28. Mr. North, Clar.
	COMB.
""6. 3. Mr. Barry Trin	Oct. 28. Fest. SS. Sim. et Jud. Mr.
	Isaacson, Joh.
	Nov. 1. Fest. Om. Sanct. Mr. E. Wil-
2. Fest. S. Bart. Mr. A. Hanbury,	son, Joh.
Trin,	2. Mr. Ousby, Joh.
	9. Mr. Donne, Joh.
	16. Mr. Neville, Joh.
14. Mr. Cookson, Trin.	23. Mr. Turner, Joh.
21. Fest, S Matt. Ma T. E. H.	30, Fest. S. And. Mr. Falcon, Joh.
21. Fest. S. Matt. Mr. T. F. Hall,	
28, Mr. Port. Tuin	Dec. 7. Mr. Dunn, Joh.
29. Fest S. Mint. Mr. 73	14. Mr. Hopper, Joh.
29. Fest. S. Mich. Mr. Pearce and Oct. 5. Mr. Gwynne, Trin.	21. Fest. S. Thom. Mr. W. Wil-
oct. 5. Me ur ti me, irin.	son, Joh.
12. Mr. Naylor, Joh. 18. Feet 9 June	25. Fest. Nativ. Mr. Bond, Joh.
18. Foot Q I	26. Fest. S. Steph. Mr. Lane, Joh.
19. Mr. Claude. Mr. Pooley, Joh.	 Fest. S. Joh. Mr. Adnutt, Emm. Fest. Innoc. Mr. G. A. Burnaby,
26. Mr. Hartland, Joh.	28. Fest. Innoc. Mr. G. A. Burnaby,
Tartshorne, Joh.	Emman.
Resp. in Theolog.	Oppon.
Mr. C. A. n.	Mr. Norman, Cath.
Mr. G. A. Browne, Trin	⊰ Mr. Daniel, Clar.
Mr. Marine	Coll. Regal.
Mr. Williams, Clar	·····
	Coll. Joh.
Markey .	Mr. Heigham, Chr.
Malcolin, Trin	Mr. Heigham, Chr. Mr. T. Wilson, Cath.
	Mr. Whiter, Clar.
Mr. Reynolds, Trin	Mr. Foley, Émm.
Trin	Coll. Regal.
	Coll. Trin.
Resp. in Jur. Civ.	Oupon '
Mr. Kinderley, Trin	Mr. Crackanthorpe, Joh.
Trin	Mr. Hollingshead, Joh.
Resp. in Medic	Onnon.
Mr. Evans Cal	(Mr. Whitworth lee
Charles Wilord intelligence, less	week we omitted the names of
Who william Burrett B A	nd the Doy Tohn Wilson M A
who were elected Fellows of Magd	t week, we omitted the names of nd the Rev. John Wilson, M.A., alen College.
A VOLUMB OF IVIAGO	sien Conege.
MISCELL.	ANEOUS.

A meeting of the General Committee of the National Society took were present, the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Cambridge, Col. A. Hammond, Esq., and J. Trimmer, Esq., Rev. Dr. Walmsley, The remains of the much respected Bir John Films were considered, W. Davis, Esq., J. Trimmer, Esq., Rev. Dr. Walmsley, The remains of the much respected Bir John Films were considered, and the state of the much respected Bir John Films were considered, and the state of the much respected Bir John Films were considered, and the state of the much respected Bir John Films were considered, and the state of the much respected Bir John Films were considered by the state of the much respected Bir John Films were considered by the state of the second by the state of the personal friends, of the state of the personal friends, of the state of the state

of the tenantry, whose deportment marked in an especial manner the grateful and affectionate regard which they had ever borne to a most kind and benevolent landlord.

An excellent and impressive sermon was lately preached at New Rommey, by the Venerable, the Archdencon of Cantennuav, in aid of the funds of the Hythe, Fokkestone, Sandgate, and Romney Marsh District Committee of the Society for the Profugation of the Gospel, in Foreign Parts. The clear explanation given by the Venerable Archdencon of the important objects and operations of the Society, excited a warm feeling in behalf of the Propagation of the Society, excited a warm feeling in behalf of the Propagation of the Gospel, and induced many individuals to add their names to the already very considerable and encouraging list of annual subscribers.

The Lord Bishop of Goverseria is about to commence a series of confirmations at Gloucester, Cheltenham, the Forest of Dean, and the manufacturing district of the county.

The Cardinal Deacon Axyonio Fiosixi died at Rome on the 8th. He was born at Modena in 1730, and in his youth was Minister for the last Prince of the House of Expe, in Vienna. After the election of Prus VII. by the Conclave at Venice he was chosen by him for a Preliate, and in Murch, 1823, received the purple.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thorn-held a Visitation, on Thursday the 24th ult. in the parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham. The attendance of the Clergy was very numerous; and an admirable sermon was preached on the occasion by the Reck deacon under the Clergy at this eventual period, when attempts are being made to overturn the established religion of the country; and exhorted then to a steady perseverance in well-doing. Upwards of sixty of the Clergy afterwards dined with the Archdeacon in the Common Hall of the Chergy afterwards dined with the Archdeacon in the Common Hall of the Chergy afterwards dined with the Archdeacon in the Common Hall of the Chergy afterwards dined with the Archdeacon in the Common Hall of the Chergy afterwa

The following presented Addresses and Petitions to the King, at the Lovee on Wednesday:—
The Bishop of Loxnon-From the inhabitants of Norwich, in Cheshire, thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to the Bishom.

the Lovee on Wednesday:—

The Bishop of Loxnox—From the inhabitants of Norwich, in Cheshire, thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to the Bishops.

The Duke of Rutland—From the inhabitants of Derby and its neighbourhood, signed by 922 persons; the inhabitants of Market Harborough and its neighbourhood, in the county of Leicester, signed by 922 persons; the inhabitants of the parish of York, signed by 159 persons; the inhabitants of the parish of Ockbrook, in the county of Derby, signed by 169 persons; the inhabitants of the parish of Ockbrook, in the county of Derby, signed by 169 persons, tendering humble thanks to his Majesty for his late gracious Declaration to the Archbishops and Bishops of his determination to maintain inviolate the Protestant Church as by law established.

General Viscount Berssronn—From the parishes of Clonkeen, Descrityn, Monymore and vicinity, Kilsaran and Gernonstown, Devanr, Moy, Clonoe, Dioneskin (county of Louth), Donoughmore, Donagheudry, Ballyclog, Arboe, Foughart, Kilderss, Camlough, Ballinderry, Kilciurry, Derrygortery, and Ballymachagh (county of Cavan), in the diocese of Armagh; the perpetual cure of Arva, county of Cavan; parish of Kildee, county Longford, diocese of Armagh; parish of Cloumore, diocese of Armagh; the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the diocese of Armagh; the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the diocese of Clopper, in visitation assembled, July 10, 1834; Protestant inhabitants of the town of Longford and its vicinity; the Rev. M. Beresford, Vicas-General of the diocese of Kilmore; the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese of Clyne, the parishes of Kilmore (county Armagh), and the diocese of Clyne, the parishes of Kilmore (county Armagh), perpetual curacy of Nortadovan (county Armagh), Ardee, Derrynoors, Fork Hill, Drumone, Clorkon, Mullabrach, union of Charlestown, Creggan; the Protestant inhabitants of Charlemont and its vicinity; Carlingford, Killylea, Ballymakurry, and Paulton, county Sonerset; and the Protestant inhabitants of the town of Ballydole, parish of S

Ondle, thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to the Hishops.

Lord Oxmantown—From certain members of the Established Church residing at Parsonstown, King's county, and its vicinity, praying his Majesty to withhold his assent from any measure calculated to affect the integrity of the Established Church.

Earl of Romeny—From the inhabitants of Maidstone and its vicinity, expressing gratitude for his Majesty's recent Declaration to the Prelates.

Lord Prundes—From the inhabitants of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and its vicinity, thanking his Majesty for his solemn, gracious, and affectionate Declaration to maintain inviolate the United Church of England and Ireland.

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STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

STCCK EXCHANGE.—Saturday Evening.

During the week the Consol Market has been very flat, and the price for the Account has been as low as 90%, and at the close this afternoon it was 90 % 91. Long Annuities are 17 5-16 %. Bank Stock has advanced, in consequence of the result of the Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, and 220 to 221 is the price.

The settlement of the Foreign Account took place on the 31st ult, and passed over without defalcation. The advance in Spanish Bonds since the previous settlement, was 5 per cent. After the closing of the Account there was a great deal of speculation in Spanish Bonds, and the price was as high as 49. Some reaction has since taken place, and the quotation closed this afternoon the 48% ½. The Republican Bonds of South America are rather advancing. Columbian Bonds are 31½ 32½, Chilian 32 33. Mexican Stock is heavy, and closed at 42 43. In the Northern Bonds there is nothing whatever to notice.

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See 1 Reduced, 1984 See 1 Reduced Regent of Spain opened the Cortes in person on the 24th of July. A long speech was delivered on the occasion, and the Ministerial papers say that her Majesty went through all the ceremonies with dignified composure—A conspiracy had been discovered the night before for proclaiming the constitution of 1812; but the plot was defeated and the chief conspirators arrested.

House or Commons, Sarurany.—The Speaker took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock. The report on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill was brought up and received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday.—The House went into Committee on the Australian Colonization Bill. Mr. Towers moved an amendment, the effect of which was to prevent emigration of English labourers, and to confine it to Ireland. In the latter country there was an abundance of labourers, but in the former he was of opinion there was no more than could find usefulemployment. After a lew words from Mr. S. Rice, and Mr. Ruthven, the Bill went through committee. Report on Monday.—Adjourned.

The remains of Earl Bathurst were removed on Friday morning, at five o'clock, from his Lordship's residence in Arlington-street, for interment in the family vault, at Cirencester. The remains of his Lordship's son, Colonel Bathurst of the Guards, who died four months ago, and which were interred in the grand cemetery, in the Harrow-road, were also removed in a second hearse for the same destination. The cavalcade was expected to arrive last evening at his Lordship's late residence, near Cirencester, and will lay in state till Tuesday next, when the remains of the father and son will be interred in the family vault.

The Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of an application from the farmers in the vicinity of Windsor, has granted permission to a large portion of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Regiment of Gaards, at presented stationed at Windsor, to assist the

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nington Green.

DIED.
On the 27th bit., in Arlington-street, the Right Hon, Henry Earl.
On the 26th bit., after a few houre 'libros, at his house, Welber Harrison, Esq., aged 35—On the 26th bit., Philadelphia, wife of Ge Pembury, in Keat, Key, and youngest daughter of he late V Walter, Esq., of the same county—On the 27th bit., Maria, wife of Farckenbury, of Shendlely House, in the county of Lincoln—On Klizabeth, wife of Samuel Wimbursh, Ksq., of Finchley, Middleed, Lik, Mary Jane, the wife of Robert William Newman, Esq., of Sin the county of Devon—On the 22td, at Ramsgate, Edward Janels, Armylage, Bart., in the 62d year of her age—On the 27th bit. Armylage, Bart., in the 62d year of her age—On the 27th uir, Catherine Arawill Adaughter of the law Green, on the 23th uir, Catherine Arawill Adaughter of the law Green, on the 23th uir, Catherine Arawill Adaughter of the law Green, on the 23th uir, Catherine Arawill Adaughter of the law Green, on the 23th uir, Catherine Arawill Adaughter of the law Green, on the 23th uir, Catherine Arawill Adaughter of the law Green, on the 23th uir, and Wartep, New York of the Catherine Arawill Adaughter of the law Green, on the 23th uir, and Barty, Elizabeth hume, age the Rev. Francis Herbert Hume, Rector of Carlton and Wartep, New Jon the 23th uir, and Barty, Elizabeth hume, age the Rev. Francis Herbert Hume, Rector of Carlton and Wartep, New Jon the 23th uir, and Barty, Elizabeth uir, Geograe Jones Jones, Herbert Hume, Rector of Scale uir, and Barty Hume, Rector of Wenvoc Cathe, Glamongam—On the 23th uir, Geograe Jones Jones, Marting Command, and the Robert of Wenvoc Cathe, Glamongam—On the 23th uir, Geograe Jones Jones, Marting Green, Jones J

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Part Hunt's London Journal's not always the same in each month, and an irregularity of size, and consequently of price, is thus produced in the monthly sets of the Church's Editor; and, for some months to come, will consist of a Biographic Marshall Church of the Published Church's and diother Bookeelins the back months of April and June, so that no inequality may be found in the First Volune. The Supplement will

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 30th 5my of July 1884; present, the King's Most Excellent Mejesty in Council—His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the I'rivy Seal to the Right Hon. Henry Constantine Earl of Mujarve, the oath of the Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

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Belper, Derbyshire, wheelwright St. Will PTS worth, lines draper—J. ALLSOP, Belper, Derbyshire, wheelwright R.K. KUPTS worth, lines draper—J. ALLSOP, Belper, Derbyshire, wheelwright R.K. KUPTS worth, lines draper—Att. Turner, R.K. KUPTS and May May Arthour-square, Commercial-mod, East, ship-owner. Att. Rains, Lombard-street—W. BAKER, Southampton, linendraper. Att. Turner, Raing-lene, London—W. MILLS, Lavenham, Suffork, inkeeper. Mts. Naylor, Great Newport-street, Long-sere, London; Dowman, Sudbury—S. WARD, Loeds, coach-proprietor. Att. Strangaways and Walker, Barnard's lin, London; Pophinson, Leets—E. ROXMON, GER, Barton-under-Needwood, Saffordshire, Judges, Carley Proprietor. Att. Strangaways and Walker, Barnard's lin, London; Pophinson, Leets—E. ROXMON, GER, Barton-under-Needwood, Saffordshire, Saingabam—J. T. Di'TTON, Harnington, Cumberland, nanufacturing chemist. Atts. Miller and Peal, Liverpool; Tayler and Co., Bedford-row. London—J. B. CROME, Norwich, drawing-master. Atts. Day, Norwich; Abbott, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S CAZETTE.

Crown Office, Aug. S.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—
Borough of Circacesfer: The Hon. Sir Robert Edward Henry Somerset, Knight
of the Most Homonable Military Order of the Bath, commonly called Lord
Robert Edward Henry Somerset, in the room of the Right Homonable Henry
George Bathurst, commonly called Lord Appley, now Sarl Bathurst.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

D. MACKINNON, Pizro-steet, Fizzoy-square, wine-merchant.

F. MESSENGER, Liverpool, portion-merchant, from Aug. 12 to 27.

W. CROWTHER, Sams-buildings, Islington, apothecary—J. DRAGE, Northampton, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTCES SUPERSEDED.

W. CROWTHER, Sens-buildings, Islington, apothecary—J. DRAGE, Northmption, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

M. MILTON, Brick-street, May-fair, horse-dealer. Att. Byles, Cateatonstreet, City—F. ALVEN, Walbrook, ostrich-feather-merchant. Atts. Willia

and Co., Tokenhouse-yard—W. SREATH, Davie-street Berheld-sequate,
Banket-in-Bert. Handell, Jun., Castle-street, Holborn—C. WEIMS, Williams

Bertings of the Company of the Company

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—The Earl of RADNOR announced his intention to bring an a Bill in the ensuing session, to fix the period at which persons entering the Universities might be called upon to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles.—The Hishop of Exergs stated, that, on the the third reading of the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, he should move for the exclusion of the clauses relative to baskardy. The Bill was re-committed, the postponed clauses were agreed to after some discussion, and the Bill to be further proceeded with on Thursday.—Several Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

TURBLAY.—The Warwick Borough Bill was thrown out, the Lord Grancellon having stated his opinion that the evidence did not support the preamble.—The Justices of Peace Bill was considered in Committee, and the different clauses agreed to.—The Excise Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquess of Londonders and the state of the foreign policy of the country, and concluded by moving that there be laid before the House copies of all communications relative to the begociations for, and conclusion of, the Quadruple Treaty. After a debate, in which Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Wellinforn, and the Marquess of London.—In reply to the Marquess of Burd. Viscount Melbourne so flavor the Morgania of the Condon and Melbourne Bank because it interfered with the privileges of the Bank of England.

Wennesselv.—The Arms (Ireland) Rill was read a third time and

Bank of England.

Wednesday.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Archibishop of Canterbury presented many Petitions in favour of the Established Church.—The Irish Tithes Bill, the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, the Bridges in Ireland Bill, the Civil Offices Pensions Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Foreign Enlistment Repeal Bill, and the South Australian Colony Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and severally read a first time. The second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill was fixed for Monday next. Several other Bills were forwarded a stage.—The Marquess of West-mainwere postponed his motion relative to voting by proxy till next Session, when he hoped the Septemnial Act, Ecclesiastical Reform, and Reform in all the departments of the State would be carried into execution.

Thursday.—The Genoral Transite Bill.

Several other Bills were forwarded a stage.—The Marquess of Wasz-MINTERS postponed his motion relative to voting by proxy till next Session, when he hoped the Septennial Act, Ecclesiastical Reform, and Reform in all the departments of the State would be carried into execution.

Thurshay.—The General Turmpike Bill and the Weights and Measures Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Trading Companies Bill passed through Committee, with the addition of a clause moved by Lord Waysons, that no privileges should be conferred interfering with the rights of corporate bodies without notice of three months being given.—The Duke of Wellty soron presented a petition from Barbadoes, praying that the scale of compensation be greater than that established by the Act. His Grace observed, that the value of slaves in that island was much higher than in any other of the Colonies.—Hany petitions were presented in favour of the Chrich and the Universities.—The House went into consideration of the Report of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill. A desultory discussion took place on the bactardy clauses, which it was finally agreed should be debated on Friday, on the amendment to be moved by the History of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill. A desultory discussion took place on the County Coroners' Bill, and Peers were appointed for the purpose.

The Report was agreed to conversation took place on the Southern Australian Bill. The Duke of Welltwarron thought it proper that the Ministers should, on the second reading, state their opinions on it. The second reading was therefore appointed for Monday, and the Jurian Bill. The Duke of Welltwarron thought it proper that the Ministers should, on the second reading, state their opinions on it. The second reading was therefore appointed for Monday, and the Jurian Bill. The Duke of Welltwarron thought it proper that the Market summer and the Commons respectively the Marques of the Australia of the Australia Australia and anon-residence are Sossian the Word of the Australia and the Australia and Australi

Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion that the House of Commons' Offices Bill be read a third time, Alderman Thompson moved an amendment that it be read a third time that day three months. On a division the third reading was carried by a majority of 37 against 22.

Tessnay.—The Common Fields Inclosure Bill was lost on a division by a majority of 34 against 14.—Mr. D. W. Hanvey, in presenting a petition from Colchester, explained that he had not received anything from the funds transmitted to the control of the payment of his election, but that he had not received anything from the money sent by the Patriotic Fund.—The Bill for uniting under one jurisdiction the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed and the district of North Durham was read a first time.—Mr. Bucarna an rought up the Report of the Committee on Drunkenness, and rought up the Report of the Committee on Drunkenness of the printing of the Report, on the ground of certain recommendations therein contained being absurd and impracticable. After some discussion the House divided, when the printing of the Report of the Control of the Contr

upon the clause struck out declaring the Corners's Court to be an open one.

Thurshay.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he should next Session move a Resolution that the House adjourn at eight o'clock in the evening at the latest.—Captain Gornon presented a petition from certain electors at Warwick, complaining of the suspension of the writ for that borough.—Lord Althour moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which was unanimously agreed to, for the Kine's gracious abandonment of his reversionary title to attained property in Iteland.—The Bribery at Election Bill was, after some conversation, withdrawn.—Lord Althours said that the Government intended to introduce in the next Session a Bill to afford relief to Roman Catholics in respect to the marriage ceremony, which would include sufficient remedies for the alleged grievances of Protestant Dissenters. Mr. Langdale then withdrew his Bill on the subject.—The Fines and Recovery (Ireland) Bill, and the Control Chancery (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed. The Cinque Ports Pilotz' Bill; and the Post Ronds (Ireland) Bill were resed a third time and passed. The Cinque Works) Bill went through a Committee on the motion of Lord Althours, the House went into Committee on the sessional Votes for the officers of the House, when a desultory conversation took place on the inconvenience of the present House of Commons.—The Lords' amendments on the Merchant Seamen's Bill and the Capital Punishment Bill were agreed to.—Lord J. Russell moved that no writ for the borough of Warwick be issued until the 20th of February next. After some discussion the motion was carried by a majority of or against 18.

Friday.—Colonel Evans presented a petition from St. Martin's the Post Rondy and the army Alexanders.

Punishment Bill were agreed to.—Lord J. Russell. moved that no writ for the borough of Warwick be issued until the 20th of February next. After some discussion the motion was carried by a majority of gainst 18.

Friday.—Colonel Evans presented a petition from St. Martin'sin-the-Fields against flogging in the army. A long conversation ensued on the subject, and Mr. Ellicies said that documentary and oral evidence had been collected which the Government had determined to refer to a Commission.—The Solicitona Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud; and also a Bill for the equalization of the laws on wills relative to real and personal property.—Mr. S. Rice, in reply to Mr. Wilks, said that the Colonial Department had the subject of providing an education for the emancipated shaves under consideration.—The Starch Duty Repeal Bill, the Stone Bottle Duty Repeal Bill, the Spirits Duty Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Bank of England Debt Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The Report of the Exchequer Bills (Public Works) Bill was brought up, and the amendments agreed to; as also the Report of the Sessional Addresses.

HIGH LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.—The Court Journal of Saturday, August 9th, exhibits the first of a series of papers illustrative of the country life of the higher classes, containing sketches of remarkable personages, and dialogues bearing upon the events of the day; also a full description of the interior of Northumberland House. This Journal having been unrivalled in public favour as a record of manners, literature, art, and fashion, possessing exclusive sources of information and interest, will be found particularly acceptable at this season of the year to residents in the country, where it may be ordered of all respectable Booksellers, and is regularly forwarded by the London News Agents, postage free. Published for Henny Colonomous by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Fills, who by their excellent acting keep the house in continual laughter. The piece was given out for

drowned wine patting in raversion cleek, when a server father, who was on board his ship at the time, but unable to render assistance.

Maibstonke, Aug. 7.—This day at noon, the sentence of the law was carried into execution, on a platform in front of the lodge of the county jail, upon Thomas Hammond, convicted at the late assizes of a rape upon Earah Pegg, on the 19th of March last, at Wingham. The culpir addressed the following words, which were loudly repeated by the Under Sheriff, to the concourse in front of the place of suffering:—"I hope my fate will be a warning to all young men, and that you will refrain from going to public-houses."

Bosh-Ranging accounts of the state of that part of Van Diemen's Land, from the almost tally outrages committed by armed bush-rangers. The outrages of these desperate banditiare not confined to moctureal attacks on the lonely settlers, but are frequently committed in the spen day, and has populous places—even in the very town of Launceston. Armed robbers show themselves in the streets—walk into people's houses, tie the inmates to chairs or tables, and then detiberately sit down to regale themselves in their presence! Wint the worst days of bushranging here, we have had nothing like thu; and yet, if the public journals at Launceston are to be credited, the suthorities seem to be all but quietly looking on."

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Ang. 6.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Colo. A. Bredin to be Colonel, vice Cary, dec.; Capt. 6.; Pringle of Brevet Mejor S. Kirly to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Bredin; Sec. Capt. 6.; Pringle of Capt. 6.; Pringle of Capt. 6.; Pringle of Capt. 6.; Pringle of Capt. 6.; Pringle; Sec. Lieut. C. Bingham to be First Lieutenant, vice Capt. 6.; Pringle; Sec. Lieut. C. Bingham to be First Lieutenant, vice Capt. 6.; Pringle; Sec. Lieut. C. Bingham to be First Lieutenant, vice Capt. 6.; Pringle; Sec. Lieut. C. Bingham to be First Lieutenant, vice Capt. 6.; Pringle; Sec. Lieut. C. Bingham to be First Lieutenant, vice Capt. 6.; Pringle; Sec. Lieut. C. Bingham to be First Lieutenant; vice Newly, res.; T. Taylor, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Formandez, prom.—Yorkham, Pringle, Propham, Cent. to be Lieutenant, vice Baskerville, prom.—Sainlo, Cavally; P. L. Popham, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Baskerville, prom.—Sainlo, Cavally; P. L. Popham, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Baskerville, prom.—Sainlo, Cavally; P. L. Lyoham, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Baskerville, prom.—Sainlo, Cavally; P. L. Lyoham, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Baskerville, prom.—Sainlo, Cavally; P. L. Lyoham, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Baskerville, prom.—Sainlo, Cavally; P. Capt. Capt

the Woolwich Division.

First Lieutenants—G. Spurrier, to the Malabar; S. R. Wesley.

Second Lieutenant—R. S. Bunce, to the Malabar.

Cierk—W. Weaver, to the Alsevine S. Dynam, to use Eushburgh.
Captains—J. Campbell, to the Malabar; J. J. C. Rivers, from the unattachet, to the Woolvich Division.
First Lieutenant—R. Spurier, to the Malabar; S. R. Weelsy.
Second Lieutenant—R. Spurier, to the Malabar.
Pontendent Closs, C. B., and remains. The Princess Charlotte, having returned from his tour of inspection, re-hoisted his flag his morning. Monday arrived the Plymouth yacht, with Captain-Superintendent Rloss, C.B., and remains. The Princess Charlotte, She is to be armed with 32-pounder guns on her middle dealer of 24-pounders, as heretofore, and with 24-pounders instead of 24-pounders, and represent the plan of Capt. Hayes, C.B., will have her keel laid on the blocks practice of the plan of Capt. Hayes, C.B., will have her keel laid on the blocks practice of the plan of Capt. Hayes, C.B., will have her keel laid on the blocks practice of the plan of Capt. Hayes, C.B., will have her keel laid on the blocks practice of the plan of Capt. Hayes, C.B., will have her keel laid on the blocks practice of the plan of Capt. Hayes, C.B., will have her keel laid on the blocks practice of the plan of the late of

The Duke de Cadaval, with the Duke Delapoens, is living in private lodgings at Falmouth. Two Portuguese Bishops are also there.

The Duke of CADORE, the well-known and favourite Minister of the BONAPARTE, died at Paris in the beginning of last month, at the patriarchal age of 78.

facturers of gunpowder have not been so busy since the war as the are at present; the coopers cannot make casks fast enough for them. We can also state, from an authority upon which we can rely, that 1,000 tons of saltpetre have been shipped for France, to the order some Government agents there. It does not, in order to elude surpicion, proceed direct to a French port, but that is its ullimate destination.—Post.

destination.—Post.

The accounts from Lisbon give a dreadful picture of the state of crime in Portugal under the new order of things. The Lisbon Gazette of July 11 contains a list furnished by the Prefect of all the offences committed in the capital during the preceding month of June, with their corresponding details. Among them are—three church

onences committed in the capital during the preceding month which their corresponding details. Among them are—three charch profanations, seventeen murders, thirty eight persons wounded, and nine robberies. In the provinces the proportion is greater. Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India Monser the transport to the usual oath on being appointed Governor of Bombay. Mr. Grant afterwards dined with appointed men in the Direction at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate street.

Two speculators shot themselves at their respective residences at Paris, on Sunday last, in consequence of losses incurred by the grainful in the funds on the preceding day. The losses of a sage banking-house in Paris during the last month, in transactious in the funds, are estimated at 15,000,000f, or 600,0001. Two speculators shot themselves at their respective residences

ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUE INQUIRY.

THERE has not appeared for a long time a more important paper than the Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Resemble Inquiry; we extract from it the mass of valuable information connected with the Church Establishment which information.

contains:—

contains :—

The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several "The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees in England and Wales is one bondred and eighty thousand four hundred and sixty-two pounds, fording an average of six thousand six hundred and eighty-three mording an average of six inousand six hundred and eighty-three pounds; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the mane is one hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and fourteen net annual revenues of the ponds, affording an average of five thousand nine hundred and furty pounds.

"The total amount of the man."

"The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several Cathernal and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, together with the separate gross annual revenues of the several dignitaries and other spiritual persons, members of Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches, is three hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and sity-one pounds, and the total amount of the net annual revenues the same is two hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and of the same is two hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred

of the same is two numerica and severity-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight pounds. • "The total number of benefices with and without cure of souls, he numberts whereof have made returns to our inquiries, omiting hiss which are permanently or accustomably annexed to superior speciments, and which are included in the statements respecting preferments, and which are included in the statements respecting those preferments, is ten thousand four hundred and ninety-eight the total amount of the gross annual revenues of which benefices is three million one hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred three million one hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds, affording an average of three hundred and four pounds; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is three million three hundred and ninety-three pounds, affording an average of two hundred and eighty-five pounds.

"The total number of benefices with and without cure of souls in

"The total number of benefices with and without cure of souls in England and Wales, including those not returned to us, is ten thousand seven hundred and one; the total gross income of which, calculated from the average of those returned, will be three million two hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-two pounds, and the total net income thereof will be three million fifty-sight thousand two hundred and forty-eight pounds.

"The total number of Curates employed both by resident and non-line Learnhant returned to us if first thousand two hundred and

wident Incumbents returned to us is five thousand two hundred and raident Incumbents returned to us is five thousand two hundred and eighty-two, whose annual stipends in the aggregate amount to four hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six pounds; affording an average annual stipend of eighty-pounds; and the total amount of the stipends of Curates, if one hundred and two testing and the proportionate number on the benefices not returned, and the same be calculated on the average of those returned to us, will be four hundred and thirty-two thousand nine bushed and filty six pounds. ndred and fifty-six pounds.

tundred and fitty-sax pounds.

"From a scale which we have prepared of the benefices with cure
of souls returned to us, it appears that there are two hundred and
minety-four, the incomes of which are respectively under fifty
pounds; one thousand six hundred and twenty-one of fifty pounds, and under one hundred pounds; one thousand five hundred and miety-one of one hundred pounds, and under one hundred and fifty pands; one thousand three hundred and fifty-five of one hundred suffifty pounds, and under two hundred pounds; one thousand nine santy pounds, and under two hundred pounds; one thousand nine hadred and sixty-four of two hundred pounds, and under three hundred pounds; one thousand three hundred and seventeen of three hundred pounds, and under four hundred pounds; eight hadred and thirty of four hundred pounds, and under five hundred pounds; five hundred and four of five hundred pounds, and under sixhundred pounds; three hundred and thirty-seven of six hundred pounds, and under seven hundred pounds; two hundred and seventeen of seven hundred pounds, and under eight hundred pounds; one hundred and twenty-nine of eight hundred pounds, and under nine hundred pounds; ninety-one of nine hundred pounds, and under one thousand pounds; one hundred and thirty-seven of one thousand pounds, and under one thousand five hundred pounds; thirty-one of one thousand five hundred pounds, and under two thousand pounds and eighteen of two thousand pounds and upwards.

'The number of sinecure Rectories returned to us, and which sinecure Rectories are included in the number of benefices above stated, is sixty-two; the aggregate gross annual revenues of which amount to eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two pounds, allording an average of three hundred pounds, and the aggregate net annual revenues of the same amount to seventeen thousand and ninely-free pounds, affording an average of two hundred and seventy-

are pounds.

"We regret that it is not at present practicable to offer a full explanation of the various items which compose the difference between gross and net amounts; but, to prevent misapprehension, we that it advisable to observe, that no deduction is rande from income account of payments to Curates, nor for the reparations of Episcal residences, or of glebe houses and offices, nor on account of payments of rates and inxes for the same, nor has any deduction been made on account of arrears due at the time of making the returns, or of any payments not being of a compulsory nature."

We here have before us an official return, which must put an end to all the calumnies and cavilling against the enormous incomes of the Bishops and beneficed Clergy of the Establishment, and we beg therefore to call the particular attention of our readers to the details.

on readers to the details.

MR. MAYHEW has published, in the Colchester Gazette, a long letter addressed to his late constituents in that town, on the subject of Mr. Whittle Harvey and the money received from Mr. Edward Electrice, the Secretary of the Treasury. It is extremely long, but we think the following extracts will not be found unanusing:

Mr. MAYHEW gives the following report of Mr. Harvey's speech in the House of Commons on the 21st July, as it appears in the Herald of the 22d:

Mr. Mayhew gives the following report of Mr. Harvey's speech in the House of Commons on the 21st July, as it appears in the Herald of the 22d:

Mr. Mayhew divel to be understood that while he concurred in what had been stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman with reference to the letters which had been sent to him (Mr. Harvey), he also felt that they were dictated by the spirit which he had suggested; though for his own part the had never derived one furthing of benefit from the funds! As to the sum of 5001, the matter could not have come before the House but for an inquiry which was unnotohely the subject of a Committee which had sat several weeks. Lord Wastern and stated before the Committee that this money was applied for exclusively for Mr. Mayhew, and it was denied that it was ever amotive which had produced this feeling. For himself he was pleased to find that prepresentations had been completely confirmed."

Mr. Mayhew, after quoting this passage, proceeds to particulars, and gives copies of many letters from Mr. thatvey to Mr. Sayill, to whom the £500 in question had been transmitted, urging him to send him half that sum. As far as these letters go, what we extracted from the £sect Standard, in a former number, exhibits the same facts; but the important part of Mr. Mayhew's letter is the undoubted, clear, and recorded establishment of the new fact, not only that

MR. HARVEY begged and demanded half the five hundred pounds, but that he actually received two hundred and fifty MR. HARVEY begged and demanded half the five hundred pounds, but that he actually received two hundred and fifty pounds from the fund—when, in the House of Commons, he solemuly declared he had never received one farthing.

It is to this part of Mr. MAYHEW'S letter we therefore more particularly refer.

The following (No 5) is Mr. HARVEY'S last letter to Mr. SAYILL; for the rest, we leave the facts and Mr. MAYHEW to sweak for themselves.

SAVILL; for the rest, we leave the facts and Mr. MAYHEW to speak for themselves:—

"Cannon-row, June 2, 1831.

"Dear Sir—I will trouble you to give me an order to receive the 2501. upon the bankers of either of your banks, or that you will direct that sum to be paid by either, to mine, Messrs. Cockburn and Go. As the conduct of Mr. Mayhew in this transaction must be known to those who have the churge of the Colchester subscription, it is for them to deal with it as a sense of justice shall direct. But I cannot become a mendicant. I will only submit that Mr. Mayhew should be called upon to give a reason in writing for claiming and holding the subscription from the Patriotic Fund exclusively.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfull, "To G. Savill, Esq. "
The "Colchester Subscription and Patriotic Fund' again. Really all this reminds me of the pertinacity and the well known propensity of the leach." If me collected the subscription and Patriotic Fund' again. Really all this reminds me of the pertinacity and the well known propensity of the leach. "The 2501. was sent accordingly.—Behold! a Daniel come to judgment!!!

"I will be you to give me an order to receive the 2501. &c. &c. "The 2501. was sent accordingly.—Behold! a Daniel come to judgment!!! A subscription and Farthing of benefit from the funds," I having thus far disproved the statement of Mr. Harvey respecting his "never having derived one farthing of benefit from the funds," No. — Messrs. Mills, Bawtee, and Co. Messrs. Mills, Bawtee, and Co. Messrs. Mills, Bawtee, and Co. Messrs. Mills, and K. Pay D. W. Harvey, Esq., or Bearer, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, at Messrs. Hankey's, the 7th inst. £220.

Having furnished you with a copy of the cheque, I shall beg to

Pay D. W. Harvey,
Pounds, at Messrs. Hankey's, the 7th inst.
4250.

Having furnished you with a copy of the cheque, I shall beg to
refresh the memory of this honourable Gentleman by inserting a copy
of the receipt, which Mr. Harvey was compelled to give to the
bankers, Messrs. Hankey, at the time of his receiving the cash, notwithstanding his declaration in the face of the country that "he had
never derived one farthing of benefit from the funds:"

No. — Fenchurch-street, London, 7th June, 1831.

Messrs. Hankey,
Pay Bearer Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

1. **D. W. Harvey.**

£250. D. W. Harvey. Mr. G. Savill holds the paid cheque, and the above acknowledgener of the receipt, through Messrs. Hankey and Co., signed W. D. Harvey the gentleman who is reported by the Morning Herald of the 22d this month to have stated in his place in Parliament, that, "for hown part, he had never derived one farthing of benefit from the fands!"

own part, he had never derived one farthing of benefit from the funds!"

"The times are out of joint—Oh, curved spite,
"That iver! I was horn, to set them right."

After this I will challenge the whole kingdom, despite the decisions of Benchers, the withering remarks from the Judicial Bench, the verdicts of Juries, to decide whether this gentleman, or as he has it himself, this "much injured" gentleman, outh not (long since) to have been called to the Bur!—I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant.

Coggeshall, July 25, 1834.

This seems extremely clear, and came out, rather unfortunately, on the day previous to the presentation of the report from the Parliamentary Committee of Mr. Harvey's friends to the House of Commons, exonerating the Honourable Gentleman from every charge and allegation, and setting aside all the evidence given against him on the different trials in which have convicted, overturning the verdict of the Juries which have convicted him, and impugning and condemning the observations and remarks of the Judges by whom the cases were tried.

me has been convicted, overturning the verdict of the Jurges which have convicted him, and impugning and condemning the observations and remarks of the Judges by whom the cases were tried.

The result of the Committee nobody doubted, any more than anybody doubts the effect its decision will have upon the Benchers of the Temple. The serious part of the business—for as to Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY, except being the protegé and friend of the CHANCELLOR, the interest is small—the serious part of the case appears to us to be, the admission of the right of any particular Committee to attempt by its dictum to set aside or impugn the verdicts of Juries, the evidence of witnesses or the decisions of Judges. This, we take to be the important question. We know that Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY's greatest friend has at his heart the supremacy of the House of Commons: this man, after dinner—we are glad it was so—has declared that he should be delighted to get rid of his Pecrage; and, as CROMWELL thought before, so may people think now, that the time is come when the Lower House should be the highest tribunal. The time, however, is not yet come, and therefore we should be glad to understand—for the Report will do Mr. HARVEY no more good than Mr. BULLER's division did SCIPIO AFRICANUS—we should be glad to understand the competency of the Committee to make No. XII., or whatever room they sat in, a Court of Appeal from what they may consider the Courts below.

Mr. HARVEY, however, is satisfied—a little white-wash from a lath-and-plaster Ministry might be expected; and by the aid of ROBERT the Messenger, HARRY the Chancellor, and divers and sundry TOMS, JACKS, and BILLS in the Committee, he felt himself justified in writing an address to the Colchester electors, beginning with something about "Eternal Justice." We say that Mr. MAYHEW'S letters are staggerers, just at this crisis.

In justice to Mr. HARVEY—against whom we have not the slightest personal animosity—we subjoin what we find him

In justice to Mr. Harvey—against whom we have not the slightest personal animosity—we subjoin what we find him reported to have said in the House of Commons on Tues-

day morning:—

INNS OF COURT.—REPORT.

"Mr. D. W. HARVEY, after presenting two petitions, said he was anxious to correct an error of the public press which had occurred upon the occasion of bringing up the report of the Committee upon the Inns of Court. It was stated, when the subject of the 5001, received to carry on the election at Colchester, was under consideration, that he (Mr. Harvey) dealed any participation in this some what he said was this, that he had no participation in the fund alluded to by the Hon. Member for Newport, and which was distributed from the Crown and Auchor. As to the other sum of 5000. that was sent down to aid the Reform cause; as such, he, Mr. Harvey, had had his share of it."

This may or may not exponents Mr. The contract of the contract of

This may or may not exonerate Mr. HARVEY, but it most clearly implicates the Government more deeply. Lord Western's application to Mr. Ellice was for Mr. Mayhew. Mr. Mayhew is the person of whom Mr. Harvey complains in his letters; it is to that £500 Mr. Mayhew alludes; it is to that £500 Mr. Harvey refers. It seems the patriotic society at the Crown and Anchor the society to which the Right Hon. Free Trade Member for Coventry alluded? What does Mr. Harvey mean by the other sum of which he had a share—was that Mr. Ellice's? or is it, as has been before imagined, that there being, in fact, two funds, one sum came from the Crown and Anchor, and the other from the Crown?

The Lord Chancellor yesterday settled the long-contested point of precedence between the Attorney-General and the Lord Advocate of Scotland. His Lordship decided that the Attorney-General had the right of precedence, not only in the House of Lords, but in all other English Courts.

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ONSUMPTION CURABLE, and the Manner in which Nacases of Consumption: explained and illustrated by numer in enable and
interesting Cases. To which is added, a Mode of required by which the development of Theories may be prevented in personal fields the criterion to the development of Theories and be prevented in personal fields the criterion to the development of Theories and the prevented in personal fields the criterion to the development of the Royal College of Physicians, Senior Physician to the Infirmacy for Asthma, Consumption, and other
Diseases of the Chest, and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, &c.

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DAVIES'S MUCH-ADMIRED CANDLES.—Candles, 5id. per lb; Wax Candles, 15a, 21s., and 24s. per 12h.; Sperm and Composition, 19s. and 21s.; Wax-wicadde Moulded Candles, burning equals in time to Wax, 7s.; Mottled Soap 58s. and 68s. per 112lbs.; Yellow 52s. and 56s.; finest Curd 7s.; Windsor and Palm 1s. 4d. per packet; Old Brown Windsor 1s. 9d.; Noee 2s.; Camphor 2s.; Windsor and Palm 1s. and 5s. dip per gallon; fine Lump, 3s. 6d.; inproved, 8s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm 0il 6s. and 6s. 6d. per gallon; fine Lump, 3s. 6d.; improved, Floating Lights 1s, per box—For Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Established Warshouse, No. 63, St. Martin-1ane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee house; where any articles advertised at lower rates may be had, the quality and prices being the same as those deceptively warranted the best.—Delivered in town, or packed with care for the country.

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TOHN Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, or packed with care for the country.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

TOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerouse endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious arricle for their makes are decayours made by many persons to impose a spurious arricle for their makes what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Cautions: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess' Essence of Anchovies"—others "Burgess," and many more without address, and many more without address, so the stranger of the spurious of the surgess, and many more without address.

BURGESS AS WORDS and SON of the continuent of respect toward the Public, and samedly solitet them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and sonvenient Sauce—will keep good in all climates.

Warchouse, No. 107, Strand (corner of Savoy-steps), London. The original Fish Sauce Warchouse.

faction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and goavenier Sauce—will keep good in all climates.

Pels Sauce Warehouse.

Pyth HIS MAJESTY'S LETTERS PATENT.—INSTANT LIGHT.—JONES'S PROMETHEANS.—The advantage of these Lights over all others ever introduced to the Public, is their simplicity and durability an either time or climate will deteriorate from their original quality; they are composed of minute bulb of glass bermetically scaled, containing a quarter of a super for the purpose of the public, is their simplicity and durability an either time or climate will deteriorate from their original quality; they are composed of minute bulb of glass bermetically scaled, containing a quarter of a super for the purpose of cruebing the bulb, and thereby causing the flame.—Manufactory, LIGHT HOUSE, 201, Strand.

Out TION.—The Extensive Sale of the IMPERIAL CREAM, or 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 ARNOLDS IMPERIAL CREAM, for the GROWTH of HAIR, and observe that each pot is signed on the label, "Thomas Arnold, 20, High-street, Kanangton;" with a Practical Treatise on the Human Hair—to counterfeit which is folon;—N.B. Patronized by her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia. The Practical Treatise on the Human Hair—to counterfeit which is folon;—N.B. Patronized by her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia. The Princess Treatise of the Human Hair—to counterfeit which is folon;—N.B. Patronized by her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia. The Proposed Sophia Society of the Society of

Proprietors, C. and A. OLDRIDGE, I. Wellington-street, Strand., where the Balm is sold, and by all respectable porfuners and Medicine Venders, prices 3s. dd., de., and lie., per bottle.

LARRS GOUT and RIELUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the acience of moders chemistry has concerned upon mankind, for it must be within the recollection of all who now have arrived at maturity, that twenty years ago to speak of a cure for the gout was considered upon makind, for it must be within the recollection of all who now have arrived at maturity, that twenty years ago to speak of a cure for the gout was considered as a romance, at that time, it being supposed insurable; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, that doubt no longer exists, and public opinion, founded upon experience, proclaims this as one of the innort important discoveries that has been announced in the arts or sciences during the present age—It is not only in that species of afficiation called "6000" that the present all the medicine is officer tors, but also in that man freaty allied on the constraint in the head aches, lumbugo, points in the head and face, dw., they are of usequalled efficacy.—There is a most important property pocular to this medicine, that its prevents the gout or rheturnations flying to the brain, shounch, or any other vital part, and at the same time its action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that it may be taken by the most delicate fermale, or even by a child.—Numerous references to persons of undoubted respectability, and statements of cures proformed by this medicine in all the various kinds of good and the numerical part, and at the same time its action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that it may be taken by the most delicate fermale, or even by a child.—Numerous references to persons of undoubted respectability, and statements of cures proformed by this medicine in all the various kinds of good and the numerical parts and a

London, seven doors from Temple-bar, and by most Medicine Vendors in Towas or Coantry.—N.B. The usual full allowasce to Country Agents, on payment being ordered in London.

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CORUNNA.

O, England remembers that ill-fated day When by Corunna's wide spreading plain,
Bruce Moore, the great hero, in midst of the fray, I by glory entireled, was also be readed by the print of the fray. I by glory entireled, and have village was saved. From destruction and pillage and shame,
When the cons of Britannia by numbers o'relared Retreated, as on the foc came.

In a nobleman's house in the neighbourbood 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 bad made.

And the nobleman's boots by that black did display Such bright, such superlative gleans.

Seemed illumined by heavenly beams.

When into the village the enemy broke,
Destruction and pillage the renew broke,
Destruction and pillage the renew broke,
Destruction and pillage their faces that in the bright bloom
That so lovely was shewn by the Blacking,
Were their friends' injured spirits had burst from the tomb,
Corunna to save thus from sacking!

THES Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by
ROBERT WARREN 36 STRAND, bendon; and sold nevery town in

THIS Ensy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by ROBERT WARREN 30 STRAND, London; and sold nevery town in the Kingson. Laquin to notice, and Pask Blacking in post, and i. 13d., and i. 13d. each. Be particular to inquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 10.

HIS MAJESTY continues in excellent health.

The Royal yacht is expected to sail on Wednesday or Thursday, in order to bring back her MAJESTY to this

LORD LONDONDERRY, on Tuesday, in an excellent speech on our foreign policy, extracted a truth which ought never to be forgotten, as it affects a non-intervention Government—

to be forgotten, as it affects a non-intervention Government—
we mean the fact, that from the beginning of their reign to
the present moment, they have done nothing but interfere.
The present wretched state of Spain and Portugal is entirely owing to English and French middling in matters which
concern neither England nor France. What had we to do
with the settlement of the thrones of those kingdoms? Noching;—for nothing can result from the interference, but the
probable aggrandizement of France at the expense of England.
With respect to Don CARLOS and his mayorments, we warm

land. With respect to Don Carlos and his movements, we warn all innocent holders of Spanish Securities to hear all and believe nothing. The state of Portugal may easily be conceived, when it is seen that at this very moment the Government are publishing accounts of victories gained over Don MIGUEL a welcemonth since. We believe affairs in the Peninsula to be very, very far from settled; but we are told, in spite of Lord PALMERSTON'S great self-gratulation, that the entrance of one single French regiment into Spain, will be the signal for a general war.

THE Poor Laws' Amendment Bill passed the Lords on Friday. The Bishop of EXETER, in a most able and luminous speech, supported his motion for the rejection of the 55th clause, which, however, was retained, the numbers being—for it \$2,\$ and against it 71. The Duke of WELINGTON subsequently moved the introduction of several new clauses, which, Lord MELBOURNE admitted, entirely altered the principle of the Bill, but which his Lordship did not oppose—and the Bill, thus amended, passed.

In the course of the debate, the Bishop of LONDON rose, as his Lordship said, principally to reply to an attack made upon him by parties out of the House, in consequence of his speech upon a former occasion upon the clause so powerfully opposed by the Bishop of EXETER. His Lordship appeared extremely angry; but we do not know whether we ought to appropriate his observations to an article which appeared in this Paper on the subject, or to some other observations made in other quarters.

appropriate his observations to an article which appeared in this Paper on the subject, or to some other observations made in other quarters.

The Bishop is reported to have said, that, knowing the source from whence the attack came, it was not likely to do him any mischief. If his Lordship thought so, why did he speak, as he himself admits, only to reply to it?

The Standard of last night takes this observation of the Bishop's to itself, and dares his Lordship to public combat upon the ground it has assumed. If Bull be the "source" alluded to, we can only say, that we are quite ready to do the same thing; and prepared to rip his Lordship's knowledge of Divinity into tatters.

As his Lordship avowedly spoke only in reply to the Press, on Friday, perhaps to-morrow he will rise to explain his precise meaning as to the "source" of the attacks upon him. We shall be most happy to leave his Lordship to the powerful castigation of the Standard, but if his Lordship's sneers are directed against Bull, we beg most distinctly to tell him, that the articles which his Lordship's conduct of late has provoked, are from the pens of his Lordship's superiors in every quality and attribute—except, perhaps, that of adventitious rank—in the fulfilment of every public duty, and the exercise of every private virtue.

The task we have to perform, in this hour of peril to the Church, is an arduous one, and extremely likely to expose us to the attacks of those who may endeavour to use the importance delegated to them, to bluster away men resolved to exhibit the actions, and test the motives of the double-faced and intriguing meddlers, of whom, we grieve to say, too many are to be found where they ought least to be expected. We are content to bear these "rubs," because we helieve the mischief we apprehend, will be checked, if not altogether hindered, by the notice we occasionally attract to matters of high and vital importance which are in progress. That the Bishop of London should be angry, is quite natural—what we deeply regret, is, th

two evidence is to be procured.

One thing appears to us very strange in the whole of the discussion—we mean the opinion which has been generally expressed of the difference of effect to be produced upon the conduct of females by different shades and grades of legislation. Do their Lordships generally believe that a fond and attached woman is a cold, dry calculator of consequences, such as are to be the results of a legislative enactment?—do they really believe that throwing an additional future responsibility upon the woman will check her in the career which so many of their Lordships so gravely, yet graphically described? Certain it is, that the father ought to bear the charge, as he is the cause of the involvement; but we believe those men know little of female fondness, or, above all, of female disinterestedness, who fancy that a cold calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence will affect their conduct in trials like those which have formed the subject of debate.

COLONEL EVANS, on Friday, brought forward a motion touching the abolition of flogging in the army. Colonel EVANS is quite right to go "the whole Hog,"—he is a patriot, and Member for Westminster, and the humane West-

parriot, and Member for Westimister, and the humane West-minster people can't bear flogging.

The gallant Colonel, however, stated one thing which startled us. He said that flogging existed neither in the French nor Russian service. In the French service there is

no flogging, but there is a deuced deal of hanging and shooting; two-thirds of the offences punished in the English army by flogging, are capital in the French army.

As for Russia, we have every reason to believe Colonel EVANS's assertion, and are quite sure that he himself believed what he stated; but—we ask with a delicate degree of hesitation—is there not such a thing in the Russian army as the knowt?

the kmoat?

There is one wonderfully curious point connected with this popular topic. The people never complain of a man's being whipped in Newgate, or at a cart's tail, or in any other maner according to the civil law—on the contrary, they think it a most merciful commutation of some more severe punishment; but, see what is in a name—that, is not flogging—that is returned. WHIPPING.

IS WHIPPING.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS has, however, decided upon referring the whole subject to a Commission—not a Parliamentary Committee; and we have no doubt such steps will be taken as shall quite satisfy Colonel Evans and the military philanthropists of the piping time of peace.

To-morrow the Irish Tithe Bill will, we suppose, be thrown out by the House of Lords. Whether it may yet be so amended as to pass, we cannot say: but we suspect it must go. We cannot help smiling, to see the Ministerial papers, telling the Conservatives that they will be no nearer office for throwing out the Bill. Have the Conservatives shewn the slightest desire for office?

sightest desire for office?

LORD BROUGHAM and VAUX was pleased, or Tuesday night, to break one of his favourite bottles of smoke. After wasting days, heurs, weeks, and months in hearing evidence upon the Warwick Election Bill—after the fulmination of Lord Durham's vengeance upon absent witnesses—after the issuing of proclamations, the sending forth the Black Rod, imprisoning this man, fining the other man, in the shape of fees, and wasting as much money as would found an hospital, my LORD CHANCELIOR declares that the evidence does not bear out the allegations contained in the preamble, and moves the second reading of the Bill that day six months.

the pleatible, and moves the second reading of the Bit that day six months.

We happen to know that this was Lord Brougham's opinion long ago—it might have been as well to have put an end to the solemn mockery of examination, when he felt convinced of the hopelessness of making a case. We congratulate the harassed and calumniated electors of Warwick

end to the solemn mockery of examination, when he felt convinced of the hopelessness of making a case. We congratulate the harassed and calumniated electors of Warwick upon the result of the persecution.

What the Reformed House of Commons, who passed the Bill almost by acclamation, will think of the Chancellon's most decided reproof and unqualified rejection, we know not; all we know is, that the worst thing that could happen for the worst Bill we ever heard of—we mean the one to which we now allude—is, that Lord Durham tooks odeep an interest in it. That very silly Peer, Lord Raddon (Mrs. Clarke's Strawberry-picker), cannot be very highly complimented by the Chancellon; but then, he is a goose—and looks, ornithologically speaking, very like one.

There is a sequel to this proceeding, which, however, is more curious still: Lord John Russell, the puppet champion of Reform, moved, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, to stay the issuing of a writ to Warwick till next session of Parliament. Will this be believed—After a long, patient, and minute investigation into all the evidence bearing upon the matter; the Lord Delancellon, who ought to be the first law authority in the land, declares that no case is made out against the electors of Warwick—that the Bill passed in the House of Commons is not called for, and that it ought to be thrown out; after it is so thrown out, at the suggestion too, of Lord Brougham the Reformer, will it be believed, we ask, that this Lord John Russell—this stalking-horse of the faction—should, in his borrowed plumes as originator of the Ctorn—should, in his borrowed plumes as originator of the Reform Act, move and carry the virtual disfranchisement of the city of Warwick, in the teeth of voluminous evidence, and the decision of the Lord Chancellon?

This is Reform indeed—and these things are done with some forty or fifty Members in this diligent, hard-working House of Commons. What Members of Parliament think their duty to their constituents, we do not pretend to surnise; we hold the en

of the year, and mo any time of the year.

THE Report of the "Dronkenness Committee" was brought up and read in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening; and, as they say of farces in other places, was "received with shouts of laughter from beginning to end." Luckily for the world at large, the motion for printing it was carried, else should we and our readers have died uninformed of its contest.

tents.

The Report is divided into thirteen heads. We have heard it said, that two heads are better than one: we must say, in the present instance, one head would have been better than thirteen. The Report is of the prosy dosy order, and too long to be minutely criticised: a few of its leading propositions must, knowever, be noticed.

The first head treats of the "Extent of the Exil," and declares that although demokrace has been also discovered by the series of the series

The first head treats of the "Extent of the Evil," and declares that, although drunkenness has been for some time past on the decline, in the higher and middle ranks of society, it has increased amongst the lower orders. This is quite in the course of things—habits left off by the rich, are very generally assumed by the poor—besides, "enlightenment has given the lower orders a taste for dissipation, 'dulce est de sipere." This is what Lord GREY calls an accommodation to the spirit of the are.

of the age.

The second head, however, attributes the increase to "many customs and courtesies still retained from a remote ancestry." How the retaining customs and courtesies from a remote ancestry should increase the crime of drunkenness, it would be difficult to understand; but these customs and courtesies are "mingling the use of intoxicating drink with all most every important event in life, such as the celebration of baptisms, marriages and funerals, anniversaries, holidays and festivities, as well as in the daily exchange of convivial entertainments."

So—the nut-brown electrical structures.

tertainments."

So—the nut-brown ale, the sparkling cider, or the generous wine, are to be prohibited to our tenants and neighbours, when an heir is born, or a bride espoused—the joyous scene of former hilarities is to be converted into a sort of aquatic fele, and the babe or the bride pledged in the pure element. As for convivial entertainments—we presume, ordinary dinners—which are exchanged every day, the unhappy guests, who are bidden, are, by the enactments to be founded upon this Report, to be stinted to that ale, so celebrated as Adam and Co.'s entire—or amongst the upper classes, perhaps, the idea may be re-

fined upon, and a man, after having asked another to take "water" with him, will politely add the question "Band or "soft:" as one now talks of "sweet" or "dry."

In the very highest circles, of course the water cellar will be most carefully stored. On one side will be ranged the goody lugsheads of Harrogate, barrels of Beulah, casks of Chelkea, ham, and butts of Buxton—not Fowell Buxton, but pan Derbyshire,—while the taper-necked bottles, morally rejecting the Chateau-Margeaux, Lafite, Grave, St. Peray, Cla Vogot—and all such abominations, with which they were formerly filled, will open their dear little delicate mouth, and consent to be replenished with the latest importation from Ems, Baden, Pyrnnont, and Spa.

At public dinners, where men meet and make speeche, (arising out of their "healths having been drunk,") we presume the appropriate liquor will be "toast and water." at agricultural meetings, "barley-water? will of course be dispersed; at smart funerals, "spruce beer" might be allowed; at christenings, "milk;" and at weddings, it would be quite correct to let both ladies and gentlemen have their "whey."

The causes of the increase of intoxication, occupy the thin head of the report, which are declared to be the cheapness of spirits, the facilities of buying, and the tempting uppearance of the gin-shops.

We then come (head 4th) to the consequences, to indiridual character, arising not only from the dram-drinking of the lower orders, but "the prevalence of intemperate habits and pernicious customs" amongst the higher classes. To what the Report alludes, we are at a loss to guess, but we must say, that its fire is levelled with a sort of double-barrel at both our Customs and Excise; however, let us look at the picture.

"Drinking produces destruction of health, disease in every

at both our Customs and Excise; however, let us look at the picture.

"Drinking produces destruction of health, disease in every form and shape:"—That we deny—no man ever got the rheumatism, small-pox, measles, or tooth-ache by drinking. "Premature decrepitude in the old;" that is nonsense-decrepitude in the old, cannot be premature. "Stantel growth:" that staggers us, a man would not grow after five-and-twenty if he never touched a drop of wine or spirits. "Loss of life by paroxysms—drownings:" except a Duke of CLARENCE once, in a butt of malmsey, and once or twice an exciseman in a porter-vat, we never recollect the occurrence of any such events. "Burnings?" us dannit that we do remember to have heard of an old gentle woman in whose body an alarming fire broke out one night,

a Duke of CLARENCE once, in a butt of malmsey, and once or twice an exciseman in a porter-vat, we never received the the occurrence of any such events. "Burnings?" we admit that we do remember to have heard of an old genthewoman in whose body an alarming fire broke out one night, which in a short space of time reduced her to ashes; however, in this case, the nearrator adds—" luckily she was insured." The other consequences are, "Delirium trema, one of the most awful affictions of humanity—paralysis, idiotery, madness, and violent deaths."

This is a terrible catalogue, and we have not yet got to the worst of it; but we putse here to inquire whether these tipplers, are like SHAKSPEARE'S cowards, who "Die many times before their deaths?" because, if all these burnings, drownings, scaldings, deliriums, paroxysuns, madnessism, and violent deaths, are so constantly occurring, how comes it that the motality in England is sensibly and strikingly decreased of late years proportionally to the increase of population? and how do all these idiots, these shaking madmen, these paralysed women, and the other ladies and gentlemen who have terminated their mad career by violent deaths—how does it happen, we ask, that they still continue to walk about, and be lured into these tempting temples which are solonoxious to the censure of the Drunkenness Committee.

In a national point of view—Head 5th—it is most injurious, because it converts grain into spirits; and the Committee state, very plausibly and satisfactorily, that if the lorer orders would consent to eat barley instead of having it mode into beer, it would be much better for them; whereason't appears to the Committee state everybody, except themsers, is so excessively drunk, that "great injury is produced our domestic and foreign trade."

Under head 5, the Committee say, that drunkenness "causes the country to sacrifice every year more blood and tressure than the most destructive war, we happened to have before us the Cuited Service Journal for the present month, containin

as descriptive of more evils arising from the same cause:

"16. The diminution of the physical power and longevity of alorg portion of the British population by the destructive effects already described as produced on individuals, the loss of personal and mental powers; which evils are accumulative in the amount of injury they inflict, as intemperate parents, according to high medical testisones; give a toint to their offspring even before its birth, and the possible stream of ardent spirits is convexed through the milk of the mother to the inflant at the breast; so that the fountain of life through pointed nature supplies that pure and healthy nutriment of infancy is pointed nature supplies that pure and healthy nutriment of infancy is pointed at its very source, and diseased and vitated appetite is thus created, which grows with its growth, and strengthens with its increasing weakness and decay."

do not mean to say that his Lardship is ever intoxicated, but loves his wine—he loves his grog—and as he makes no he loves his wine—he loves his grog—and as he makes no disguise of the fact, he cannot be angry at our mentioning it disguise of the fact, he cannot be angry at our mentioning it he is, as SPALDING and everybody else knows, a delightful companion, and a convivialist in every sense of the word. Is his personal beauty injured?—Psha!—are there punion, and a convivants in every sense of the word. Is personal beauty injured?—Pshal—are there any sympsof of "Delirium tremens" about him?—His Lordship is ring lie to the insinuation.

a living lie to the insinuation.

But the delicate appeal which follows this (we apologise for touching upon the subject, but we cannot avoid it), is perhaps the best part of this division of the Report. We shall not attempt to trace the described mischief to its origin, but not attempt to trace the described inscribe to the sorigin, but content ourselves with the pleasing picture of a Tipsy Baby, living upon a new sort of milk-gin punch, and the "vitiated appetite" of the besotted bautling, who, had he but teeth and experience, would, according to the opinion of "your Committee," roar the house down for broiled bones and deviled

mittee," roar the house down for broiled bones and deviled bismitte, before he were a month old.

But this is not all—the hindrance of education, of moral and political improvement, is the fruit of drinking. What do the Committee want?—the bricklayers' labourers to learn mathematics, or the washerwomen to commence a course of lectures on political economy?—are the chimney-sweepers to become astronomers, and the canal-diggers geologists? What does it mean by stopping education?—and what does it mean by jumping to a conclusion—great wits do jump—that the country loses fifty millions per annum because the people drink?

mean by stopping education?—and what does it mean by jamping to a conclusion—great wits do jump—that the country loses fifty millions per annum because the people drink?

However, let us turn from the calamity, to the cure—from the disease, to the remedy. We have already imagined what will happen, if ever these "water-drinkers," or rather water-recommenders, carry their point. Here follow some of their sober suggestions touching their liquid reform:—

The Committee of the liberal House of Commons first establishes it as a principle, that a Government has a right to prevent is su! jects from doing as they like in a free country, and then it recommends a division and separation of the houses where intoxicating liquors are to be sold (part of which is a plagiarism from Sir Andrew's super-admirable absurd Bill for enslaving the people, and for making the gin-shops open slops, so that persons tippling may be seen by passengers in the street. This is the unwisest cut of all. The force of example everybody knows, and rely upon it, on a hot day, when thirst is general, and refreshment enviable, the fact of eight some half-score people in a shady shop, quenching their thirst, and cooling themselves with suitable drink, would—be sot dangerous in the way of temptation—and sober, steady people, who never would have thought of such a gratification, would be so caught by the prospect before their eyes, the they would fall into the traps, to which, the customers within would act as so many "live baits."

The next step is, to discontinue the use of spirits in the amy and navy, except as medicine. Of course, fill the army and navy with discontent—take away their comforts—take away what they justly consider their rights. How can people talk such nonsense? We beg the Committee's pardon—is grog ever served out in the navy so as to produce excesses or drunkenness? Withdraw B it—what do you substitute? Ta, or lemonade, or pop? Just take the trouble to see half-seer jolly refers lying out in a gale of wind upon a main-mosallyard, for would ye have to cheer your jolly souls, black or green-with

muk; "4 I sny," cries a manayan, would ye have to cheer your jolly souls, black or green—wan sugar, or without?"

"Four glasses of lemonade for the after-guard," cries one fellow—0 Two gallons of capillaire for the starboard watch, and a gallon of pop for the marines." Into action they go, drinking a health to the Kinki in a hogshead of hyson, and confusion to the enemy in cups of coffee, made at the rate of one onnee to an eight-gallon cask.

The Committee then refer to the beautiful order and regularly of the people of what they are pleased to call the "United" States—all owing to their temperance and sobriety—tide the riotings and burnings at New York, which have come to light since the Report,—having previously expressed their desire to abolish all meetings of clubs, masonic lodges, or any permanent associations, at public-houses, lest there also be refreshment after labour; and advocating, in lieu of them, "open spaces for athletic exercises in the open air," Alletic exercises exhaust the frame—looking at them, exhausts the spectator still more. The open air produces appetite, and with food, man must drink—cold water after

of them, "open spaces for athletic exercises in the open air." Athletic exercises exhaust the frame—looking at them, exhaust the spectator still more. The open air produces appetite, and with food, man must drink—cold water after fymastics wou't do: besides, a nation of tea-drinkers and lemonade-swillers would not long be able to climb up poles or throw quoits, or do anything which men are ordinarily expected to do for the good of themselves or the country. Lowering the duty upon tea and coffee and sugar, and probibing the importation of foreign spirits, are recommended, together with the establishment of parish libraries and musums! What avails showing him an "alligator stuffed," a dried monkey, or "s suake in a bottle?" You might as well offer a man awarning-pan when he asked for a mutton-chop. Musums, indeed, for the chimney-sweepers, and the canal-degrees, and the coal-heavers, and the dustumen, and the journeyment tailors and shoemakers, and all the rest of those who, fired with work, like a little comfort—What are alligators, and snakes, and monkies, to them?

The Report concludes with the expression of an earnest desire that the whole of the evidence taken upon the Committee, should be printed, because the national cost of intoxilers is reasoning for you! So, because what this Committee sums, the national cost of intoxication—which means, we presume the Poor-rates, the evidence before the Committee is to be be some property of the property

As for the higher and middling classes—we presume that the or the higher and middling classes—we presume the sixteen or eighteen worthy gentlemen, occupants of do not seriously mean to prescribe what they are to drink,

and what they are not to drink. Perhaps some other Parliamentary Committee will discover that the keep of the and what they are not to drink. Perhaps some other Parliamentary Committee will discover that the keep of the horses and carriages of the nobility and gentry amounts to five times as much as the Poor-rates—and what then? No man can, or will, seriously defend intoxication, or the excessive use of ardent spirits—but every man in England will vindicate his own right to do what he pleases with his own money. If any member of the Committee prefer popand-water to port and claret, in God's name let him drink it; the lightly six and me and heavyle he him shering from his own money. If any member of the Committee prefer popand-water to port and claret, in God's name let him drink it; if he dislikes gin, and rum, and brandy, let him abstain from them; but do not let us have legislation upon drams, and prohibitory Acts against what are comforts and luxuries to the common People. Every man is a judge of his own constitution, his own wants, and his own wishes; and the more the People are enlightened by the libraries and museums, and the open spaces, and all the rest of it, the more firm will they be in maintaining their rights. The revolution which worked the death of the last English KING who was murdered on the scaffold, was brought about by just such a system of cant and gloom as that which the puritans of the present day are labouring at with all their hearts and souls. The puritanical Bills, 1, 2, and 3, have been got rid of, and we suspect the present Report, and all its consequences, will share the same fate. Its facts may be true, for all we know, but its inferences are erroneous, and as far as its allegations go, the official returns prove, as we have already said, that the annual decrease in the mortality of the British population is most extraordinary. One thing, however, we do hope, and that is, that if wine and spirits are to be entirely exploded, the Committee to whom we are indebted for the present Report, will make a new one at feast monthly; for in the absence of exciting drink, nothing we have ever seen is better calculated to make men merry, and, as it did, when it was read in the to make men merry, and, as it did, when it was read in the House of Commons,
"Set the table in a roar."

MESSRS. ROAKE and VARTY have just published a sharp and able reply to an article in the last Edinburgh Review, from which we are unable to-day to make some tempting extracts. We, however, avail ourselves of the following table the results of contested elections, which appears as an Appendix to the brochure, by which the increasing influence of the pendix to the brochure, by which the increasing influence of the Whig-Radical Government may be easily and fairly tested:— PLACES IN WHICH VACANCIES HAVE BEEN OCCASIONED BY WHIGH AND SUPPLIED BY TORIES.

Member Returned. Place. By whom Vacated.

Whig--LACES IN WHICH
Barnes, Sir E.
Campbell, Sir H. P.
Crompton, S.
Admiral
Admiral
AND So.
PlaceSudbury
Berwickshire
Thirsk
Devizes
Dover
Tudley By whom I acated.
M. A. Taylor
C. Marjoribanks
Sir R. Frankland
Montague Gore
Rt. Hn. C. P. Thomso Campoen, S. Crompton, S. Durham, Admiral Halcomb, J. Hawkes, T. Dover
Dudley
Gloucester
West Cumberland
London
East Somerset
Perthshire
Puisley Hawkes, T.
Hope, H. T.
Hron, S.
Hyall, G.
Miles, W.
Murray, Sir G.
Seymour, Lord
Thompson, Alderman

Hover

Hover

Hover

Hower

Hower Attorney-General Hon. C. Berkeley Double Return Alderman Waithman Alderman Wait W. P. Brigstock Earl of Ormelie Sir J. Maxwell J. Cornish Captain Barrington

PLACES IN WHICH VACANCIES HAVE BEEN OCCASIONED BY WHIG

PLACES IN WHICH NAMES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

It is with sincere and heartfelt satisfaction we lay before It is with sincere and heartfelt satisfaction we lay before our readers the following account of the defeat of one of the most atrocious attempts that ever was made upon a political opponent. We have long and anxiously, but silently, watched the course of these iniquitous proceedings; and it is not more from personal feelings of regard and esteem for the high-spirited and honourable individual, doomed as a victim to party malice, than from attachment to the principles he upholds, that we rejoice in the triumphant overthrow of as black, base, and deep-laid a conspiracy as ever was hatched in the mind of man:—

black, base, and deep-laid a conspiracy as ever was hatched in the mind of man:

DUBLIN, ABE. 4.

A trial deeply involving the property and character of Mr. DAWSON, brother-in-law of Sir Romear Pres, has taken place at the Assizes for Londonderry, and the friends of the Right Hongenton will be glad to learn that the result has saved the one and completely violicated the other. It appears from the proceedings that he was such for penaltite to the law at the election in which he othered hinself has been appeared to the country of Londonderry, inselintely after the passing of the Reform Bill. The plant in the process of the country of Londonderry, inselintely after the common labourer, named Miller, and the laws officied in evidence that he was put forward as the mere between the passing of the Reform Bill. The Dawson with the greatest zeal, now torned round upon him in the most indictive spirit of bostifity. The declaration contained no less than 212 counts, comprising 22 distinct and specific charges; but before the evidence for the plaintiff was gone through, these dwindled own to six, and not one of them could be sustaine! Mr. Littander the evidence for the plaintiff was gone through, these dwindled own to six, and not one of them could be sustaine! Mr. Littander the was retained against Mr. Dawson. The Attorney-General delivered a very powerful speech for the defence. After a lucid and returning in the course of a few minutes, they found a VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT, with 64, costs.

WE have before had occasion to notice the irreverent, undignified, unbecoming, and unusual behaviour of Lord

WE have before had occasion to notice the irreverent, undignified, unbecoming, and unusual behaviour of Lord DENMAN, of Dovetail, in his character of Lord Chief Justice, when upon the bench. He declines wearing the distinctive mark of his office—so be it. His great name as a lawyer is, perhaps, enough to proclaim his high station, without the aid of foreign ornament; but he omits to cover his head with what the nation has been taught from time immemorial to believe the "fatal" black cap, when passing sentence of death ways a consisted prisoner.

believe the "fata" black cap, when passing sentence of death upon a convicted prisoner.

To a highly enlightened mind like that of Lord Denman, forms and ceremonies may appear trifling and ridiculous, and the form and ceremony of attending divine service before he mounts the judgment seat, may seem an antiquated piece of bigotry, or an empty shew of prejudice;—his omission to fulfil what, Judges almost as good and wise as his Lordship have considered a duty, and have never failed to perform, has however had its effect,—but perhaps even this extraordinary proceeding has not been so important in its inuncidate results, as the omission to which we before referred, of placing the cap upon his head while sentencing a prisoner capitally convicted.

We do not trust ourselves in describing what the hope and

belief have been, which were created when his Lordship last Monday sentenced a miserable wretch to be hanged at Bodmin,—his Lordship having arrived in that place on

course.
"Though the culprit was left for execution, yet as Lord Denman did not met the black cap on when pronouncing scatence, it is thought his Lordship will recommend a mitigated punishment."
So much for the absence of form and ceremony.

So much for the absence of form and ceremony.

The same paper adds—

"Lord Denman rose at an early hour to-day, having tried all the prisoners, and, as Mr. Justice Patteson will not require his assistance (there being no civil business to be done), his Lordship will have some time for relaxation, as his attendance at Wells will not be equived before Monday."

prisoners, and, as Mr. Justice Patterson will not require his assistance (there being no civil business to be done), his Lordship will have some time for reluxation, as his attendance at Wells will not be required before Monday?"

What the Lord CHIEF JUSTICE's relaxation has been, the following paragraph from the Western Luminary wifl shew:—
"The bespeak of E. P. Bastand, Essi, the High Sheriff, on Wednesday, attracted a crowded house of rank and fashion, and the worthy Gentleman was received on his entrance with three hearty cheers, the orchestra striking up Itale Bridania. The compliment to the Sheriff was repeated by the house in the most entities as the tothe Sheriff was repeated by the house in the most heatry and long-continued cheering, and a like reception was given to W. W. Follett, Esdard Dennan was present, and was treated with three excellent grouns from the Rudicats! which, being the first visit of his Lordship to this city, were not, perhaps, extremely pleasant to him."

We suspect, unpopular as Lord DEXMAN must naturally be in a loyal and constitutional city like Exeter, the grouns were not altogether political. The unlooked-for appearance of the Lord CHIEF JUSTICE of England in a play-house, while dispensing justice in the Regal character, might have had the effect of producing a reproof from the audience, to which no man in a similar character and station, we believe, ever had the weakness or indifference to expose himself.

AT a period when testimonials to character and ability are considered so desirable, and at the moment when Mr. WHIT-TLE HARVEY comes forth with the snow-like report of his whitewashing friends who have finished their "LIME LABOR" so much to his satisfaction, it is impossible to withhold the following gratifying evidence to the talents, accuracy, and patriotism of Mr. Hume the once celebrated Member for Middlesex.

The paper in question, which follows, is an address presented to Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and signed by twelve hundred inhabitants of

to Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and signed by twelve hundred inhabitants of that colony.

"To His Excellency Sir John Colbonne, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Major-General, commanding his Majesty's Forces therein.

"May it please your Excellency,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Toronto, feel ourselves called upon to take the earliest opportunity to express to your Excellency, and through your Excellency to our Most Gracious Sovereign, his Ministers, the Imperial Parliament, and the whole British aution, our most unqualified disappredation of the sentiments contained in a letter which has lately made its appearance in several of the provincial newspapers, dated Brynston-square, 24th of March, 1834, signed 'Joseph Hune,' and ourporting to have been written by one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex in the Imperial Parliament; in which letter the writer expresses an opinion, among others equalty erroneous, that 'a crisis is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, which will terminate in independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the mother country.'

"We beg, Sir, on our our account, and we are confidently assured that we may do so on behalf of nearly the whole people of Upper Canada, to disayow in the most unqualified manner the seatments expressed in the aforesaid letter, and to declare that whatever difference of opinion may exist among his Majesty's subjects in this colony, relative to political questions of a provincial or a local nature, there is no portion of his Majesty's domaines the inautamns of wanen, as they have auitomity arowed and declared, are more undenly attached to their Sovereign, and the institutions of their mother country, than the people of Upper Canada, or who would more sincerely deprecate, or more fundy resist, and and all attempts to sever the existing connexion between this colony and that empire to which it is related. "The undersigned respectfully solient your Excellency to take the

WE beg particular attention to the following extracts from

WE beg particular attention to the following extracts from the New York, the true portraiture of which, with its immensely magnificent Broadway, Stores, Niegers, and Omnibuses, may be seen for one shilling any day in the week, Sundays excepted, in Leicester-square; let the friends of liberty read what is subjoined, and thence "calcilate" the benefits of "pretty particular entirely perfect freedom;"—

DREADFUL RIOTS.

Satarday Morning, Two o'Clock, July 11.

The worst anticipations of the day have been realized. For five hours our city has been the prey of an infarinted mob, or rather mobs, who have been carrying destruction before them in every direction. All the efforts of the watch and of the military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stry the work of desolution, nor scarcely to retard its progress. Probably not less than 1,000 troops have been on duty, including two squadroms of cavalry; but so general was the impression among the mob of the illegality of firing upon them without the presence of the Governor, that they were rather disposed to laugh than to tremble at their approach.

Mr. Taray's store was attacked at hall-past mine last evening by a number of boys and men, who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper windows, but did not attempt to force the door:

On the first appearance of the watch they scattered, and, after standing about in squads for some time, dispersed, and before eleven o'clock had all withdrawn to other scenes of action. The missiles only in one instance were sufficiently powerful to break the windows shutters.

He weever the results and cleaven o'clock a large mob assembled at Dr. He weever the cleaver of the state and cleaver or clock a large mob assembled at Dr.

o'clock lind all withdrawn to other seenes of action. The missiles only in one instance were sufficiently powerful to break the window-shutters.

Between ten and eleven o'clock a large mob assembled at Dr. Fox's Church in Laight-street, and smashed in the doors and windows and demolished the interior of the building. From the Church they proceeded to Charlton-street, where he resides, but a strong detachment of watchmen were placed in a line across the cast end of the street, and prevented all ingress to it. After remaining some time about Charlton-street he mob proceeded to Spring-street, and attacked the Rev. Mr. Lunow's Church, the doors and windows of which they began to batter in, when a small party of watchmen arrived and put a momentary stop to their proceedings, and took one or two of the ringleaders into custody. Their companions, however, soon liberated them, bent the watchmen off, and maltreuted some of them. They then recommenced the work of destruction, broke in the doors, shattered the windows to atoms, and entered the Church. In a short time they broke up the interior of it, destroping whatever they could. The Sessions House adjoining shared the same fate. About half-past eleven a strong detachment of cavalry and infantry arrived on the ground, and the cavalry charged at full gallop against the first barrier, which gave way, and they passed on to the second, against whicheveral of the horses fell before they got through it. They then cleared the middle of the street, and the infantry took passession of the Church, the interior of which was already learly demolished.

Between eleven and twolve o'clock a detachment of the mob proceeded from Spring-street Church to the Rev. Mr. Lunow's house in Thompson-street, between Prince and Houston, broke the windows and doors, but were prevented from going in by the arrival of a squadron of cavalry. Mr. Lunow and his family were out of town.

About heleven o'clock another mob attacked St. Philip's African

About eleven o'clock another mob attacked St. Philip's African

Episcopal Church in Centre-street, the Rev. Peter Williams, a co-loured man, pastor, and demolished it almost entirely, including a fine organ. The furniture they took out and burned it in the street. The windows of the African Baptist Church in Antony-street were broken to actors

fine organ. The furniture they took out and purner in a mean of the African Baptist Church in Antony-street were broken to atoms.

The African school-house in Orange-street, which is also used as a Methodist meeting-house, was totally demolished.

About nine o'clock a detachment of the mob at the Five Points commenced an assault upon a small wooden building in Orange, near Bayard-street, occupied as a barber's shop, by a coloured man nuned Mansu, the front and interior of which they soon demolished. The black intreptidy kept possession of his premises, discharging a pistot three times at his assailants, the last of which unfortunately took effect, and severely wounded Eursas Spence in the leg, as he was passing on the opposite side of the street, on his way home. The rioters then joined the main body in Leonard-street. A strong body of the watch shortly afterwards arrived at the spot, and succeeded, with little difficulty, in putting the rioters to flight, and dispersing a much more numerous body of spectators.

We learn from Newark, New Jersey, that a tumultuous proceeding of a kindred nature with the riots in this city took place there last evening. The Rev. Mr. Werre, it seems, the Pastor of the fourth Presbyterian Church, was about to preach a sermon in favour of immediate abolition, and had ascended the pulpit for the purpose, accompanied by a black man. A mob, following the example of the rioters here, broke into the Church, put the congregation to flight, tore the interior of the edifice to pieces, and dashed the windows to fragments.

This is an agreeable picture of a beautiful Republic. The

This is an agreeable picture of a beautiful Republic. The free mob burn a man's furniture because he dares to propose the emancipation of slaves. Capital absurdity—luminous display—splendid result! Let the grumblers and the revolutionists look at this, and if they like it, let them forsooth embark themselves for the Tens-Atlantic Refuge for the Destitute, and enjoy all its privileges, and luxuriate in all its blessings.

and enjoy all its privileges, and luxuriate in all its blessings.

We last week said we should explain why we took so much interest in the success of the discovery for the prevention of the Dry Rot in our navy. Accordingly to-day we give an extract from a letter addressed to BEILBY THOMPSON, Esq., upon the subject; and we the more earnestly press it upon the attention of our influential readers, because it has been stated, not only that there is no cure for the dry rot, but, by a very high ship-building authority, that there is no such thing as dry rot. With respect to the first assertion, we may, perhaps, admit it, upon this ground, that Mr. KYAN's invention, to which we are now referring, is a preventice—which all men admit to be better than a cure. As for the second, we meet it by a fact, that the Board of Customs have at this moment several of their first-rate cutters under heavy repairs from DRY ROT—some of them not more than two or three years' old.

The extract from the letter to which we refer, exhibits

The extract from the letter to which we refer, exhibits The extract from the letter to which we refer, exhibits the general expenditure, for twenty years, under particular heads, and points out the vast saving to be effected by the application of the process to the King's service. The process has been sanctioned by a protracted series of experiments, by the approbation of the first scientific men of the day, and by its adoption in numerous public buildings, and even by some of the civil departments of the Government itself. The following details will be found curious and interesting: resting

resting:—
The data and facts furnished by the annexed estimates as regards
Timber, are fully sufficient for the purport of these remarks; and it
is intended to establish the calculations on the official documents
alone, and to put forth such examples from the very figures of those
documents, that whatever surprise they may excite, neither doubt
can arise as to their truth, nor denial be given to their facts.
The following extract from the annexed estimates shews the expenses of

TIMBER FOR HULL, MASTS, AND YARDS.

Building.	Repairs.	Annual Total.
£355,660	£159,990	£515,650
890,430	175,180	565,610
287,970	272,560	560,530
370,620		679,350
317,910	349,150	667,060
496,820	597,780	1,094,600
	193,680	1,512,820
1,169,169	392,907	1,562,076
1,328,408		1,868,319
1,257,582	501,725	1,759,307
		1,309,554
975,971	409,065	1,385,036
	370,492	1,266,681
1,501,985	446,158	1,948,143
675,234	575,667	1,250,901
539,506	753,690	1,293,196
553,934	703,804	1,257,738
569,033	570,244	1,139,277
624,050	506,940	1,130,990
522,715	522,715	1,045,430
£14,974,469	£8,837,799	£23,812,263
	390,430 287,170 370,630 317,910 496,830 1,319,140 1,169,169 1,237,582 1,257,582 1,501,985 1,501,985 653,606 653,934 659,033 024,050 652,715	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##

By analysis of the estimates during the twenty consecutive years, it will be obvious that the repair of almost every ship for hull, masts, and yards, proves most incontestibly the existence of dry rot, occasioning an incessantly enormous expense, to which that of the mere statices of ordinary enormous expense, to which that of the mere shifted of content myself with eating your attention to a few of the most striking proofs, and those the largest abuse of the official estimates the largest abuse of the soft cities estimated the largest abuse of the soft cities estimated the largest abuse of the soft cities estimated the strike of the secture of the sum appropriated, without naming the ship you will find very strike as many to ordered to be repaired, to "not receive the section of the content of the year 1815 wherein it is stated—"For the repairing of three frigulates 97,628." and the amount of such vague entry for this year alone is 390,723. "Calculations relating to Equipment, &c. of Ships and Vessels of War," states, that the total amount of the expense for hull, masts and yords, in BUILDING vessels of war, is as follows. (See Envr., p. 29 and 21.)

Ship,	120 Guns	••	••	••		£97,400
• •	80	••	••	••	••	68,785
	74	••	••	••	• •	61,382
	52	••	••	••	••	39,342
Frigate,	46	••	••	••		29,640
• .	28	••		••		16,356
Sloop,	18	••	••	••		12,245
Brig,	18	••	••			9,518
-	10		••			6,326
Schoone	r.	••	••			4,808

Cutter, 4,805
Cutter, 4,331

Bearing in mind such expense of building, let any one examine the folicinl estimates for repairing the hull, meats, and yards, of some ships within a few years after building, and it will be very apparent how closely the sums approximate.

In the very first year, 1900, it appears the Victory, 100 guns, was repaired at Chatham, and her repairs did not terminate till 1803, when the sum expended for her hull, masts, and yards, was 96,0201, and the total of her repairs, 117,6101.

Hull 4c.

Victory.	100	guns,	1800, see	estimates	p. 2	 £16,000
,			1801,		5	 39,610
			1802,		7	 34,420
			1803,		9	 5,990

repaired at Portsmouth, in 1814, 1815, and 1816, at a further expense of 47,5581, for hall, masts, and yards, and the total of repairs of her timbers only, within fifteen years, was 143,5781.

3.61 select a few other examples of repairs from the 74 gm ships, and if the inquiry is pursued on the other rates, especially the figates; the facts will be equally corroborative of the enormous expense of repair, in proportion to the original cost of building.

You will find, on reterence to the repairs estimates, the following ships and sums for hulls, masts, and yards:—

Repaired.

			Kepai	rea.		
Vengeance	74		1800 to	1807		£84,720
Ildefonso	,,		1807	1808		85,195
Scipion	,,		1807	1809		60,785
Tremendous	,,		1807	1810		135,397
Elephant	,,		1808	1811	••••	67,007
Spencer	,,	Built 1800	1809	1813		122,186
Ramilies	,,		1810	1812		73,141
Albion	,,	Built 1802	1810	1813		102,295
Donegal	,,	•••••	1812	1815		101,367
Implacable	,,		1813	1815		57,865
Illustrious		Built 1803	1814	1816		74,184
Northumberland			1814	1815		57,795
Kent	,,		1814	1818		88,357
Sultan	,,	Built 1807	1816	1818		61,518
Stirling Castle	,,		1816	1818		65,280
	,,					

This, we contend, is a strong case, and wellput. To the proofs of the efficacy of the invention, we have before brought ample testimony. It is a national question, and demands, as we have no doubt it will meet, most earnest and scrious consideration.

LITERATURE.

We are greatly in arrear with our literary friends, many of whose interesting works have been upon our table for some weeks, without our being able to find room in our columns to notice their various deserts and demerits.

As we have already said, the new system of periodical publication of standard books, so wonderfully increases the facilities of general readers, that we should be very much inclined warmly to support the plan, upon principle, even were the works themselves not so ad-mirably edited, "got up," and illustrated; but really as it is, we con-

mirably edited, "got up," and illustrated; but really as it is, we consider no words adequate to the expression of the approbation which they so richly merit, and which, we believe, they most advantageously and satisfactorily receive.

Mr. Murray, with whom we think the iden originated, has worked it out in the most splendid manner. His Family Library, which had been concluded, has recommenced with six volumes of a Universal History, by Lord Woodhouselee, a work which will be in itself most valuable, and which forms a most interesting portion of the grenter work. His edition of Carbbe, in course of publication, is perfectly heautiful, and considering the wice at which it is tion, is perfectly heautiful, and, considering the price at which it is offered to the public, a miracle.

offered to the public, a miracle.

Mr. Valpy, who has just concluded, upon a similar principle, a most degant edition of Sharspeare, is now conducting Hume and Smollett's History of England through the press, with a Continuation up to the end of the reign of George IV. from the able pen of the Rev. T. S. Hughes, already so favourably known in the literary world. Mr. Valpy's Classical Library is another prominent example in this school of publication.

In a like manner the Life and Works of Burns have been published by Соснам, edited by Allan Cunningham, to whom we owe an apology for not having earlier noticed it. The public have already decided upon its merits—we should, of all men living, have pointed out Mr. Cunningham as the fittest person for the task which he has so well executed.

which he has so well executed.

which he has so well executed.

The tale of Burns's life has been often and well told already.

Curnie, with all his faults, gave us a very agreeable memoir, upon which, that of Lockhart, possessing far more genius and far more generous feeling, was a great improvement: it remained, however, for Mr. Curninguan to give us a masterly picture, painted from nature. We are not quite sure that he has done wisely in publishing and the standard of th By reference to Mr. Edve's work, the cost, in time of war, of a disadvantageously have been forgotten: that, however, is a question of taste. His own share of the work does him infinite credit, and canall that we find in the volumes—there are poems which might not disadvantageously have been forgotten: that, however, is a question

not fail to afford sincere gratification to every lover of the

Another extremely well-done periodical is the Romance of Hist Another extremely well-done periodical is the Homance of History, published by Bull and Churdon, of Holles-street, whose chaep Illustrations of the Bible (although they have suffered by appearing simultaneously with Finder's splendid work on the same subject are quite worthy of attention and admiration.

The periodicals of the month have put forth their energies, and we scarcely remember so much talent and novelty bursting at once upon the reading public as illuminated the literary world on the first of

August.

Amongst new publications, Mrs. Trollors in Belgium is one of the most agreeable. Why—considering the advantages within her reach, and the striking effects produced by the illustrations of her American work—she did not give the public some graphic annota-American work—she did not give the public some graphic annotations in the shape of plates, we do not presume to guess.—In work of fiction Lady Charlotte Burnt takes the lead: her two stories of The Disinherited and The Ensuared are full of talent—the episods of Hannah Beverley, in the former, is very striking, and although simple, deeply interesting, and even mysterious. The second story is the superior one—far superior: there are some parts of hat, which exhibit great literary powers, which brought to ben upon scenes and circumstances but too familiar to those accustomed to look at the society of which Lady Charlotte is the historian, produces most striking effects. striking effects.

Cassel, Aug. 1.—It is thought that the Queen of England, on her visit from Altenstein, will pay a visit to the Electress. The Queen was expected at her native town, Meiningen, on the 28th, where a great concourse of people had already collected on the preceding evening to receive her. The QUEEN intended to return to Lieben-tein in the evening, and there remain in the bosom of her family.

tein in the evening, and there remain in the bosom of her family. We hear that addresses of congratulation are preparing to be presented to their MAJESTIES on the QUEEN'S return to England, including one from the Lord Mayor and Corporation. It is expected that her MAJESTY will also hold a drawing-room on the occasion. The Royal George yacht, Lord Additional Fitzclarence, is expected to sail from Woolwide, on Thursday or Friday next, for Rotterdam, to receive the QUEEN on board. The great Officers of State will be detained in London until her MAJESTY'S return.

Town is rapidly thinning—we trust, however, that if the Ladies so, their Lords will remain to fight the battle of the British Constitution against the Radical House of Commons.

Prince and Princess Lieven left England on Saturday. The eading Ladies of fashion subscribed to present her Highness with a bracelet of the value of a thousand guineas, as a mark of esteem affection, and respect.

The Duke of RUTLAND is gone to Belvoir. The Duke and Ducham of Buccleuon, and the Marchioness of Tweedale, are gone to Scotland. Lords Castleraeau, Rozery, Kinnaird, Garders and several others, are off to the Moors.

The Morning Chronicle states that the Right Honourable Fairn-Land Lewis, member for Radnorshire, has been appointed Chairman of the Poor Law Commissioners. Mr. Frankland Lewis is a Conservative member of Parliament-this appointment excludes him from Valve memoer of rathement—this appointment excludes him row the House of Commons. Mr. Lefevire, who was Mr. Stanley's Under Secretary of State, is to be one Commissioner, and Mr. Nicholls, the manager of a branch Bank at Birmingham, is the other: the last named gentleman, like the first, is a Conservative, and has written much on the subject of the Poor Laws. The Secretary to the Inquisitors, is Mr. Chadwick. The Commissioner are to have 2000l. per annum, and the sub-Commissioners are to be appointed by them. The Globe denies that these appointments are actually made.

Aromatic herbs are now spread about in the Chancery Court, and Aromauc neros are now spread about in the Chancery Conf, and pots of hot vinegar are placed in different parts of the building-Wormwood and Rue for the Snitors, Pennyroyal for the Chancellor, Sage for the Barristers, Balm for the Solicitors, and Thyme for all parties.

Great complaints are made of the abolition of the Hackney-C Office in Essex-street: an application to the Commissioners of that unice in Essex-street: an application to the Commissioners of useful Board was invariably attended to, promptly and tigorossly; and it is very generally believed that the increase of insolence, extortion, drunkenness, furious driving, robbery and assault, with which the newspapers daily teem, on the part of the drivers of public. carriages, arises from the want of this just, active, and efficient tribu-

Earl Grey, and his amiable Counters and daughter, Lady theonema, have been on a visit to the King, at Windsor. It seem that the Noble Earl somewhat candidly explained to His Majestribe real nature of his grievances, and the shuffling conduct of his his colleagues. His Lordship and family (the Court Circular calls them "Royal visitors") returned to town on Thursday. GEORGINA, have been on a visit to the KING, at Windsor.

Mr. Cockerell, a son of Sir Charles Cockerell, was married at Tuesday, to the beautiful daughter of the late Lord Foley. The lovely bride was given away by the Duke of Leinstein.

The sceptical as to cholera will begin to cease doubting, we supose, soon. Admiral Sir Richard Kine, naval Commander in Chief at Sheerness, was attacked on Sunday morning, and died in the course of Monday night.—Mr. Sparrow, a coffeehouse-keeps in the Strand, also died in a few hours.

Brighton races have turned out a complete failure. The capries of fashion which has pronounced Brighton a winter watering place, of fashion which the regime from what it was, when the late has totally altered the regime from what it was, when the late King as Prince of Wales gladdened it with his presence in the King as Prince of Wales gladdened it with his presence in the summer, honoured the races with his company, and celebrated his summer, honoured the races with his company, and celebrated hirth-day in his favourite residence besides. That great, long-legged birth-day in his favourite residence besides. That great, long-legged birth-day in his favourite residence besides. horse, Rockingham, is a positive nuisance; he walks over, and canter over, and even trots over, and wins all the cups within a hundred miles of the metropolis. miles of the metropolis. His worthy owner is known at all the commor races, as "Old Spoil Sport."

The following comes from Windsor. We congratulate Mr. MILES whoever he may be, upon the prospect which is opened to his riew."

"A gross and infamous outrage was committed at St. George,"
A gross and infamous outrage was committed at St. George, and the standard of the The following comes from Windsor. We congratulate Mr. Millist the work he was be a word to his view.

Lord Steward of the Household presided as Judge, and the delingent was punished by having his right arm chopped off. The head cook of the Kind's household performed the operation, and we believe the present one, Mr. Ball, is entitled to fees of office for that special purpose."

It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of the It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of the beautiful and highly-gifted Lady of the Right Honourable Charless Arbuthsor, which event took place on Saturday at Woodford, near Kettering, the seat of the Right Honourable Gentleman. Mrs. Arbuthsor left town about a fortnight before her lamented death, and the state of the Right Honourable was a season of the Right Honourable Charles and Righ ABBUTHAN A control and the standard death, in perfect health, but subsequently was attacked with bilious fever, from which she appeared to be recovering. The disorder took a serious turn within the last two or three days of her life, and termisenous turn when the has two of three days of her life, and terminated fatally on Saturday. Mrs. Arbuthnot was the 12th child of the Hon. Henry Fane, second son of the eighth Earl of Westmore-MED, and was born on the 16th of September, 1793. Her loss will be deeply and bitterly felt by her furnity and relations, and by a namerous circle of attached and affectionate friends.

The funeral of Earl BATHURST left town last Saturday, wh remains of his Lordship, together with those of his son, the late remains of his Lordship, together with those of his son, the late Colonel Seymour Bathurst, which had been only temporarily interred in the new burying-ground on the Harrow-road, were removed to the family vault at Circucester, where they were deposited on Tuesday.

The decision of Mr. STYERS, the Mayor of Sudbury, in returning The decision of Mr. SYYERS, the MAYOY of Suddury, in returning Sir Edward BARKES, proves to be fully justified by Parliamentary law, but it has been petitioned against—ballot on the 19th. The contest in Gloucestershire will, it is said, terminate in favour of the Consertative candidate; and a similar result—should any contest take place—is with equal confidence expected at Cirencester.

The following appears in the daily papers. If the fact be as it is gated, we conclude the election of Sir John Horhous would be void—that is to say, if any object were to be gained by unseating him for what is now a mere nomination borough of the Government,

him for what is now a mere nomination borough of the Government, to which he, being a placeman, would of course be returned again:—
"It appears that on the day of the nomination (Wednesday, 23d of July), after the show of hands was declared, the Returning Officer opened the poll, and permitted certain electors to record their rotes, because it was inconvenient for the voters to attend on either of the two following days. The fact, therefore, is, that the poll was kept loopen three days, instead of two, as directed by the 2d of William Wy.c. 45. We presume that the persons permitted to poll were smed the pure electors, who could not afford to lose Sir John's golden opinion."

off, a. 45. We presume that the persons permitted to vold were some of the pure electors, who could not afford to lose Sir John's golden opinion."

The advantages derivable from steam-carriage travelling may be petit fairly appreciated by the following details from the Glasgow Berald. We wish some Member of the House of Commons would more for a return of all the casualties of a similar nature which have carried from the day of the melancholy death of Mr. Huakisson:—On Tuesday afternoon this city was thrown into an indiscribable attended town announcing the total destruction of one of the steam-carriages, which left Glasgow at two o'clock on the Paisley road, in the immediate vicinity of the Three-Mile-House. It appears that the carriage, lawing pained the summit of the neclivity at the place laquestion, stopped for a minute or two to take in a supply of fuel advants, when, just not it was in the act of proceeding on its journey, see of the right-land wheels gave way—the machine came to the ground with terrific violence—the boiler was instantly crushed as latas a pancake, and simultaneously with which the hottom of the whale was shattered to atoms by the explosion, and all the passeness, twelve in number, were more or less injured. Among the allerts, Captain E. B. Gilmen, father-in-law to P. A. Baack, Esq., othis city, sustained a severe concussion of the brain, which put a factor, and the existence on Tuesday night, at six o'clock. Mr. Janes Monarson, and the consequence of the injuries he had received. Mr. Janes Monarson, appeal to the scale of the consequence of the injuries, he had received. Mr. Janes Monarson, and the work of the consequence of the injuries, also died vesterday afternoon, aftive o'clock. Mr. Janes Stoches and the women of the windows of the Three-Mile Glosses, which was shown to a considerable disable of the second of the sec

In addition to this horrible event, we have to announce the murde

It is said that the bops all over the districts have assumed a healthy bounded in his arms, legs, and other parts of the body, and conveyed his said that the bops all over the districts have assumed a healthy be abolition of the Pataine Courts, the High Sheriff of Cheshire succeeds to the office of hangman for the county, vice the county, and the succeeds to the office of hangman for the county, vice the county of the county, and falling across the reall, between the liver, which has the effect of stopping the velocity of the county of the co

the recommendation of the corporation, assessor in the court estabthe recommendation of the corporation, assessor in the court established by the Liverpool Court of Passages Bill, which recently received the Royal assent.—Albion. [Lord Brougham contrived to secure this piece of patronage in the hands of Government. Mr. Roscog is a young Whig lawyer, not overburthened with briefs—ergo, he is the best man that could be selected to fill the office to which he has been appointed. Verily it is a mighty fine thing to be a Whig barrister now-a-days.—Ed. Liverpool Standard.

At Wainfleet about 200 individuals assembled to tea, when the Rev. Mr. Cholmeley, Minister of Wainfleet church, presided. The meeting was held in the school-room of the Wesleyan chapel, and an extremely interesting evening was spent.

LANCASHIRE GRAND CONSERVATIVE DINNER.—We learn that the Dinner, which is to take place at Newton on the 4th September next. The Earl of Wilton is to preside over the festivities, and the Duke of Wellington and Lord Combernage are named among the guests. The Noble Duke is to attend Doncaster races, and after the sports are over he will take up his abode at Wilton-house. Between 700 and 800 persons are mentioned as likely to attend the dinner; and as there is no room at Wilton calculated to hold such a numerous assemblage, it is proposed to crect a large tent on the race ground; or, if practicable, to convert the grand stand into a diningroom.

That true-hearted nobleman, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian, or Edinburgh, has intimated his readiness to construct, at his own expense, a deep-water harbour for the city of Edinburgh, at Granton, on that part of the shore of the Frith of Forth belonging to his Grace.

The Brighton Gazette says:-" We have seen in our time The Brighton Guzette says:—"We have seen in our time a good many specimens of humbug, but remember few things equal to the display in this town last Friday. On that day, it will be remembered, the Act passed last Session for the extinction of Slavery came into operation; and it was accordingly distinguished here by a dinner given to the children of the 'Royal British Schools.' To this no possible objection could be taken: the advocates of the measure had fairly beaten us who opposed it, and they had a right to enjoy and rejoice at their victory. Not content with this, however, they actually marched the poor children with flying banners through the streets of the town, exposed to a broiling sun, (we wonder they who have so the town, exposed to a broiling sun, (we wonder they who have so much compassion for the niggers were not ashamed to do it), bidding them crack their infant lungs with noisy huzzas, to the no small annoyance of all quiet people. Do the sage advisers of this notable display imagine that a set of children, with the prospect of plumdisplay imagine that a set of culturen, with the prospect of practice producing before their eyes, would not have strained their throats as heartily, at the bidding of their masters, had the object of the Act been to enslave, instead of to 'emancipate' the negro? Shame, we say again, on such despicable humbug!"

Some thieves broke into the residence of Sir EDWARD PAGET, near Windsor, on Sunday last, and carried off about 20 dozen of silver spoons, &c., worth nearly 3001.

It is said that a Note has been presented by the Russian Minister to our Government, protesting against intervention in the affairs of Spain, and demanding within two days a categorical answer with respect to their intention.

The termination of slavery in the British Colonial possessions celebrated by the Dissenters on the 1st of August in most of the celebrated by the Dissenters on the ist or August in most of my provincial towns. At Boston, it was amounced that 266 loaves of bread would be distributed amongst the poor, that they might long remember the "glorious" day. The acts of the anti-slavery hum-bugs, however, as usual, fell far short of their professions. A number of poor women attended at a Chapel at the time appointed, where, after being kept upwards of two hours, they received one penny loaf each,—and the Boston paper adds, that even these proved

The meeting for this year of the British Association for the advancement of science will be held at Edinburgh in the week commencing September the 8th.

advancement of science will be held at Edinburgh in the week commencing September the 8th.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Charles Harward has been instituted to the Vicarage of St. Thomas, adjoing Exeter, on the presentation of J. W. Buller, grag., M.P., the true Patron, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. J. Copleston, Dean of Oriel College, Oxford.

The Rev. Hugh Allan, M.A., has been collated to the Rectory of St. Mary, Crickiade: Patron, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. Edward Craven Hawrard has been elected Head Master of Eton College, in the place of Dr. Keate.

The Rev. John Edmean, Clerk, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Presbute, Wilst, void by the cession of Charles Davy, Clerk, on the presentation of the Master of the Choristers of the Cathedra Church offsarum.

The Chancellor of the Diocese has been pleased to appoint the Rev. R. P. Buddles, and for taking out letters of administration, within the diocese of Chester.

The Rev. Charles Hawkins, Canon Residentiary, has been instituted by the Archbishop of Vork to the Vicarage of Topcliffe, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. H. Dixon.

The Rev. George Greaves, M.A., curate of Rawmarsh, has been appointed to the Rectory of Farnham, in Dorastshire, by the Lord Chancellor. I. P. Parny, to the Treasurership of Liemore, void by the Great the Archbishop of York to the Vicarage of Topcliffe, void by the Topching of the Proposition of the Rev. W. H. Dixon.

The Rev. F. L. Parn has been appointed Lecturer of St. Thomas's Church, Liverpool, in the room of the Rev. J. C. Prince, the former Lecturer, who was appointed to the Chaplaincy has month. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has made the following appointments in the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. The Rev. Hev. D. Tuckey; the Rev. Henney Flugay to the Chancellorship of Lismore, void by the death of the Rev. D. Tuckey; the Rev. Henney Flugay to the Chancellorship of Lismore, void by the Promotion of the Rev. P. Perry.

The Rev. Milliam St

P. Perry.
The Rev. WILLIAM HICKEY has been presented to the living of Mulrankin, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Gore.
ORITHARY

lhis Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the sum of 13l. was collected in aid of the funds of the District Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Bishop of Caicherstra has appointed his public dinners for the 20th and 27th instant, and the 3d September, and those gentlemen who intend to honour his Lordship with their company are requested to send their cards two or three days previously.

Dunhan University Library, Pel's Synopsis, from the Rev. E. S. Truntow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring; and Collier's Church History, from the Rev. H. Penceval, Rector of Washington.

The subscription for rebuilding the Episcopal Chapel at Brentwood is going on prosperously; the sum collected now amounts to upwards of 1,300l. The Archbishop of Canterbury has subscribed 100l.; the Bishop of London, 100l.; Mr. Hall Darr. 30l.; Mr. Bartiner, and Mr. Blandson, 10l. Amongst the other suscible in the town of Brentwood alone.

Our anticipations relative to the collection at the Cathedral on Thursday, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have been fully realised. After a most able and powerful appeal by the venerable Archdeacon Singleton, the landsome sum of 46l. 11s. 6d. was collected; and we are instructed to say, that a donation of 6l. 6s. in addition has been received since by the Secretary from F. Chasseray. Esq., of Kempsey. The Corporation attended, and we were rejoiced to see the support given by this body to so valuable an institution.—Worester Journal.

On Thursday, the Rev. Richard Jones Honson, Vicar-General (in the absence of the Archbishop of Cashell, held the anumal visitation for the diocess of Lismore, at the parish Church of St Mary's (Clommel—about forty Clergymen attended. The Rev. J. P. Rhoades, Rector, preached an appropriate and impressive sermon on the occasion.

intion for the diocese of Lismore, at the parish Church of St Mary's Clommel—about forty Clergmen attended. The Rev. J. P. RIOADES, Rector, preached an appropriate and impressive sermon on the occasion.

On Mondry last the inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothan, London, presented a splendid silver salver, weighing upwards of 200 onnees, together with an elegont silver teapot and milk-jug to the Rev. Henny Gronce Watkins, M.A., their Rector, 'in testimony of their sincere regard and esteem for his faithful, conscientions, and affectionate discharge of the duties of his pastoral office during a period of twenty-nine years in which he has constantly resided among them, and endeared himself to them by an earnest endeavour to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare.'

By the death of the Rev. R. V. Willespond the Chief Mastership of the very ancient and distinguished Free Grammar School of Tavistock becomes vacant. The nonination of a successor is in the gift of his Grace the Duke of Berrone.

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Carey, at his triennial visitation this summer, generously announced his intention of giving an annual subscription of one hundred pounds to the Diocean Society for the building of Churches and Chupels.

It is highly gratifying to our feelings to learn that amid the unweried attempts of unholy combination of Infidels and Dissenters to poison the minds of the people of this country against the Establishment in which their ancestors gloried, the good old Protestant case is not diminishing, but rather on the increase in this country. The Bishop of Carlister having inst completed his confirmatory tour, gives us a data upon which we can fix conclusions. The following is the list of numbers confirmed at the undermentioned towns, which formed the circuit:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Girls				Boys				Total.
Carlisle		717	٠			535			••	1252
Brampton		220				224		••		444
Wigton		397			••	312	••			709
Penrith		54 L				490	••	••	٠.	
Appleby Kirkby Stephen		345		••		357	••	••	••	702
Kirkby Stephen	••	73	••			88	••		••	161
Maryport								••	••	
Keswick		127-	-259	93		-09	-2199			217-479
					•		c ·		. 1	

Kirkiy Stephen 73 . 88 . 161
Mayport. 173 . 103 . 276
Keswick 127-2939 99-2199 217-479
The total number exceeds that of the last confirmation by nearly 400, and it is also gratifying to know that the young people did not regard the ceremony as a mere idle form, but that they conducted themselves with the utmost quiet, decorum, and seriousness of demeanour. This fact tells well for the tuition they had undergone from their respective pastors.—Comberland Pacquet.
Chunch Rate—axoronen Taturwin.—On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held in the parish Church of Alford, for the purpose of levying a rate for the necessary repairs and expenses of the Church for the current year. The Rev. E. Dawson the Vicar, in the chair. The Churchardons moved that a rate of sizepnee in the panul be allowed, that sum having for several years past covered the expenses. To this there was an opposition party, and their leader and orator moved that a threepenny rate only be granted; a short discussion ensued, during which the most amusing argument of the threepenny party was, that their opponents had "only an act of Parliament! to hack their demand for a rate at all." The vestry then divided on the second proposition, when it appeared that there were 37 vaters for the Churchwardens' rate, and 27 for the threepenny rate. Proposer, which it was agreed should commence at three o'clock and closs at eight. The town was immediately canwassed by the respective parties, and the poll commenced at the appointed time. During the five hours it was open the threepenny party added to their numbers, with the assistance of a drum and an elegant blue flag, with a suitable inscription, 23 more votes, the last four hours being employed in favour of the churchwardens. The churchwardens here, as well as in other places, had the greatest numbers, by fing? on their side. Many also of the most influential and respectable of the commenced at the greatest numbers having a that they considered it a factious proceeding to oppose a reasonable church favour of the ch

rate, so long as the laws of the country required it to be paid.—

Boston Herald.

We are sorry to state that a disturbance took place in the parish Church of Elstow, near Bedford, on Sunday the 27th July, which creates much interest. The particulars, we find, are as follow:—The Churchwardens and Minister (the Rev. J. Wino), from some cause, wishing to dismiss the old Clerk, and procured another Clerk from the parish of Stevington (of which Mr. Wino is also the incumbent). The new Clerk first grained possession of the seat of office, but the majority of the parishioners were determined the old Clerk should not be displaced. Service was attempted to be gone on with, but the dissatisfaction soon broke out into a complete uproor. A scene of the most distraceful description took place, which lasted for some time, and which completely unmanned the Rev. Geutleman, and he was unable to proceed with the service. In the course of the week the old Clerk applied to the Hishop, who, we understand, stated no just ground of dismissal appeared. On Sunday last two Clerks were again in attendance, both making the responses, &c., as nearly together'ss possible. At the close of the prayers nearly the whole of the congregation quietly left the church. There matters rest at present.—Cambridge Chron.

The following presented addresses and petitions to the King, a

The following presented addresses and petitions to the King, a let Levee, on Wednesday:—
The Duke of DEVOSSHIRE—From the inhabitants of the town of shbourn, thanking his Majesty for his protection of the Established barch.

The Lunker Hambing his Majesty for his protection of the Established Church.

The Marquis of Thomonp—From 6,282 Protestant inhabitants of the county and city of Cork, humbly thanking his Majesty for his gracions Declaration to the Archbishops and Bishops in support of the Established Church, and to declare their devoted attachment to

gracious Reciarum to the Archinshops and Bishops in support of the Established Church, and to declare their devoted attachment to the same.

The Archbishop of Cantershury—From the Clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of Kingston, Forehead and Swell, Cheflombe and white Stanton, Sheffon, Beanchamp, Curry, Rival, Merriot, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Waygood and Sexborough, Donvatt, Dawlish, Stockling, Levington, Hinton St. George, Lonen, Winshamm, and Knowll, in the county of Somerset; from the Clergy of the Dean core, Crewkerne; Clergy of the Deancry of Beaminster; the Dean und Chapter of St. Assoph; and the Clergy of the Archdeacomy of Coventry, most humbly expressive of gratitude for his Majesty's determination to support the United Church of England and Ireland.

Addresses to a similar effect were presented from Ballymuscanlar, Newton, Hamilton, Armach, Carantes, Drumglas, Tamilat, Derryboran, Desertercisht, Tartaraham, Sixmile, Longhall, Termonson, Crinke, Fernonfeakin, Ballgawley, Tulliancoole, Dundelk, Caledon, Dunlier, Tullamiskin, Drumear, Clonbroney, Killeben, Caledon, Dunlier, Tullamiskin, Drumear, Clonbroney, Killeben, The Mayor of Sangwanuay presented an address thanking his Majesty for his lete most gracious Declaration in favour of the Fstablished Church,

STOCK ENCHANGE.—Saturaday Eventuc.

There has been some degree of fluctuation in Console during the week, ant the price for the Acount of the Color of historieses this afternoon was 80% ½, after they have the control of the color of historieses this afternoon was 80% ½, after they have been as 90%. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have both declined. The former are at 40 41, and the India Bonds at 10 12. India Stock has also declined to 262 263. Long Annuities are 17 5-16 %.

In the Foreign Market the speculation has been chiefly confined to Spanish Bonds, which have been as high as 47 ½, and as low as 33½, but left off at 84 ½%. Portuguese Bonds have been as low as 83½, but left off at 84 ½%. The South American Securities are flat; (chilina are 30½ 31½, Colombian are 30½, and Brazilian 78½. The accounts from Mexico are considered bad. The Stock has fallen to 40½ 41. In the Northern Bonds there is no alteration worth noticing.

3 per Cent. Conocis, *90½
3 per Cent. Reduced. 90½
3 per Cent. Gendecd. 90½
4 for per Cent. 1826, *90½ 100 (casented)

Bank Long Annuities, 17 5-16 ½

Conocis for Account, 90½
5 per Cent. Reduced. 90½
5 per Cent. 1826, *90½ 100 (casented)

Bank Long Annuities, 17 5-16 ½

Conocis for Account, 90½ ½

The French papers of Thursday contain little domestic news of interest. The Duke of Orleums has repaired to the Luneville Camp, and his brother Joinville is about to embark at Brest. A tannultuous debate took place on Wednesday in the House of Deputies, in the course of which the Home Minister was twice given the lie, and further evidence was afforded both of the Government's unblushing interference in the late elections, and of their determination to impose their will on the new House through the large and violent majority they have thereby secured. With regard to Spain, the official organism of the course of which the Home Minister was twice given the lie, and further evidence was afforded both of the Government's unblushing inherity of the sunguiary measures adopted by her agents, large numb

currence, sent immediately the sum of 100,000 roubles, for the relief of the sufferers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY.—Mr. Bernal and others, from the Commons, brought up the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Bank of England Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Starch Duties Repeal Bill, which were severally read a first time.—Several Bills were forwarded a stage, after which their Lordships proceeded to hear arguments of Counsel in the appeal of Duncan v. Houston.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY.—On the motion of Lord Althon, the Exchequer Bills (public works grant of 1,000,0001.) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. Sixclair rose to move for a return of all the public committees appointed during the session, the number of adays they had sat, the number of hours each day, the number of days they had sat, the number of hours each day, the number of winesses exminined, and the expences attending the same, &c., of which he had previously given notice. He considered that great and unnecessary expenses was incurred in appointing Committees. These expenses had been for some time increasing, and were still increasing; it was therefore desirable that the house should be well informed on the subject. Mr.H. Hughes seconded the motion, which, after a discussion of some length, was agreed to, and the return ordered.—On the motion of the Poor Law Bill were ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Monday. A number of petitions, on various subjects, were presented, and the House adjournel.

taken into consideration on Monday. A number of petitions, on various subjects, were presented, and the House adjourne I.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE PITT CLUB.—A grand dimer of the Gloucestershire Pitt Club took place on Wednesday evening at the Bell Inn, Gloucester, Mr. Rice Trevor in the chair. Amoust the company present were the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Edward Somerset, M.P., and many other persons of distinction and respectability. Lord E. Somerset had just arrived from Cirencester, for which horough in the morning he had been returned without opposition. One hundred and ninety-seven noblemen and gentlemen sat down to dimer, and many excellent constitutional speeches were delivered during the evening.
GLOUCESTER ELECTION.—The nomination of the candidates for the representation of the eastern division of the county, took place on Thursday morning. The friends of each party mustered strong. The writ having been read, and the preliminaries being gone through the Hon. G. Rice Trevor proposed C. W. Codrington, Esq., which was seconded by W. L. Lawrence, Esq., of Sandywell Park. Sir J. Wright Guise, Bart, Chrother of the late Member), then put in nomination Charles Hanbury Tracy Leigh, Esq., and was seconded by M. L. Lawrence, Esq., of Sandywell Park. Sir J. Wright Guise, Bart, Chrother of the late Member), then put in nomination Charles Hanbury Tracy Leigh, Esq., and was seconded by M. C. Canning, Esq. of Hurtury. The two candidates next addressed the freeholders. A show of hands was then called for, which the High Sheriff declared to be in favour of Mr. Leigh; and a poll being demanded on the part of Mr. Codrington, the Sheriff appointed the same to commence on Monday next. The friends of Mr. Codrington the Sheriff appointed the same to commence on Monday next. The friends of Mr. Codrington House and the Commence of Monday next. The friends of Mr. Codrington the Sheriff appointed the same to commence on Monday next. The friends of Mr. Codrington the Sheriff appointed the same to commence on Mon

COUCESTER LODGE, Old Brompton.—To be LET, Fur-nished, for Four Months, that most desirable House, with delightful plea-sure grounds, formerly the residence of the Right Hon. George Canning, and latterly of Don Caros of Spinis, known as Gloucester Lodge.—Particulars, and cards to view, of Mr. M'Shane, Upholsterer, &c., 32, Foley place, Cavendish-sunare.

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ASECOND LETTER TO. C. LONG, Esq., on the MS. JOURNAL and PRIVATE CORRESPONDEXCE of the late Lioutenant General R. B. Long. By GENERAL LORD VISCOTONT BERESPORD, G.C.B. JOHN MURRAL THE TOURIST IN THE HIGHLANDS.

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TO PRIVATE FAMILIES and ECONOMISTS.—W. MOUIS System of Trade has a tready secured to him, and begs to submit the following superior, very limited, but a tready and the superior, very limited, but and the superior, very limited, system of trade of the superior, very limited, system of the superior, system of the super o him, and begs to submit the following

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Excellent Pale or Brown
Fine old Straw-ecoloured dito
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double cowch-house, and other outboildings; too-ther with several capital Fam Houses and other outboildings; too-ther with several capital Fam Houses and other outboildings; too-ther with several capital Fam Houses and to have the several capital Fam Houses and to have the several capital Fam Houses and to have the several capital Fam Houses and pasture leannts, and containing altogether own, in the occupation of highly respectable tenants, and containing altogether.

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Per Imperial Qr. Average of last Six Weeks.											
Wheat 48s 4d Rve 33s 1d Wheat 48s 7d Rve 33s 10d											
Barley 29s Od Beans 37s 1d Barley 28s 10d Beans 37s 3d											
Oats 23s 1d Pease 46s 11d Oats 23s 11d Pease 44s 11d											
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STOCKS.	Mon.]	Tu.		Thur.	Friday.	Set.
Bank Stock	2201	222	222	222	228	2224
per cent. Red	91	904	91	506	904	901
per cent. Consols	904	901	901	90]	901 901 99	904
per cent. 1818	_'	994	991	987	99	
per cent. Reduced	99	963	99	983	983	981
ew 31 per cent	994	943	983	981	98 3	98) 98) 100
per cent. of 1826	1013	1014	1013	- 11		100
Bank Long Annuities	172	171	172	17 t	171	178
ndia Bonds	11 0	10 p	12 p	12 p	111	10
					40 p	1 16 1
Exchequer Bills	46 p	46 p	43 p	43 p		Lait
onsole for Account	901	503	904	903	901	1 74

On the 3d inst., at Blackheath, Lady Burtan Newdigate, of a son—On the inst., at Glouvester-place, Partmus-square, Mrs. George William Wainston of a son—On the 3d inst., at Crewboungh Lodge, the holy of Win. Endelby of a son—On the 2dth ult., at Vienus, the lady of Peter Horrocks, Esp., of a son—On the 2dth atth., at Vienus, the lady of Peter Horrocks, Esp., of a for the 1dth February, at Masulipatam, the lady of the Rev. Mrs. John Als Chaplain in the Service of the Hon. East India Company, of a son.

of a son—On the 20th ult., at Vienna, the lady of Peter Horrocks, Esp., of a sopOn the 10th February, at Masulipatam, the lady of the Rev. Win. John Aishbi,
Chaplain in the Service of the Hon. East India Company, of a son.

MARIED.

On the 6th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryan-ton-square, Licout. Munne, Royal Hore
Gunds (Blue), to Eliza, Jounghter of Robert Porter, Esp., of 1 pper Seymontsk,
Portman-square—On the 5th inst., at St. Mary's, Bathwick, John Bryanet,
Borthan-square—On the 5th inst., at St. Mary's, Bathwick, John Bryanet,
Esq., of Crawer Hall, near Bath—On the 7th inst., by special bremse, in the Captain Schoper, Caroline Sophia, second daughfer of the Loud Blesser,
Esq., of Crawer Hall, near Bath—On the 7th inst., by special bremse, in the Captain Schoper, Caroline Sophia, second daughfer of the Loud Blesser,
Esq., of Crawer Hall, near Bath—On the 7th inst., by special bremse, in the Captain Schoper, Caroline Sophia, second daughfer of the Loud Blesser,
Esq., of Walton, in the commerce of Marie Captain, and Captain Captain, and Capt

At Abbey Lands, County Antrim, on the 30th ult., in his 20th year, John Holmes M'Calmont, fourth son of Hugh M'Calmont, of Abbey Lands, Sing geginent. On the 3d inst., in Upper Baker-street, Capt. R. H. Sheaffe, 53th of the Rev. Dath Prince, Vienr of Enford, Wilts, and 3d years Chaples of the Megalague John Prince, Vienr of Enford, Wilts, and 3d years Chaplain another of Medicariy—On the 1st inst., Misse Emma Mary Fynes Clinton, elde manifold, and the Rev. Dr. Fynes Clinton, On the 6th inst., at Langton, we led an on the Medicari Medicary of Medicary o wood, Charlotte, the wile of John Freneric Asserting 3d inst, in the 59th year of her age, Charlotte Chiswe Esq., of Munkham, Essex—On the 2dult., at Windsor John Butler Butler, Esq., Commissary-General, and Majesty's Council, Halifax.

LONDON: Printed and published by Enward Snacketh, at he Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the K liter (post f are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 714.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1834.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow evening will be performed the Travedy of KING MICHARD THE THIRD. Duke other, Mr. Vandenhoff. After which, NICOLAS FLAM. To conclude INCLE JOHN.—Un Traveds, The Cabinet; with The Way to Keep Him; jp-Wifes Mother.—In Weinesday, The Beggar's Opera. After which pai characters by Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Vining, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Glover, Fancti, Mrs. W. Cilford, and Mrs. Humby. To conclude with No Song, No stravellar of Thursday, a favourite Comedy; with Rural Felicity, and other taigments.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.

RITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MAIL.—The Gallery, with
a selection of PICTI RES by ANCIENT MASTERS, from the Collections
is Most Gracious Mujesty, the most Noble the Marques of Westinnier, and
light Hon. Sir Charles Barot, G.C.B., is OPEN daily from Ten in the mornmili Six in the vering, and will be Closed on Saturday, Angust the 30th—
listion, 18. Catalogue, 18.

in Stylin the ever ing, and with the Colony of the Colony, its Catalogue, is.

R LISBON.—The well-known Stearn-vessel CITY of EDIN-BRGH, Captain SIARE, will leave London on SATURDAY, August of FALLOUTH, on TUEDAY, the 26th, with Passengers and Goods, willow and Andrewon, 46, Linne-street; on Fourthern Colony, will consider the Colony of the Colony of

ther Passengers, Carriages, and Horses are embarked or landed at all times of the the offices—Spread Eagle, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 35, Leadenhall-street.

38. The East India road from Limebouse is the nearest and best way to knewick Wharf.

Wednesslay, 20th Aug. 23dd.

Wednesslay, 21th.

Wednesslay, 27th.

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BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, for the BENEFIT of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, October the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1834. Under the Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty, King WIN, Her Most Highness the Dubres of KNT, Her Moyal Highness the Dubres of KNT, Her Moyal Highness the Pinness VICTOBIA, In addition to the Nobility and principal Gentry of the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon, the Earl of Aylesford.

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PRESIDENT—The Right Hon, the Earl of Aylesford.

Trebles—Mad. Caradori, Mad. Stockhauen, Mir. Knyett, Miss Clara Novello. Tenors—Mr. Braham, Signor Curioni, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Horneastle.

Basses—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Mackin, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Taylor.

Instrumental Performers:

Leaders—Messrs. Cramer, Weichsel, Mori, and Loder.

Solo Performers—Piano forte, Mr. Moscheles; Violin, Mr. Mori; Violoncello, Mr. Lindley.

The Band, with few exceptions, are from the Concert of Ancient Music, Philips, Ammonic, Halian Opera, and other Establishments in London; and will consist of 50 Violins, 24 Violas, 16 Violoncellos, and 10 Double Basses. The Wind Harmonic, Halian Opera, and other Establishments in London; and will consist of Sol Instruments, inclined there protein, and the Banes Band will consist of Sol Instruments, inclined the protein, and the Banes Band will consist of Sol Instruments, inclined the protein, and the Missic, the Cheral Societies of Liverpool and other places, with the whole of the Birmingham Oratorio Choral Society.

The entire Orchestra will comprise nearly four hundred performers.

The whole of the Performance will be held in the NEW TOWN HALL, except the Evening Performence of Wednesday, Wich will take place in the THATRE.

The Whole of the Performance of Wednesday, Oct. 8.—A NBW ORATORIO, composed expressly for this Festival by the Chevalier Neukomin; et al. Second Part of the Oratorio of THE LAST JUDGMENT, by Sp

FOURTH MALE IN EGYPT; a Moletto, by Hummel, with a Selection from Moran of ISRAEL IN EGYPT; a Moletto, by Hummel, with a Selection from Moran Tilliand.

MORAN THE MALE EXPANING, a MISCELLANKOUS CONCERT, to open with most of Beethworks Grand Symphonies, performed by the largest Rand ever employed in England in a Symphony of that great Master. For this Concert the Chevalier Neukomm has composed some Music, which he calls. "A Lake Seene interrupted by a Thunder Storm," for the purpose of exhibiting to the best effect he magnificent powers of the NEW ORGAN,—Mr. Mosches will also, on the same evening, perform on the Grand Piano-Forte a Fantasia, entitled, "Recoglictions of Ireland," with Orchestral Accompanients composed by himself. Favourite Songs, Duets, a Madrigal with full Choir, and a Vocal Finale, will be martly be norther than the control of the c

A GRAND FAXCY DRESS BALL will take place; on FRIDAY EVEXING, at the Town Hall.

Admission at the MORNING FERFORMANCES to the Gallories and Stalls on the floor of the Hall, One Guinea. Other seats on the floor, Ten Shillings and Sixpence.

EVENING PERFORMANCES at the TOWN HALL—Admission to the Galleries and Stalls, Fifteen Shillings, Other Seats on the floor, Fight Shillings, and The THATER, Boxes and PH, Hilmes Shillings, Carlory, Seven Shillings, and the THATER, Boxes and PH, Hilmes Shillings, Carlory, Seven Shillings, Seven Shillings, Carlory, Seven Shilli

TARVIN'S INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF POLISH is now generally preferred, instead of Backing, for Walking Boots and Shore, as it gives a superior polish, and will not wash off to soil the Clothee; it preserves the cheeker from cracking or petiting monidy, and requires no brushing, having only to spong the liquid on. Conchunen and Conchunelers find it the most convenient preparation or petiting monidy, and requires no brushing, having only to spong the liquid on. Conchunen and Conchunelers find it the most convenient preparation as appear equal to paired, resist wet, and be more durable—Manufactory, Jarvis, 142, Tottenhauccourt-road, and sold whole-sale by Barcky and Sons; Kent and Co., Falcon-square; Drew, Hayward, and Co.; and by all whole-sale and retail dealers, in Bottlee, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

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N.B. Government and Foreign Securities and Shares bought and sold by commission as usual.

AMBURG, July, 1831.—HEINE BROTHERS, in Hamburg, Contractors for the GREAT LOTTERY, published and drawn by Authority of the GOVERNMENT, and under GUARANTEE of the Bonourable BOARD of TREASTRY of Hamburg, beg to inform that the 6th LOTTERY of 12,000 Tickets will be drawn as a loss stering. The PRIZES are—150,000—1000 Marks, liable to a deduction of \$0.000-10,000 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent., besides 1171 minor Prizes of 11 or of 10,000 to 10,000 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent., besides 1171 minor Prizes of 11 or of 10,000 minors, because the second of 10 per Cent., besides 1171 minor Prizes of 11 or of 10,000 minors, because the second of 10 per Cent., besides 1171 minor Prizes of 11 or of 10,000 minors, because the second of 10 per Cent., besides 1171 minor Prizes of 11 or of 10,000 minors, because the second of 10 per Cent., besides 1171 minor Prizes of 11 per cent., and 1770 Tickets only get nothing. Those desirons to purchase and repuested to direct for full Schemps BROTHERS, in Hamburg, who have no observations contained, or leaf to the cost of \$2.000 to 10 per 10 per Ticket in Bank of Jection to receive payment for the cost of \$2.000 to 10 per 10 p

On Thursday, the 21st of August, will be jublished,
QUARTERLY, REVIEW, No. CIII.

1. The Works of S. T. Coleridge.
II. Conolly's Everland Journey to India.
III. Dunloy-History of Komm Literature.
IV. Edno School, and the Education of the Upper Classes.
VII. Sapoleon's Letters to Josephine.
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FIHE LONDON MEDICAL and SURGICAL JOURNAL, Edited by Dr. RYAN, &c.—The Partnership in the Proprietorship of this Journal, between Dr. Ryan and Mesers. Renehaw and Rurh, Booksellers, was districted in the List in the State of the Council of the

are to be forwarded, carriage paid, or to Dr. Hynn, 4, feets Queen-street, West-marked the Committee of the

W.S., the Trustee; or to Cranstoun, Anderson, and Trotter, W.S., his Agents St, Casile-arter, Edinburgh SOLD, by Private Contract, that ucra make FARM called BaLLYGLASS, in the parish of Kirk Manghold, on taining 199 acres, statute measure, with farm-house and buildings thereon in the occupation of Mr. Ewan Looney. The house is placed in a beautiful situation for a villa, and the property offers a most desirable investment. Possession in November.—Applications or offers to be unde to C. P. Dimond, Ess., 10, Reitstastiert, Cavendish-square, London (if by letter, post-paid).

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

St. James's, Aug. 6.—The King was this day pleased to confertab honour of Reighthood upon Mdw. John Gambier, Esg., Recorder of Prince of Wales Island. Crown Office, Aug. 12.—"Signifer returned to serve in this present Parliament. Berough of The Interford—Henry Est of Enstoned the room of Lord J. Fitzoy, Sc. Brough of The Interford—Henry Berl of Enstoned the room of Lord J. Fitzoy, Sc. DECLARATIONS OF TESOLVENCY.

J. LARKINS, Kensagten, Mincing-han, merchant—J. KESTERTON, Camberwell, coach-builder—T. SARTAIN, Holt, Wilshire, editic salesman—W. SEDDON, Ecclestig, Ismansher, flord Genler.

G. BICKERDIKE, Budders, Mincing-han, Mincing-han, Estendard, Company of the Compan

PRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
P. ARCHER and G. ARCHER, Botolph-lane, City, merchants—A. STRATTON and J. H. SECRETAN, Chespidig, factor.
BANKRUPTOY SIPERSEDED.
H. GRIFFITHS, Liverpool, builder and joiner.
J. SMITH, Old Brad-street, City, stock-broker. Att. Smith, Clifford's Inn—
J. MALIANI, Charlotte-street, Fortland-place, lodging-bouse-keeper. Att. Burt,
J. MALIANI, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, lodging-bouse-keeper. Att. Burt,
Att. Hoppe, Sun-court, Comhill—P. WOOD, Spittle-bridge, Vorkshire, innstepper, Atts. Lake, Catenton-street; Robinson, York-G. WILLSON, Atherstone, Warvickshire, victualler. Atts. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London;
Woodcock and Co., Coventy—E. THONNE, Bileford, Devonshire, draper.
Atts. White and Co., Bedford-row, London; Bevan and Co., Bristol.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

woodcock and Co., Coventry—E. THORNE, Bisteriord, Devonshire, draper.

Atts. White and Co., Bedford-row, London; Bevan and Co., Bristol.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—Numerous petitions were presented in favour of the Established Chunch.—Lord Rolle complained of the results arising from slave emencipation to his estate in the Bahannes, where the Degrees refused to work, and he was still compuled to supply them with food.—The Duke of Cumpanland presented a betition from Dublin, praying that the awful situation of the Irish Church might beconsidered and measures adopted for its protection. The Noble Duke said the reduction of Tithe Compositions in Ireland had created great slarm. He was sure their Lordships would have resisted than not the Noble Earl them at the head of his Majesty's Gavernment stated that it was to be a final measure. The Government, however, had recently brought forward another measure in the shape of a Commission. The consequence would be to array Catholics against Protestants. The Learned Lord on the woolsack had said that he would never sanction a farthing of Church property being applied to any other than Pretestant purposes. The Loan Catanesia and that the illustrions Duke had correctly reported the observations that upon a former occasion had fallen from him. He had said that he would make use of any surplus that might arise for Protestant purposes, in contradistiction to that of giving any, even the smallest portion of it, to the Catholic hierarchy. He had stated as distinctly as he possibly could, that if there should be a surplus, and that question could not be ascertained until a report should be made to the House, that surplus should first of all be satisfied; but he had followed that the Commission, and gave notice thathe would nove for an inquiry into its legality.—Lord Missousum them moved the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill. Lord Ellensonous He property in the containing the tranquility of Irlend, by the passing of a Bill which could not effect even te

contents—Present 51
Proxies 71
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Proxies 104

measure.—The Church Temporalities Bill went through a stage, and the third reading was fixed for to-morrow, also the Beer Act Amendment Bill, and the Australian Colonization Bill.—The Marquees of Londonders, at the head-quarters of the army of the Queen Redent in the northern provinces of Spain. His Lordship also alluded to the confiscations carried on by Don Peddon Lisbon, in defiance of the Treaty which proclaimed a general amnesty. Lord Melhouran State of the Treaty should be made. He admitted that Colonel Chadock was at the head-quarters of Rodit to obtain a correct knowledge of passing events for the Government. He also denied that he had ever said that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government not to interfere in the affairs of Spain. The Duke of Wellington. The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, the South Australian Bill, and the Beer Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and several others.—In answer to a question from Lord Wharnchffer, Lord Melbourar admitted the importance of the question respecting the extension of joint-stock hanks throughout the country. Something, he thought, ought to be done; but the subject was one that required much consideration.—The Lord Chancellon obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, which was read a first time and ordered to be printed.—The Bishop of Derray intimated the wish of the Protestant Clergy of Ireland to be exempted from the duty of presiding over vestries. They were also anxious that vestries for the repair of churches, &cc., should not be held in the church. The Earl of Wicklow expressed his concurrence in the suggestion. Lord Duncannon said that nothing could be done in the matter without an Act of Parliament, and it was now too late to think of altering the law.

Finday.—This being the key of considerable number of Ladies had assembled in the House, and before the arrival of his Malesyn

count anrony be tess than between two and three hundred filling the sents.

About highest here the Kwa entered the House, a strended, as About highest highest here will be a strended and the highest highest

PRIDAY.-The Speaker took the Chair at two o'clock,-

peritions were presented in augiert of the Emblashed Cimoral. Ewara gave notice that next Session he would call the strength of the House to the distressed sixe of the agriculty and manufacture. He House to the fact of a Noble Lord (Ellembrough) holding the distressed six hosts to the fact of a Noble Lord (Ellembrough) holding the distribution of a Clerk of the Court of Kings Bench; also the circumstates of his hosting appropriated the interest of various sums to his one and a Clerk of the Court of Kings Bench; also the circumstates of his hosting appropriated the interest of various sums to his one and a Clerk of the Court of Kings and the court of the Kin

The match has already cost one Novie Lord A., "zounds!

"A Billiard match," said Lord A., "zounds!
Let's see who are the operators:"
He went, and lost three thousand pounds,
To the H—llite fiend who caters.—Morning Paper

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 12.

Mill Drug.—Lt. W. J. Downes to be Adjutant, vice Jackson, who resigns Adjutant, vice of the pure vice Chetwynd, with the property of the pure vice Worsley, whose years of the pure vice Worsley, whose years of the pure vice Worsley, does not be pure vice worsley, becau

say sizes—based-war. A. Droute, n. P. 104th, and Liest.-Col. J. T. Morisset, p. 104th, have been allowed to retire from the Army, by the sale of unattached list.-Colonicies, they being about to become settlers in the colonics.

4th Li. Disc.—Crunet W. Jones from h. P. 90 14th Drug. Geb. August 15. August 16. August 18. August 18

Captain Fletcher, 1st Life Guards, is appointed an extra Aid-dempto General Lord Hill, G.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief, in the men Capt, G. S. Hill, on half-pay unattached.
Captain Baldwin, of the 53d; Lieut. Chetwynd, of the 7th Lan-en; Ensign Craigie, of the 58th; and Assistant-Surgeon Swife and Miffles (on half-pay) have retired from the Army since our

cert. Ensign Cruigie, of the 58th; and Assistant-Surgeon Swift, of action to the control of the

out in his Majossty's 41st Regiment at Montmein, the grenadiers and yld companies of which quitted their quarters with their arms and yld companies of which quitted their quarters with their arms and yld companies of which quitted their quarters with their arms and yld companies of which quitted their quarters with their arms and yld companies of the property of t

MYSTERIOUS DEATH FROM POISON AT CHATHAM.

MySTERIOUS DEATH FROM POISON AT CHATHAM.

An investigation which has occupied Mr. Hinde, one of the coroners for Kent, and an intelligent Jury, five entire days, and had given rise to fearful suspicious, and excited intense interest all around, was late on Wednesday night brought to a conclusion at the Wellington Arms, Chatham. The deceased, Mr. William Madden, a man of advanced years, and possessed of considerable property, it is believed about 5,0001, was proved to the satisfaction of the Jury to have died from the combined effects of arsenic and prusic acid, but by whom administered remains involved in the deepest obscurity. That he could not have procured the poison himself there is the strongest ground for behieving, inasmuch as he has for the last eighteen months been too infirm to stir out of the house, and required to be assisted in dressing and undressing, and in the other most common offices of life. Deceased had been separated from his wife for some years, and had colabited with several females on the Continent and different parts of England. For the last seven years he had cohabited with Mary Ann Green. and three years ago purchased the freehold of a house in Waterloo-place, where he continued to live till his death: her father, who belongs the Dock-yard, lived with them, as also two illigitimate sons, one 13 and the other 10 years of age, which deceased had by a female he formerly lived with. He had assigned 8501. 3 per Cents. for the maintenance of his wife. He was taken suddenly ill on Sunday the 30th of July, and put to bed, and in less than a quarter of an hour was a corpse. Mr. Green, list daughter, and the two sons were examined, and three medical grant deceased had been proven or taken; but the third did not agree with them. The coroner, in summing up, observed, that as to the tests employed by the surgeons they were by no means infalliable, for it was a fact, and he knew it to be the opinion of an eminent chemist, that the natural secretions of these summing of the purchase of any posson, o

The following is an account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the quarter, from the 6th May to the 29th July, 1834, both inclusive:—

£34,785,000 £37,100,000

By an order of the President of the Tribunal of Commerce, the ladies who were in the habit of frequenting the galleries of the Stock ladies who were in the habit of frequenting the galleries of the Stock Exchange at Paris, for the purpose of speculating in the funds, are definitively excluded. On Saturday, at the opening of the Exchange, numerous sentinels filled all the avenues to the Tribunal of Commerce, and a violent tumult ensued, the disappointed female speculators uttering lond and piercing ories against the arbitrariness of the proceeding which excluded them, and which would not suffer even unmarried and independent women to carry on their business. The keepers anid soldiers, however, were unmoved, and at length succeeded in excluding the ladies from the galleries, and thus they were compelled to take their station on the staircase and under the grand portico.

It would appear that the course pursued by the House of Lords on Monday respecting the Irish Tithe Bill has given confidence to capitalists, that that Illustrious Assembly will not allow property to be sported with at the will of the Destructives. Money was scarce be sported with at the will of the Destructives. Money was scarce in the City on Tuesday; and yet, notwithstanding that circumstance, such was the confidence infused by the decision of the Peers that English Securities advanced nearly one-half per cent.—Several Peers, staunch supporters of the Government, came to the metropolis express, from their respective seats in various parts of the country, to be present at the debate. Among these were—The Earl of Dannley, Earl of Cong, Lord Save and Sele, Lord Kine, and the Earl of Chichester. The proxies of five Ministers at Foreign Courts, numely, the Earls of Granville and Minto, Lords Howard of Wather Presents of Individual Confidence in the Wather Presents of Individual Confidence in the Management of Individual English was required in the Confidence of the Confiden de Walden, Ponsoner, of Imokilty, and Erskine, were given in favour of the second rending, as well as that of the Marquis of Sligo, Baron MONTEAULE, the Governor of Jamaica. Lord HILL, the General Commander in Chief, who generally is neutral on these occasions, voted with Ministers.

Lord Dunsany has addressed a circular letter to the Irish Pe on the fourth article of the Act of Union, by which his Lordship maintains that a British Peer cannot sit as a representative of the Irish Peerage.

An inquest was held on Monday last at East Barnet, on view of the body of Major-General Sir David Ogilluy, who was killed by the overthrow of a four-wheeled carriage which he was driving. Verdict

—" Accidental death."

The salmon fisheries in the Inverness district have recently the station insertes in the Interior state that the Spey, and about 500 in the Beauly. The Tay and Garn fisheries have been equally successful. One tacksman sent up to Londen in six days lb,000lbs. The Tweed has been flooded in consequence of the late heavy rains, a circumstance which permitted both sulmon and grilse to ascend the river in great number without interruption. So successful were the fishermen in the various fisheries betwixt Kelso and Berwick, that salmon has been selling at Kelso at 4d. and grilse at 3d. per pound.

Since the establishment of the West India Colonies, the exports from them to Great Britain amounted to 430,000,000l. sterling; and the value of merchandise exported from Great Britain to the West Indies, 230,000,0001.—balance in favour of Great Britain, 200,000,0001; annual value of imports from the West Indies, 8,000,0001; ditto of exports to, 4,000,0001, expended annually in England, 4,000,0001.

Besides the sea navigation round the Cape of Good Hope (by which Besides the sea navigation round the Cape of Good Hope (by which steam-vessels might reach Calcutta in seventy-five days), the way by the Red Sea to Bombay has already been traversed, and measures have been devised for establishing a constant intercourse between the countries by that line. Upon this the East India Company have, it is stated, expended from 60,0001 to 70,0001; but it appears that it is only practicable during eight months in the year, and impracticable during the four months when the south-west monsoons prevail, June, Junyar, and Seutember. In pursuing this chiest the House of July, August, and September. In pursuing this object the House of Commons' Committee state that the further expenditure should be divided between India and England.

By the advices from Naples we learn that the Treaty of Peace concluded between that Government and Morocco had been upon concluded between the Government and Morocco had been upon very advantageous terms, and that it would be followed by a Treaty of Commerce similar to that concluded with Tunis. The Queen of Of Commerce similar to that continued with 1 unis. The Queen of Naples was enceinte. Great coolness is said to exist between the Napolitan Government and that of France, and the disposition of the former evidently sided with the policy of the Northern Courts.

The eruptions of Versusius had become very menacing. Five large In estapment of versuous and become very memoring. Are any torrents of law had descended the mountain, and enormous stones had been semited by the volcano. The celebrated guide Salvarous had predicted that a tremendous eruption was about to take place. The torrents of law on the 19th ult. in the direction of Torre del Greco had already burnt up several of the vineyards, and was not nore than one quarter of a league from the first houses of that little

We find the following in the Exeter Post of Wednesday last:

We find the following in the Exeter Post of Wednesday last:—
ACHIEVEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The noted and often quoted
Captain John Cooke, of this city, sometime since, in consequence
of having commanded the Sheriff's Troops of Devon and Cornwall,
promoted to the runk of Major, is now in his 70th year, and in the
Assize annals of the kingdom probably stands unparelleled, since
our respected fellow citizen has had the honour to serve forty-five
Sheriffs, and to fill his situation of Commander of the Troop at ninety
Assizes. As proof however, that he is still hale—indeed, we hope
has many years yet in store, it may be stated, that he left Exeter at
four c'clock vesterday morning on foot and walked by the way of
Sandy Gate through Newton to Totnes; he there transacted the
business he had gone upon, and left for Ashburton, where he dined,
transacted his business, and returned through Chudlegh to this city,
which he reached at mininght, having, independent of the space he
went over in transacting his business in the respective towns, walked
a distance of fifty-two miles, and early this morning was surveying
the city, declaring that he felt himself fully competent to walk to
Honlion and back again!!!

The Courier of Monday announced the sudden death, by cholera, The Courier of Monday announced the sudden death, by choicers, of Mr. Brahm, the celeptrated vocalist; and the Morning Herald of the following day favoured the public with a biographical sketch of Mr. B., stating that he died in affluent circumstances, &c. &c. We are, however, happy to say, that at the moment the above report was circulating in town, Mr. Brahms was alive, and in the enjoyment of perfect health, at Cheltenham.

THE UPWELL TITHE BILL.-Election placards are not to be too strictly interpreted; but there are certain limits which must not be passed. At the Gloucester election a handbill has been circulated, and is going the round of the London and provincial papers, beginning with the words "One fact is worth twenty speeches." ning with the words "One fact is worth twenty speeches." In this handbill, to shew that the Tories are not the farmers' friends, it is asserted that, on the 12th of July, a Bill was brought in by Mr. Childers, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, and a Tory, to give the Rector of Upwell, for ever, 4,500l, per anumri, and this is represented as an attempt "to cram a Bill down the throats of the farmers, whilst at the same time the parties are unceasingly speaking of agricultural distress." With respect to this fact, "mark how plain a tale will put it down." Such a Bill was brought in by Mr. Childers, but Mr. Childers is a Whig, and not a Tory; and the incumbent of Upwell is the brother of Mr. Townley, the other Whig member for Cambridgeshire. It is very absurd to call a Bill for the fuir commutation of tithe an imposition on the farmer—it is usually a benefit to all parties; but those who do think so should at least put the saddle on the right horse.—Cambridge Chronicle.

of tithe an imposition on the farmer—it is usually a benefit to all parties; but those who do think so should at least put the saddle on the right horse—Cambridge Chronicle.

THE Coventry Mercury of last Saturday has the following observations upon the triumphaut success of Dr. Bowring's commercial diplomacy:—

"To those who feel disposed to rely upon Dr. Bowring's opinion, that 'a great and gratifying change has taken place in the state of public opinion in France' on the subject of her commercial regulations, we beg to point out the recent French elections, and particularly the choice made by the Capital itself, we have the new order of commercial minovations have been described with overwhelming majorites. Such a fact, couled with very subject of the Doinion of the Chambers of the Doinion of the Doinion of the Chambers of the Doinion of the Chambers of the Doinion of the Chambers of the postic commercial dreamer has endeavoured to delude people into a belief that the French nation would adopt these fanciful theories which are working such imprints consequences to the commercial reamer has endeavoured to delude people of the sountry, is extracted from a periodical journal, which, notwithstanding it is obliged by the force of truth to make this remarkable admission, yet follows in the wake of the Edinburgh Review in lawishing the most malignant abuse and unmeaning ridicule upon M. Thus and his successors, as Ministers of Commerce in France, for continuing to extend that protection to their native manufactures, which is demanded of them by nine-tenths of their countrymen. From the admissions, however, which these enraged economists are reluctantly compelled to make, the electors of Coventry may derive a useful lesson; it by may learn the only method which wilk ever induce any attention to those entrenties which have been wrung from them by the prospect of utter run; they will learn that until they return men to Parliament, by overwhelming majorities, who are determinedly opposed to the Free Trade fallacies, the

PELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

DELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

DIRECTORS.

Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P.
William Stateley Clarke, Esq. F.R.S.
John Coope, Keq.
William Coope, Keq.
William Cotton, Esq. F.R.S.
William Dovis, Issq.
Sir Clariter Flower, Bart. & Alderman.
Jax. Alexander Gordon, Esq. M.D.
Monthouse Tate
May Despired Cooper State of the State Cooper State of the Cooper St

initum, and without license of the Directors.

Purchase of Policies on the most liberal terms when the object of an Assurance has been effected.

In ENRY'S CALCINED MACNESIA continues to be prepared with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Mosers. Thomas and William Henry, Manufacturing Chemists, Munchester. It is sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d. or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d. Stemp included, with full directions for its use, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom, but it cannot be genaine, unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp, which in Rock over the cork or stopper of seeh bottle.

Of most of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, Henry, and all of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, Henry, and all of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, Henry, and all of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, Henry, and a similar of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, Henry, and a similar of the Venders of the Vend

In submitting the following, we have no hesitation—however much we lament the necessity—of saying, that the gentleman in whose behalf it is inserted, is of an age between sixty and severty, and i mer. Alaman e deserving of the description, as to character and circumstances this given by the friend who sends the subjoined advertisement:—

which is given by the friend who sends the subjoined advertisement:—
TO THE NOSILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, and others, encouragers of Liserature, the following brief case is most respectfully submitted, by one who knows the premises to be true:—
A popular writer, whose pen—during the many years that he has been engaged in the pursuits of literature, as an author, and conductor, wholly or jointly, of several weekly and other periodicals—has ever been devoted to the cause of religion and virtue, whose loyalty is known, and whose private fortune has rendered great service to the Fine Arts, from a series of adversity is so reduced, as to be incapacitated from proceeding with a work which, from its originality, could he be placed in a state of pecuniary comfort so as to enable him to complete it, would perhaps delight the age. Knowing that appeals to the munificent in behalf of men uniting with genius great 1 rivute worth, and who have contributed by their talents to the improvement of society, the writer of this ventures to solicit the aid of the affluent in favour of this respected individual, and hereby humbly solicits their subscriptions.

The Proprietors of the John Bull, knowing, and respecting the Darty, will receive any Subscriptions directed for A. Z. A., at the Control of the subscription of the subscript

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

THE KING came to town on Wednesday, and invested the Duke of Norrolk with the Order of the Garter.
On Friday the King closed the Session of Parliat
Her Majesty is expected back on Wednesday. rliament.

We hear from Portugal that the health of Don Pedro is very much worse than it was before his visit to Oporto. Indeed Lord Howard De Walden, in his last despatch, expresses strong apprehensions that he will not long survive.

THE Session of Parliament was closed on Friday by His

THE Session of Parliament was closed on Friday by His MAJESTY in person. And the following Speech (save the mark!) was read by our MOXARCH to his Parliament. We give it entire, reserving to ourselves the privilege of reviewing it in detail:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The numerous and important questions which have in the present and in the two preceding years been submitted to your consiceration have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions, and it is with a deep sense of the exertion and labour which you have bestowed on the public business that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from your attendance." I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their riendly disposition.
"The negociations on account of which the conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended have not yet been brought to a close, and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Helgium.
"On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil war which has so long distracted the Kingdom of Portugal, and I rejoice to think that the treaty which the state of affairs in Spain and in Portugal induced me conclude with the King of the Farkne, the Queen Regent of Spatrs, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been been broughted with the thing of the Farkne, the Queen Regent of Spatrs, and the Regent of Portugal, and the Regent of Portugal had inspired.
"To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and with the other Powers who are parties to the treaty of the 22d of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my alies enconress me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success.

Success.

"The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of

event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe.

"I have not failed to observe with approbation that you have discreted your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community, and I have had much astisfaction in sanctioning your wise and hencevolent intentions by giving my assent to the Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales. It will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily vested in Commissioners nominated by the Crown be exercised with temperance and caution, and I entertain a confident expection that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the discrete inforcement of the other provisions of the act, will by degrees remedy the cils which at present prevail, and, whilst they elevate the chracter, will increase the comforts and improve the condition of my people.

"The amendment of the law is one of your first and most important duties, and I rejoice to perceive that it has occupied so much of your attention. The establishment of a Central Court for the trial of offences in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, will, I trust, improve the administration of justice within the populous sphere of its jurisdiction, and afford a useful example to every other part of the kingdom.

"To the important subject of our jurisprudence and of our municipal corporations your attention will naturally be directed early in

Lingdom. "To the important subject of our jurisprudence and of our muni-cipal corporations your attention will naturally be directed early in the next session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate in such useful reformations.

co-operate in such useful reformations.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies. The estimates which were laid before you were somewhat lower than those of former years, although they included several extraordinary charges which will not again occur. The same course of economy will still be steadily pursued. The continual increase of the revenue, nowithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, alfords the surest proof that the resources of the country are unimpaired, and justifies the expectation that a perseverance in judicious and well considered measures will still further promote the industry and augment the wealth of my people.

"Mu Lords and lentlemen."

augment the wealth of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"It gives me great satisfaction to believe, that in returning to
your several counties you will find a prevalence of general tranquillity
and of active industry among all classes of society. I humbly hope
that Providence will vouchsafe a continuance and increase of these
blassings, and in any circumstances which may arise I shall rely
with confidence on your zeal and fidelity, and I rest satisfied that you
will inculcate and encourage that obedience to the laws, and that
observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only
secure foundations of the honour and happiness of empires."

When we had finished reading this efficient we con-

observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only secure foundations of the honour and happiness of empires."

When we had finished reading this effusion we constituted the constitution of the property of the constitution of t

cept in the Royal coset—to repeat, even from a written paper, such insulting nonsense as we find in this document.

Every paragraph in this hopeful production is regularly contradicted by that which follows next. For instance, the KING is made to say—
"I continue to receive, from ALL Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition."

The next paragraph says—

"The negociations, on account of which the conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended, have notyet been brought to a close; and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Belgium."

posponement of a final settlement between Froluna and Beigiam.

But then, says the Minister—

"On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil var which had so long distracted the kingdom of Pottagal; and I rejuice to think that the treaty which the state of affairs in Spain and in Portugal induced me to conclude with the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce this happy result."

We will not pause here—because they will be found in another part of to-day's paper—to adduce the incontrovertible details of events, which are hourly occurring, to prove that the state of PORTUGAL is at this moment worse than it ever was before this boasted settlement—that bloodshed, robbery, and every crime indicative of civil disturbance and insurrection, are more than ever rife. Content we ourselves here, with exhibiting the next paragraph of Ministerial drivel—the paragraph which immediately follows the announcement of the KING's lively satisfaction at having done something—God bless him!—what? He is made to say:—
"Events have since occurred in Spain to disappoint, for a time, the hopes of tranquillity in that country, which the pacification of Portugal had inspired."

tugal had inspired."

So that the lively satisfaction which our KING is made to say he feels at having concluded a Treaty with the Queen Regent of SPAIN, is instantly damped by events which have occurred in Spain itself. The PALMERSTON policy, like the tinker's, mends one hole and makes two. Tinkering and coopering are trades for which, we suspect, ('UPID is now grown too old; and we can tell his "juvenile" Lordship, that if he indulges in any "lively satisfaction" about Spain and Portugal, he reckons without his host.

But, mark what our excellent KING is made to add upon this point.

After having driven the rightful Sovereign of Portugal After lawing driven the rightful Sovereign of Portugal from his throne, by the most glaring acts of interference, and after having entered into such a treaty as never was entered into before—we mean the Quadrupartite Treaty, to which the King before refers, between the British Monarch, the Usurper of the French throne, and the two little girls, who have as much right to be Queens, as Louis Philippe has to be King, or Princess Olive of Serres has to be Duke of York—the King is made to say:—

"To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and with the other powers who are parties to the treaty of the 22d of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my allies, encourages ne to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success."

Shall give his royal attention." When? Next Friday, or

"Shall give his royal attention." When? Next Friday, or next February, or when? Murder, rapine, and robbery, we repeat, are in the fullest perfection in Portugal; and civil war is raging in Spain, and has been raging in Spain ever since the attempt to foist the Frenchifed baby of FERDINAND's fourth wife upon the nation as Queen, in direct defiance of a law which, it is clear he never intended, while he was in his senses and free from controul. (p abrogate. And to these "events, so important to Great Britain," the KING is made to say, he "shall give his most serious attention;" but how—under what circumstances—with his Ministers, with his People? Not a bit of it—"in concert with FRANCE and the other powers, tho are parties to the Treaty of the 22d of April."

The idea of our Patriot KING, with all his truly-national feelings about him—hating a Frenchman as cordially as his idol Nelson did—being made to say, that he will give his serious attention to these revolutionary and bloody proceedings in Spain and Portugal, in "concert with France," and with whom else?—the two other parties to the abominable Treaty of the 22d of April. Why, these two patries are the parties most deeply and entirely interested in the result: and the very fact of this Declaration from the Throne, proves to the country the determination of our non-intervention, economical, peace-loving Ministers to unite with liberalized France in taking a decided part in the domestic affairs of the Peniusular kingdoms, with which this country ought to have just as much to do, as it has with the regulation of the frog-fricases of LOUIS PHILIPPE's kitchen.—Good God! if France had not a sinister design in this, why should we be dragged into any kind of participation in the internal árrangements of either Spain or Portugal. Would King WILLIAM the Fourth and to their own Government and Constitution. ments of either Spain or Portugal. Would King WILLIAM the FOURTH endure that SPAIN or PORTUGAL should presume to dictate to him, or to his people, what course they were to pursue as to their own Government and Constitution? Why should England endeavour to force its roasted beef and plum-pudding, at the point of the bayonet, down the throats of the Spanish and Portuguese people? Does Lord Palmerston really believe that nations so ancient, and so devoted to their institutions, are to be re-moulded to the quiet reception of Political Unions and Trades' Unions, and the overthrow of their Church and their Constitution, at the will of such a popinjay as he is? What does Spain or Portugal need of English assistance to work its own tranquillity and prosperity:—Nothing: and certainly, England can gain nothing by interference. France Cax; and while that venerable poodle, Talleyrand, the sworn of fourteen different Governments, can lead the blind Cupid—France WILL, gain everything—the dominion, perhaps the occupation of the Peninsula—while we find ships and money to assist her in bringing matters back to a state like that of 1808, leaving us to try to do again by the year 1840, what we actually did by the summer of 1815. And for this, and for these results, King WILLIAM THE FOURTH is made to tell the country that he will consider the affairs of the Peninsula in "CONCERT WITH FRANCE!"

The King is made to say, "that Turkey is quiet," and that "he hopes nothing will happen in that quarter to disturb the tranquillity of Europe." This is a faint gleam of moonshine. "The hope" says little—we should venture to pronounce it a forlorn hope; for at the moment the Ministers were putting these words into their Master's mouth, they knew that "fears," would have been a better one; and that, in fact, such has been the imbecility and absurdity (we shall not call it by harsher ternis) of our diplomatic proceedings at Constantinople, that the chance is, long before the King's Speech can reach the Porte—if it ever does—some steps will have

the "hope" which His MAJESTY is so innocently made

The next paragraphs are very particular:-

entertain.

The next paragraphs are very particular:—

"I have not failed to observe with approbation that you have directed your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community, and had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent intensions by giving my assent to the Act for the amendment and wall will will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily and in twill be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily are perance and caution; and I entertain a confident expectation prudent and judicious application, as well as the discrete enforcement of the other provisions of the Act, will, by degrees, remedy have which at present prevail; and whilst they elevate the character, will increase the comforts, and improve the condition of my people.

"The amendment of the law is one of your first and most important and in the complete of the composition of the control of offences in the metropolis and its neighbourhood will, I trust, is prove the administration of justice within the populous sphere of a kingdom."

In these paragraphs we have the summary of all the proceedings of the Reformed Parliament, for the benefit of the kingdom."

In these paragraphs we have the summary of all the proceedings of the Reformed Parliament, for the benefit of the country, during a long session. "The Poor Laws' Amend. ment Bill," which have been a disgrace to the Statute Book; and the rast advantage to the nation derivable from the power of trying a man for picking a pocket at Bow, at the Old Bailey. It is really too absurd, after a lengthened session—after His M. JESTY's reference to the "numerous and important questions" which have been a disgrace to the Statute Book; and the rast advantage to the mation derivable from the power of trying a man for picking a pocket at Bow, at the Old Bailey. It is cally too absurd, after a lengthened session—after His M. JESTY's reference to the "numerous and important questions" the power of the passed, as one which been passed, as one which transfers the management of the poor from the hands of their natural guardians, to Messr. Frankland Lewis, Lefevre, and Co.; and the other, which makes it legal to try an additional number of petry larceny cases in London.

Let us, however, go on—let us see what actually appear in this last number of the "Penny Magazine," before we notice the omissions. The next paragraph, like the other, is prospective:-

To the important subjects of our Jurisprudence and of our nicipal Corporations, your attention will naturally be directed by in the next session. You may always rest ussured of my dispon to co-operate with you in such useful reformations."

carly in the next session. You may plways rest assured of my disposition to co-operate with you in such useful reformations. Of the concluding paragraphs nothing remains to be said; one is the mere common-place "Thank you" to the Commons for the supplies, and the other expresses a conviction that the Members of both Houses will find everyhody happy, industrious, fat, and thriving—and, after that, the guns at Stangate fired again: and our excellent King went back in his glass case to St. James's.

Oh! what a sight. To know that we have a Monard full of every honourable and constitutional feeling, and to see him brought "down to Parliament, to make," as it is called, such "a Speech" as this. We well remember when George the Fourth—whom we will fearlessly pronounce to have been the most kingly King, this country ere knew—under whose auspices, art flourished, the metropolis grew into splendour, and the country reached the highest pinnacle of fame; when exiled Monarchs were lifted by his hand to their long vacant thrones—when all the nations of Europe strove one with another to do honour to our mation; and, when England was the "dread and envy of them all"—We remember, we say, when Lord Grey, then rey hungry indeed, and satisfied that nothing but Whiggery could avail the land, proclaimed his gracious intention of "riching rough-bad through Carlton House." What shoes do the present Gentlemen in office wear?—it seems to be very rough-viding just now.

These worthy persons—Messes. Edward Ellick, Ali-

just now.

These worthy persons—Messes. Edward Ellick Althorp, John Russell. Aberchomby, Mulgray Bolland, Rice, Auckland, Brougham, and Co-are the manufacturers of this King's Speech. It may not be usualto notice political defeats in such a document. The Irish Tibe Bill may be a sore—but Ireland itself is not. In the last Speech, Mr. O'Connell, was personally and specially denounced, so very minutely were the affairs of the Sister Kingdom referred to. In this, no more mention is made of leand, than if it did not exist—not a syllable—why? Because the Irish people will naturally feel disgusted and enraged at the neglect; and we should not be at all surprised, to find that the onlision has been made in this Speech at the suggestion

land, than if it did not exist—nor a syllable—why? Because the Irish people will naturally feel disgusted and enraged at the neglect; and we should not be at all surprised, to find that the omission has been made in this Speech at the suggestion of the very man who was denounced in the last. So gross an insuit to a kingdom never was offered by a Minister, as the total silence observed in this Speech about Ireland.

The KING is made to talk of the industry and happiness of the people at the close of a session, when a spectacle was exhibited—which His Majestry did not stay to winces—neer seen before in this country. Thousands and tens of thousands of men parading the metropolis, classed and covered wild decorations, and with whom the KING's Ministers had been in communication. Unions of this sort are at this moment in full play, not only in the metropolis, but all over the country; and yet the KING's Speech congratulates members upon the happiness they will find in their respective counties. The Abolition of Slavery is not touched upon. This is wise. The KING's opinion upon that topic is registered in the Parliamentary Reports. The defeat of the Dissenters' Admission Bill is, of course, not referred to. The KING's obble Address to the Prelates, put that out of the question; but where is the legitimate and proper declaration from the Throne, corroborative of that Constitutional Speech, which is registered in the hearts of millions of his subjects? What mockery to call this thing "the KING's SpEECH."

Not one word of Ireland; not one word of the Churchnot one word, by-the-bye, about Cupid's very expensive King of GREECE—not a word about the twenty millions for the blacks, nor about the money for the East India Company and the Bank; not the slightest remark, under the head of economy, about the FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE new places created by Ministers during the year IS3 only, not to speak of a recent purchase of rats, which will cannot be self-the will be made more and more apparent. The country will stick by th

his subjects—not as may be constitutionally allowed, but as the most unconstitutional intervention that ever was sufas the most unconstitutional intervention that ever was suf-fered—now separates him. Looking at the Speech as a public document, we have no

Looking at the Speech as a public document, we have no hesitation in saying, that, for puerility, nonsense, and falsehood, it stands unparalleled in the annals of Twaddle. Indeed, so wretchedly bad is it, that we can scarcely attribute it to the people whose business it is generally considered to write such things. We end these observations, as we began them, by merely exclaiming, "God SAVE THE KING!"

LORD GREY Was extremely anxious of going down to the House of Lords on Monday, but he was persuaded to stay sway by his friends, who felt quite sure that either the Duke of CUMBERLAND Or Lord MANSFIELD would have got him up, and that he would then, in vindicat on of himself, have been obliged to expose the treachery of his late colleagues. We have, moreover, every reason to believe that if he had been present, he would not have voted for the Bill.

It is said that Lord Wellesley is to be immediately realled from Ireland. How he could stay, with LITTLETON called from Ireland. How he could state his Secretary, would be the wonder.

IT is said that Lord Wellesley is to be immediately recalled from Ireland. How he could stay, with LITTLETON as his Secretary, would be the wonder.

As we anticipated, the Lords again did their duty, and rejected the mischievous Ministerial Irish Tithe Bill on Monday night. The speeches of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Ellenborder, form admirable contrasts to the oratory of Lords Melbourne and Duxcannon: but what was wanting in fire, and flash, and energy in their Lordships' feeble replies, Lord Brougham amply compensated for. He writhed under the infliction of Lord Mansfield's powerful correction, the effect of which he could not conceal. One passage in his Lordship's speech, about himself and his great merits, was more than usually replete with the expletives of the fish-market—e. g.:—

"So far from the amendments proceeding from Mr. O'connell and his party being an objection, if upon the merits it was good, and wond tend to secure the peace of Ireland for six months longer, he should open his heart to receive it. But an attack had been made upon him for having given that individual, oninent and learned as he presecution of some contemptible miservent, of some foul standerer, of the removous spite of some wretch, without honour or merit, who kept from that station and distinction in the profession himself and his profession, a silk gown. It has he were deviation to fine and poser was the producest moment of his chore devention to office and poser was the producest moment of his chore devention to office and poser was the produced the miservent, of some foul standerer, of the finese persons made politics and party the pretext of keeping him and his friend from the work to the Hill."

Who the "contemptible miscreaut, foul slanderer, and macroous wretch, without honour or merit," so mildly and leaguestly referred to by Lord BROUGHAM, may be we do not exactly comprehend. It is evident, at all events, that his influence must have been rather potential; and, by the pealiar manner in which the CHA

Majority..... 67
It is gratifying to perceive, immediately after so important a

It is gratifying to perceive, immediately after so important a decision, the same Lord Chancellor Brought after so important a decision, the same Lord Chancellor Brought and avowing his opinion of the necessity and utility of the control of the flouse of Lords. His Lordship, on Friday, in sounding his own praises through a long egotistical speech upon Appellate Jurisdiction, said:—

"He could assure them that it was far from his wish to do anything or introduce any measure which could in the slightest degree disparate the Lordships." House in the eyes of the public. On the country, he was most ready, may, he should at all times be most anxious, to bear his humble testimony to the utility of their Lordships. House, to the absolute necessity of it for the preservation of the three estates of the realm, and of the constitution of the country he after the sindispensable as a means of controlling the proceedings of the losse of commons, for however he venerated that assembly, and no made as the second of the constitution of the country here was pleased to make a the Scotch dinner. No body else has is not be details of any measure which could be given to them be was pleased to make at the Scotch dinner. No body else has is and we, who love to watch his workings, cannot, when we isten to his varying words, think upon the aptitude of the proverty, which says, that one class of persons have short memories, and that another class ought to have long ones.

Mr. Frankland Lewis, the Conservative Member for Radnorships.

MR. FRANKLAND LEWIS, the Conservative Member for Radnorshire, (quere, Ratnorshire;) has accepted the office of Commissioner of the Central Board, under the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill. By this arrangement, Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS gets two thousand a-year, and Ministers get rid of a Political opponent in the House of Commons.

A NEW evidence has been given of the popularity of the present Ministers and their plans, by the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. CODRINGTON, for the Eastern dvision of Gloucestershire. Every exertion, fair and unfair, that could be made by the Whigs and Radicals combined, was made. Fraud, falsehood, and force were alike resorted to, and promises and threats equally employed to secure the election of the Ministerialist—but all was in vain. The constitutional feeling prevailed against the labours of the Destructives, and at the final close of the Poll the numbers were.

Codrington 2767 Leigh 2706

of Devonshire's Bandon, the Duke of Bedford's Tavistock, Lord Carlisle's Morpeth, the Marquess of Lansdown's Caine, and the Earl of Fitzwilliam's Malton and Peterborough, each and all of which were created rotten boroughs by the purifying effects of the Reform Bill. The Morning Herald very properly remarked, with regard to this said Reform machine and hack, Lord J. Russell, that in his eyes the conduct of a Whig Duke, when interfering in an election, was perfectly harmless, while a Tory Earl was to be vipilantly prevented from using all such power.

In the case of the Warwick Borough Bill, for instance, Lord John Russell thought a Tory Earl guilty of the most heinous offence, when, if by some very natural process he had turned his eyes to Tavistock, he would have seen a Whig Duke defeating Hume's nominee by means of the grossest tyranny that ever was witnessed; and moreover, Lord Russell must renember that all this was occurring when he had pledged himself to the Ballot in Devonshire—a pledge which, like Mr. POULET THOMSON, he has not kept.

It is very easy for Lord J. Russell to get a majority to back him in the House of Commons, hi any piece of private injustice or public wrong he may in his wisdom think proper to recommend; but it is not so easy for him, with all his cunning, to make the people forget the manner in which the Warwick investigation was carried on, the means by which that Election Committee was appointed, or the evident party spirit which was remarked through the whole transaction.

Firstly, every day during the last Session, when an Election Committee was to be appointed, or the evident party

spirit which was reinarked through the whole transaction. Firstly, every day during the last Session, when an Election Committee was to be appointed, the Chronicle and the Times sounded the toesin, and urged every Liberal Member of the House to be present to appoint only proper persons, or, in other words, to vote only for such Members as would regard party interests, and not justice, reason, or policy. The consequence was, that the Liberal and Reformed House of Commons commenced their carrier of contiable improperent by selecting menced their career of equitable improvement by selecting persons to decide on subjects of general interest, who took only one view of such questions, and who were predetermined

only one view of such questions, and who were predetermined to act only in one manner.

Secondly, our virtuous Ministers delayed the writs for Warwick and other places, delayed the Disfranchisement Bills, till the latter end of another Session of Parliament, so that, whether the decision of the Committees were right or wrong, the effect to Warwick, and to Hertford, and to Camidate for the come with the context of the conte Carrickfergus was the same, viz., they were deprived Representatives in Parliament during that period. In oth words, as the two Houses of Parliament had not decided words, as the two riouses of rariament had not decreted of the subject, in all these three cases punishment preceded conviction. If ever there was an instance of gross and in-excusable injustice—if ever there was an instance of base and daring violation of the right of election by Ministers ap-pointed to protect and not to oppress the country, that instance occurred during this and the preceding Sessions of

pointed to protect and not to oppress the country, that instance occurred during this and the preceding Sessions of Parliament.

Mr. Ellice and his Grecian proceedings at Coventry—Mr. Cramperon and his liberality at Dingarvan, sink intonothingness and contempt: they, poor people, only did as they were bid, and by virtue of such dirty treks, possessed and retained their places: but here we have a designing Ministry, and a subservient House of Commons, each vieing with the other, which can do most to destroy freedom of election, to impair the rights of individuals, to destroy independence, and to foster perjury! In the Hertford Committee, a decision was made upon the evidence of one bas: and skulking instrument of a faction, who has since been envicted of perjury, and is now undergoing the penalty! Bit has that decision been reversed—has Hertford now a representative in Parliament? No! far from it: the Whigs found that Lord Mantos was a man of talent, and between a Whig and the object of his desire, however contemptible, it hay be no obstruction is allowed long to exist; no impediment of duty is permitted to operate. Lord Mantos is not Menther for Hertford in the opinion of the Reformed Padiament; Sir Charles Gretille is not the Member for Warwick; but (mark the following) Mr. Boltfor King, his White Collecteue, is!

But, as if to mark the meannessand baseness of the whole of the Warwick proceedings, the Iono CHANCELLOR, upon whose motion the Bill was thrown out of the House of Lords, takes the trouble to return to the stipect one night last week, and declares his high personal opiion of the Earl of Warwick proceedings, the Iono CHANCELLOR, upon whose motion the Bill was thrown out of the House of Lords, takes the trouble to return to the stipect one night last week, and declares his high personal opiion of the Earl of Warwick proported in the Marning Post—his Lordship winds up with the following observations:—

""Any illegal act committed by any Toble Lord in interfering with elections, either by way of bribery,

clare that one of the greatest evils vhich assailed the freedom of election was the interference of Peers—after knowing that the established interference of a Peer will unseat a Member returned in consequence of it—and, after reading the following Resolution of the 5th of February last, this doctrine of Lord BROUGHAM'S, gravely expounded from the

doctrine of Lord Broughan's, gavely expounded from the Woolsack, startles us not a little.

The Resolution of the Commons is this:—

"Resolved, That it is a high infringment of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of the United Kingdom, for any Lord of Parliament, or other Peer or Prelate, not being a Peer of Ireland at the time elected, and not having delined to serve for any county, eight, or borough of Great Britain, to oncern himself in the election of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, except only any Peer of Ireland at such elections in Great Britain respectively, where such Peer shall appears as a cadidate, or by himself or any others, be proposed to be elected; o for any Lord Lieutenant, or Governor of any county, to avail Lusself of any authority derived from his Commissions, to influence be election of any Member to serve for the Commons in Parliament?

But this, Lord BROUGHAN vey truly tells us, is not the law of the land—and, above all, issot binding upon the Peers. The dictum of this illustrious fried to the freedom of election should be written in brass:—"FHERE 18 NOTHING DIS-

ine dictum of this invisions invis to the freedom of election should be written in brass:—"Fhere is Northing Dishonourable, northing illega, northing indeed unusual, in Peers interfering in Elections."

dation of a testimonial to Mr. WILBERFORCE was laid, and Miss FOWELL BUXTON was married. This is all very fine, but vastly foolish. As the Act of Parliament had long passed which came into operation on the first of August, we cannot exactly comprehend the object of all the rejoicings. A servile majority in Parliament can carry any measure of which the object is one to unite the knaves and fools in a common cause against some established principle. If these people had reserved their mirth till the first of next month—not that we would include Miss BUXTON's case in such a postponement—they would have done wisely—the besotted ignorance of their rejoicings at present, needs no remark; for at this very moment these people are completely uncertain whether the day they were honouring and glorifying did not turn out a day of bloodshed and burnings in the Colonies, which they have done all in their power to destroy.

But supposing things went off quietly, and the scenes of emancipated St. Donningo were not enacted in our settlements, and suppose that the liberation of the Slaves was not the signal for the destruction of the masters, the trial is yet to come. It is an easy thing to make a decree; but would it not be wise to wait and watch its operation before we dance and sing, and feast, and found, and shout and speechify? The belief is, that when the Slave is free, he will work no more—that belief is founded on experience, strengthened by the powerful expositions of Lord BROUGHAM in his work on Colonial Policy; by the most voluminous evidence, and by well-established facts. The idea of freedom in the mind of the negro is inseparably connected with perfect idleness—to work is to be a slave—to do nothing is the privilege of a free man. And we repeat our scrious apprehensions that the results of the measure so delightful to the Saintly party in this country, will be deplorable and ruinous to both Whites and Blacks. We have always held that opinion—we have continually expressed it—and, we believe, even if the tranquillity

negroes.

That Noble and venerable Peer, Lord ROLLE, whose name is to be found foremost in the list when the work of charity and henevolence is to be done—that Noble Lord made the following statement in the House of Lords; a statement most

and benevolence is to be done—that Noble Lord unade the following statement in the House of Lords; a statement most fearfully corroborative of our worst anticipations. To it, we beg to call the attention of those who thought it wise to feast and rejoice last Friday fortnight:—
Lord Rolle took the opportunity of the presence of His Majesty's Ministers to complain of the results of the measure of last Session for the enuncipation of the slaves in the West Indies, not to himself only, but to others who might not be so well able as himself to sustain the wrongs of that measure. The Noble Lord then entered into a statement of the mischiefs that had followed the proclamation of freedom to the slaves upon his estate. He declared that the negroes would no longer work, and had called upon him for unaintenance. He had not refused to answer the call—he had always given them sustemance when they wanted it; but what would occur to the unfortunate negroes themselves, or their owners, if this were to be the general effect of the measure?—That very morning, in consequence of his having supplied them wholly with corn for some time past, a bill had arrived drawn upon him for 1,000. He should pay it; but would that be the case with all others similarly circumstanced? And if not, he again asked what would become of the negroes? They must starve. He naked no favour of the Government, but justice. He never had asked a favour nor received one, nor did he desire to receive one. He thanked Goo he could steer his way clearly through this difficulty; but he thought it was his bounden duty to call upon the Government to look at the consequences of their measure of ennancipation. The negroes would never work, and they would have to be supplied with fool.

In reply to this most important statement of facts, Lord MELBOURNE muttered, and Lord MULGRAVE laughed. The facts may be unanswerable—they are decidedly anything but ludicrous.

It will be seen that upon the question of compensation to the officers of the East India Company's ships, the Court of Directors, and the Proprietory, are at issue—the Court recommending much smaller sums than those which the great body of proprietors consider just and reasonable. After a lengthened discussion, in which the claims of the maritime officers were ably and satisfactorily enforced by several speakers, the Court divided—when the numbers for Mr. WEEDING'S amendment, to the proposition of the Directors, were 52; against it, 26; leaving the Court of Directors in a minority of the latter number—nor should it be forgotten, that of that minority, the Directors themselves formed the greater proportion.

There will be a ballot on the question on Wednesday, but public opinion is so very decided in favour of the increased scale of compensation to the officers, that its result is scarcely questionable. The East India Company have hitherto been considered such fiberal masters, that we regret to see the course which the Directors have in the present case thought proper to adopt.

WITH reference to the happy settlement of the affairs of Portugal, which His Majesty is made, in his gracious Speech, to say has given him such "lively satisfaction"—we call attention, first, to the Protest of the King of PORTUGAL, and, secondly, to a few details connected with the actual state of his tranquillized kingdom:

secondly, to a few details connected with the actual state of his tranquillized kingdom:

PROTEST OF DON MIGUEL.

"In consequence of the events which compelled me to leave my dominions of Portugal, and abandon for awhile the exercise of my power, the honour of my person, the interest of my faithful subjects, and, finally, every motive of justice and decorum require of me to protest, as I hereby do in the face of all Europe, with regard to the above events, and against any innovation whatsoever, which the Government, now existing in Lisbon, shall have introduced, or should hereafter introduce, con 'rarry to the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

"From the above expose' it may be inferred that my acquiescing in all the stipulations imposed upon me by the preponderating forces confided to the Generals of the two Governments now existing in Madrid and Lisbon, in accord with two great Powers, was more provisional act on my part, for the purpose of saving my subjects in Madrid and Lisbon, in accord with two great Powers, which the was made would not have sparred them, having been surprised by an unspect of the agent of the supplies of the

HONOURABLE, NOTHING ILLEGA, NOTHING INDEED UNUSUAL, IN PEERS INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS."

A GREAT many absurd auties were performed on the first day of the present month, in celevation of the emancipation of the negroes. Dinners were give, speeches made, the foundation of the "lively satisfaction" of our thing like a justification of the "lively satisfaction" of our lively satisfaction" of our lively satisfaction.

gracious King, derived from the happy tranquillization of

gracious King, derived from the happy tranquillization of Portugal:—

"This country is in fifty times a worse situation than when plunged in the various stages of an ordinary civil war. Its evils are greadly increased, and every circumstance attending them much aggravated. Formerly the Portuguese had the sympathies of those who formed the Quadruple Alliance, but mow they are worse situated; all that beneolence is vanished. A civil war is much better than the embitteered contests of grasping parties. The consequence is that the guerillas increase, acquire consistency, and if winter comes on without their being put down I see no end to the present calamities. The massences and acts of vengeance of which this country has been the theatre since the Quadruple Alliance came into operation, have made many take up their area again who would gladd: How the control of the flect of the flect of the control of the flect of the flect of the control of the flect of the flect of the control of the control of the flect of the flect of the control of the control of the flect of the control of the control of the control of the flect of the control of the contro

MR. WILLIAM BROUGHAM.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following letter; —it exhibits a curious case. For ourselves, we candidly confess that we believe, if Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM has not given up the Fellowship, he will—so much for his liberality—and if he will not, we go still farther, and believe he must give it up. Read of the BROUGHAMS, gentle peruser:—

give it up. Read of the BROUGHAMS, gentle peruser:—

Ma. Editor—Having seen in your paper, a few months back, the case of W. Brougham, Esq., M.P., retaining his Fellowship in Jesus College, Cambridge, with his Mastership in Chancery, I had the curiosity to look into the statutes of that society. I find, from the Cambridge Calendar, that this gentleman took his Bachelor's degree in 1819, when he was the second Senior Optime, a respectable honour, I am informed, but not such as he was expected to have acquired; he going to College with the character of being a firstrate mathematician. In process of time he was chosen a Fellow, the statutes ordaning, "ut Magister et Socii exquirant binos viros pro singulis sociis vacantibus, honestos, indigentes, &c.." (i.e. that the statutes ordaning, "ut magneter ets och exquirant bines viros pro singulis sociis vacantibus, honestos, indigentes, &c.." (i.e. that the Master and Fellowshall look out for two men, whenever a Fellowship becomes vacant, honourable, poor, &c.) Such two are nominated to the Bishop of Elv, who elects one of them. The statutes proceed thus—" Proviso semper, quod nullus obtinens Beneficium curatum, cujuscunque valoris extilerit, vel Beneficium non-curatum, pensionem, vel portionem, seu patrimonium, aut aliud quodeunque temporale, cujus annuus valor, redditus sive proquinque librarum summam excedit communibus annis in Socium dicti Collegii nostri nominari, præsentari seu eligi valent, vel admitti, seu jam admissus et præsentatus Socius remanere, nisi talis fuerit, qui ob virtutes et merita, judicio Magistri et majoris partis Sociorum, Collegio censebitur utilis, quo casu permittimus illi jus Socii in Collegii nostro prædicto, si redditus pensionis, patrimonii vel alieujus Beneficii non-curati, summam sex librarum com-munibus anuis non-excedat. Etsi aliquis Socius dicti Collegii nostri numious anima mercacum. La damina contra un de diquid tale spiritnale aut temporale obtinuerit, pro vilá snâ possidendum, cujus annuus valor summam prædictam, deductis omnibus oneribus ordinariis, communibus annis clerè excedit, statim post lapsum unius anni, a tempore quo pacificam possessionem ejusdem mactus fuerit computandi, desinat esse Socius Collegii nostri ipso

Perhaps it is not necessary to give a translation of the whole ab passage; I shall only begin with " r. si aliquis Socius, &c."—

passage; I shall only begin with "E is anique sociates, ec.—
"And if any Fellow of our said College shall obtain any such spiritual or temporal thing, to be held for his own life, whose annual
value (all ordinary burdens being deducted), one year with another,
clearly exceeds the above sum (of six pounds), immediately after the
lapse of one year, to be computed from the time of his getting penceable possesion of the same, he shall ipso facto cease to be a Fellow of our said College."

a our said Conege."

I will make a few observations.

By "curatum," I conceive, is meant "with cure of souls:" by "non-curatum"—" without cure of souls." What sum of money, now-a-days, six pounds at the time the statutes were made (about 1496 probably) equalled, I know not; but we may be pretty certain that the stipend of a Master in Chancery greatly exceeds that sum, whatever it may be; and that honourable and lucrative appointment whatever it may be; and that nonourable and iterative apprometries surely held by as strong a tenure as Church or College property is esteemed to be held by now. A Fellowship of Jesus College, you stated, I think, to be about 1001. a-year—a maintenance for a poor man (indigens)

man (indigens).

As Mr. W. Brougham professes to be so great a reformer of all abuses, civil, legal, and ecclesiastical, should he not begin at home? How can he reconcile it to himself to retain such a pittance? But what Whig ever relinquished anything he could hold within his grasp? Only Tories make sacrifices; and what Whig, or ten Whigs, ever made so noble a one as the Marquess of Camben, or the Duke of Wellington has? After all, how can Mr. W. Brougham retain his Fellowship legality? For he has been a Master in Chancery mothan a year, I am pretty certain.—Yours, August 4.

P.S. A copy of the Statutes of Jesus College, Cambridge, is in the British Museum.—Harley, No. 7044.

LITERATURE.

In reading Mrs. TROLLOPE's book on the Rhine, &c., it is in possible not to be struck with the justness of her observations, that the beautiful towns which she visited reminded her of a collect of PROUT'S drawings. PROUT'S first splendid Sketch-book is a magnificent illustration of a tour through those most curious p magnineent inustration of a tour through those most curious parts.

Our delight is, that, having feasted our eyes upon the fruits of his unrivalled pencil in the first collection of these memoranda—more highly-finished, by the way, than the most laboured works of other artists—we are able to announce a second part of the same beauti-

ful, and we will add, grand and magnificent work.

We fear that Mr. Phout, whose hand, as far as skill and boldness are concerned, seems gigantic, is himself much of an invalid. We hear, however, that he has re-invigorated himself at Hastings, and that, so refreshed, he is able to promise to the art-loving world a new addition to their pleasures and his own fame.

In noticing the important works which come upon us periodically, we last week omitted to mention what we may call the current number of the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which we ought to have done, since a new and prominent feature shews itself in it—we mean an article, highly and beautifully illus-trated, upon Etruscan Vases. It is impossible not to acknowledge generally the improvement in this edition in every particular previously treated of, but it certainly becomes us, as observant reviewers of passing events, to call particular attention when an entirely new subject is brought under consideration, especially when that subject is considered worthy of two or three extremely well-executed

The British Magazine of last last month (as it is, indeed, every The British Inagazine of last last month (as it is, indeed, every month) is quite worthy the attention of the public. There is a master-mind which conducts the work, and which so temperately, yet so admirably, regulates its most laudable efforts in support of the Establishment, and religion in general, to which it is impossible not to bow with deference and respect. We could very much enlarge upon this subject, but we do not think this department of our paper por uns surject, but we do not think this dependent of our paper he fitting place for the expression of our feelings and sentiments. It is extremely pleasant, while the Demagogues and instigators of

the dissemination of the worst principles are thriving in their efforts, to find that the provincialists are awake to the best interests of the country. A Magazine has been started at Canterbury, which promises much; we should think, from the style and character of the articles which this month's number contains, that the contributions have been derived from various highly important sources; many of the articles are full of interes—all full of talent and intelligence, with the exception—we trust we shall not hurt the feelings of any man of Kent—the poetry. We confess, one or two of the poetical articles, we should rather not have seen in its pages. With this salvo, we can recommend the Canterbury Magazine as a most agreeable work, and infinitely safer than any other magazine, whether of Dartford or Faversham, in the same county.

We take some shame to ourseves, but we have not yet seen Dacre. Considering whence it emanates, it ought to be good, and we dare say, is; but en attendant the pleasure of reading that work, we cannot but express our unfeignal admiration of a small unpretending volume, called the Intobiography of Inthur Courtenay, which appears to us to be the "flower" of theseason. Of course we have not room to us to be the "nower" of mesenson. Of course we have not room for extracts or more than an outline of the story. The principal facts are these:—A young gentlemun falls in love with a young lady at Hampstead—he gets an appointment to India, and her eyes are suffused. Her father consents to their marriage after they get to India, whither she is luckily going, on a husband-hunt, to her brother. This delights Mr. Courtenay, who starts as a writer—is immediately on his arrival at Calcutta, without any kind of delay, appointed assistant to a Judge—visits the gay world at Fort William, falls in with a Mrs. Walkinshaw—goes to her numerously througed parties (in a settlement) without finding out that she has a husband, who in a settlement never can be absent from his house, and from whom alone his wife derives any place in society. He then descants upon Cal-cutta, as if it were London, and as if there were more than one circle cutta, as it it were London, and as it there were more than one circle in Fort William—gets disgusted with the heartlessness of the "City of Palaces," and, having passel his examination, proceeds, " with the usual large retinue of servants" to his judicial appointment. In his way up he stops at the house of an indigo plante—" some few miles from the village of ——," where he falls in with Mr.

few miles from the village of ——," where he falls in with Mr. Menaivale, the two Misses Menaivale, Mrs. Menaivale, and Mr. Planché—he plays billirds with Mrs. M., and the game gives rise to the following reflection, which we must quote. After expressing his grent dislike of the appearance of a lady on horseback, and ing his great dislike of the appearance of a lady on horseback, and his scepticism about her gracefulness at the harp, the author, or authoress, says—" Far beyord these—than all, in my estimation, is the attitude of a well-nade woman playing with a mace at billiards. If they" (who?) "awe had any practice, and play with some degree of ease and skill, here is not a position or attitude that is not full of beauty and elegame, and that does not display the form to the greatest advantage. My game of billiards by no means cooled the ardour of my passion."—We presume it was while the lady was playing with the mace, that the gave the gentleman the enc.

Courte-Kay Tuils MYS. MERHYALE one evening, an event which

COURTENAY ruins Mrs. MEMUVALE one evening, an event which arose from their meeting in me of the "retired walks" in the arose from their meeting in me of the "retired walks" in the "grounds" of an indigo planter's bungalow—conceive the "retired "grounds" of an inage planters unique wealthea at hight, walks," and the "grounds"—bey kiss each other, and then at night, when Merrivale is gone out, bey meet like cuts upon the top of the house, and the ruin ensues—ad then he sees an "oriental hurricane, called a Tyefahn," whaever that may be, and whatever it is, being a thing never "seen" in India. What the author calls a Tygidhn would be, if it happened there, a Typhon; so that his very learned mode of spellingit, comes to the same thing as our calling it a Whyrovluchynd, ustead of what it really is—a whirl-

Having achieved Mrs. M.'suter destruction, Mr. Courtenay joins Having achieved Mrs. M. suter destruction, Mr. Courtenay joins his superior Judge—who takes site a novel mode of legislating in the Upper Provinces, by starting amed and equipped to hunt down one Hussian Khan, a "robber chiltain," of whom they get seem by intelligence from some "goat-erds" (goat-herds in India), and a Rohillar Suwar (quere, pig?) In consequence of this, Mr. Shaw, the Judge!!! cuts down the robber—the Judge, Mr. Shaw, being "as usual, attired in the Eatern costume." The Judge subsequently cuts off Hussian's bed, and he and Mr. Courtenay are carried home in "horse-littes" (quere, horse-litter?) "being the usual conveyance."—Horse-liters in India!!!

Mrs. Mennivale in the men time is enceinte, and writes to tell Mr. COUNTENAY so—declaring for reasons best known to herself, that he is the papa of the anticpated Mennivale. She dies, and is buried under a banyan-tree inthe garden—why, we are not told. Mr.Courtenay having all his inportant duties to perform, to the fulfilment of which he was so son appointed, gets on horseback, and rides to the nearest town on the Ganges—never having written, as he says, because he feared anding his letters by the "General Post"!!! We hear the horn the Bundlecund mail in our ears at

the moment—the Furruckabas Telegraph, or the Delhi Independent. The "General Post!"—Blest shade of Palmer, pardon him!

He orders a fast-salling pinnace down the Ganges, and anchoring it on the other side—as one would at Twickenham, to take a walk in Ham meadows—lands at Merruyales garden; goes to the banyan-tree to weep over Mrs. M., where he meets Menaryale doing the same thing; he draws from beneath his clock (thermometer lot Reharnhalt) two nitted, and gives Merraryale sune, who, after the

The same thing; he draws from neuronal has ever thermometer log. Fahrenheit) two pistols, and gives Merrivale one, who, after trying to shoot him, endeavours to break his head with the butt-end of the weapon. It is needless to add, the effort proved fruitless.

Courtenay, however, steals the child, and without any com

tion with the Governor-General in council, or any leave of al tion with the Governor-General in council, or any leave of absence, bangs himself down to Calcutta—sends the child to England, and then has a "Puckha fever." Who would not have been in a then has a "Fuckha fever." Who would not have been in a Puckha? Plance and lish him out—shoots him—"sarve him right, too." He gets better, and is recommended to try a cruise in the "Bay of Bengal"—Good! When at sea, he gazed on "the picturesque figures of the Malay sailors, with their handsome features and long flowing black hair, uttering their strange but musical nautical flowing black hair, uttering their strange but musical nautical cries, as they navigated their little bark on the moonlit sca." As to a cruise in a little bark in the Bay of Bengal for some weeks, we dare say, moon-lit orgas-lit, it might have been very agreeable, only that the Bay of Bengal, which is not exactly like the basin of the Paddington Canal, and is one of the most tremendous seas in the world; but as for the handsome features of Malay sailors, Mr. Course to the handsome features been fortunate in his crew for ENAY, although a Judge, must have been fortunate in his crew, for, f any race of people in the world are proverbially hideous, the Malay sailors are that particular class.

COUNTENAY lands, goes up the country—meets the Prince of Ouds, (he does not say a word of the late Mr. Prendersast) who gives him a pipe—(a thing never smoked or seen in India), and somewill the reader suppose?—" Iced sherbet!"

To Benares he goes with letters to "the Governor-General's agent" -Who is he?—he, a civil servant, and a Judge, "having letters"—from whom?—"to the Governor's agent"—Ha! ha! ha! ha!—and herea from whom?—"to the Governor's agent"—Ha! ha! ha!—and herea, seene is described which we have not room to notice, but it ends by his finding himself hunted by a native woman. He of course follows the late respected Mr. Pervs, and "honours" her with his attentions. He afterwards finds his Hampstead Miss playing the guitamarries her—she in time is in the family way—is, like Mrs. Maranvale, "safely put to bed," but dies directly, having been poisoned by the jealous native woman before-mentioned. Without any more ado, he sends the child to England to be cducated, and stays treing the contraction in India. vears more in India. He comes home, lands at Brighton. years more in India. He comes home, lands at Brighton, with his "portmanteau," containing all his sea stock, and "sends his seariage up to town?"—a carriage which of course he took the trouble to bring all the way from Calcutta to England, in order to drive about the deck of the ship on his way home—and comes be London, seeing at every mile on each side of the road, "the smouldering remains of half-extinguished incendiary fires?"—no one such horrible sight being visible from any part of it. He goes to Richmond, and beholds a pony upon which he had ridden nearly a quarter of a century before—"rather an oldone;" but if the pony were old, Mr. COURTENAY's daughter was older—in knowledge—for after having as he talle us liked touchte were; in India subsequent to be having, as he tells us, lived tweeve years in India subsequently to her birth, he comes home and finds she has eloped from school with a fine young man, who, in the sequel, turns out to be her broker, being no other than Mrs. Merrivall's little boy, whom her maghty papa had stolen, and sent home for his education. This fact is made known in the most delicate manner to the young couple, somewhere in the Alpha Cottages, upon which the gentleman shoots himself the wound being, according to the pathetic description of the dear old authoress, "a hole large enough to admit a wine glass,"-and stabs himself afterwards. His affectionate sister and widow immediately goes mad-and, eventually, Mr. ARTHUR COURTENAY goes into the country, and dies.

We have not the slightest idea who can have written this beautiful and touching work. We confess we have read it with the deepest interest: for nothing conduces so much to engross the feelings as a close adherence to nature, a fidelity in the description of local a perfect knowledge of one's subject, a faithful description of what one has seen, the inculcation of good morals, and more than that common sense and tolerable English. In all these qualities, we believe the pathetic history of Mr. Arthur Courtenay stands per control of the pathetic history of Mr. fectly unrivalled in the present day.

Icothy unrivalled in the present day.

LORD BROUGHAN'S KNOWLEIGE.—A correspondent of the Morning Post writes from Paris:—

"I observe that, in the debate on the 8th instant in the House of Lords upon the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, Lord Broughas advanced that 'Founding Hospitals were now put down in Prace', A universal genius is liable to error. Should his Lordship visit Faris, bis friend M. Dupris will most likely cicerone him to the Hespite de la Pitie, where he will find every bed occupied, and whence a number of foundings for whom there is not room enough are sent out in unrea in the country at the public expense. Moreover, his Lordship will learn that almost all the Councils General of the Departments complain of the increasing sums they are obliged to vote for the maintenance of those helpless victims of the worst depravity."

Letters from Gotha of the lat inst. announce that in consequence

Letters from Gotha of the 1st inst. announce that in consequ of intelligence that the Queen of England was expected at Inselsberg, the reigning Duke made immediate preparations for her reception. Three great tents were erected and adorned with flags and wreaths of flowers. Companies of Gendarmeria and Volunteer day contributed to heighten the festivities of the occasion. About ten o'clock, arrived the Grand Duchess of Russia, Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, Princes Ernest and Albert, with the gentlemen and bedies of the grant arrived the second and the second arrived the second wirtemberg, Princes Ernest and Albert, with the gentlemen and ladies of their stite. The reigning Duchess was compelled by indisposition to be absent an hour later. The Duke, accompanied by the Princess, set out to meet the Queex and suite, who were announced to be on the route from Liebenstein, attended by the Duke of Sers Meiningen-Heldburghausen and his presumptive heir. The Landgrave Charles Hessen Philips-Hal-Butchfeld, and Princess Amalie de Carolath, were also present. Her Margery and attendants were grave Charles Hessen Philips-Hal-Batchfeld, and Princess and de Carolath, were also present. Her Marsay and attendants were in two open carriages, each drawn by six horses, and gaily decked with flowers; they were preceded by a troop of Gendarmerie, and followed by the forest-keepers of the neighbouring district. When the cortege had arrived on the heighb in view of Inselsberg, a Royal cortege had arrived on the heighb in view of Inselsberg, a Royal cortege had a received at the salute of 24 guns was fired. Her Malesty was received at the Palace by the Duchess and Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, and l'aince by the Duchess and Duke Alexander of Wirtembers, in conducted to her apartments. The military band executed serent pieces of music. After taking a walk, the company partook of a sumptuous collation in one of the tents. The Duke first proposed the sumptuous collation in one of the tents. The Duke first proposed the charges of cannon followed each of these toasts, and the band played "God save the King." After the collation, the ceremony assumed a "God save the King." After the collation, the ceremony assumed a full more gratifying aspect, and the company again walked out. Great sumbers of the surrounding population had assembled to greet bet continuous gratifying aspect, and the company again walked out. Green numbers of the surrounding population had assembled to gree be numbers, whose condescending behaviour gladdened every heart. Majerry, whose condescending behaviour gladdened every heart. About three o'clock her Majerry took leave, and set out with the same escort on her road to Albertain. The retirming Duke, with same escort on her road to Altenstein. The reigning Duke, with

and a Royal salute was fired on her departure.

The Hanoverian Gazette contains the following answer returned by the Queen of England to an address from the Magistrates of the

of Hanover:-Your letter of the 18th of July, and the interest therein expressed at the pleasure I have experienced in beholding again a revered mother and a beloved relative, have afforded me sincere satisfaction, and have again convinced me of the feelings of true devotion which and have again convinced me of the reenings of true devotion which have ever signalised the city of Hanover, and the remembrance of which will ever remain agreeable to me. I am still animated by the which will the remain specific many you again, by the side of our beloved King, my revered consort. In the meantime rely upon my myral favour and good will. "ADELAIDE. royal favour and good whit.

" Liebenstein, July 26, 1834."

The Carlisle Patriot says :-- " Never, we believe, was greater The caracter Lacrace says.— Never, we believe, was greater interest excited here to witness the proceedings of our courts of justice than at the late assizes, owing to so distinguished an individual as than at the late assess, while the sound in the strangers were attracted from the remotest parts of the county, and even from ofland, anxious to see his Lordship in that exercise of his judicia Scotland, anxious which has so justly acquired him the reputation of being one of the most accomplished Judges that ever adorned the beach and admiration of his character and conduct therein has been loudly and generally expressed by persons of every class and party."

The Leeward Island mail has brought papers to the end of June.
At Barbadoes the Police Bill was passing the House of Assembly,
It directed that five justices of the peace should be chosen by the It directed that two justices of the peace should be chosen by the Governor, at a salary of 3001, per annum each, who were to sit daily from ten o'clock until four, to hear complaints. The town was to be disided into three districts, with a superintendent and 12 police to each. They were to be on guard night and day. The expense was computed at 40001, per annum, of which 20001, was to be borne by arishes, and the remainder furnished from the public Treasury ich was to receive the fees accruing from the Bill, estimated a 15001.

At the insolvent debtors court, Wakefield, on Tuesday week, some merriment was excited by the familiar examination of Mr. James Lister, a respectable Sheriff's officer, by Mr. Maude, sen. The officer was speaking of the arrest of one of the insolvents, and had omeer was speaking of the arrest of one of the insolvents, and nhadaftered incidentally to his circumstances, when the following colloquy ensued:—"Counsellor: 'You seldom mend matters where you
go, James, ch?' Officer: 'Something like you for that, Sir.'
(Laughter.) Mr. MAUDE: 'I dare say you are pretty nearly right:
I am sure you are; law is a bad salve for any sore, and no joke when
rubbed on with the rough hand of a sheriff's officer!!"

It is a curious fact, says Cobbett, that within these for years, no less than four corn mills in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge and several in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, have been turned into paper-mills. One would think that the poor souls had actually taken to eating books.

In the garden of Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, at Winterbourne Stickland Durset, a beautiful holyhock is now growing, which measures in hight sixteen feet and six inches! Its blossom extends from within for feet of the earth to the top of the plant.

The poor's rates of England and Wales absorb 8,700,0001., a sum enal to the entire revenues of Prussia-to twice the revenues of pain, and to five times the revenues of Sweden and Denmark!

The Dumfries Courier, adverting to Lord BROUGHAM's speech on the Poor Laws Bill, says, "The range he took was prodigious, and the array of facts so masterly and searching, as to remind the reader of some great MacIstrom, which wide as the world may be around it, has a vortex so expansive that it sucks in everything!!!"

The Venerable Earl of Eldon arrived at Rushyford, last week, for the purpose of visiting his estates in the county of Durham. During the week, his Lordship entertained a number of his relatives and friends, and in the duily exercise of walking amongst his tenantry, gave proof of a vigour truly wonderful at his Lordship's advanced period of life.

Accounts from Ava state that the King had lately become so wild and ungovernable that his Ministers drended to approach him; and unless he gets better, a scene may be expected, in which, however, the resident is ordered to take no part whatever. On the death of the King of this country there is no Government or police for a day or two, the city is set on fire, and all is plunder and confusion. The mall-pox was raging at Ava, and had carried off nearly 4000 chidren

Several fatal cases of cholera occurred at Greenwich last weeklow individuals were at the same time lying dead in one house

Aserious accident occurred on Monday to the lady of the Rev Dr. KNAPP, of Willenden, who, while driving a pony-chaise along Offord-street, and endeavouring to avoid coming in contact with an omnibus, ran against a waggon, by which the chaise was upset, and his. Knapp thrown with much force into the road. The unfortusate lady was removed to the shop of a chemist in a very alarming state, having received severe injury on the head and various parts of the head. the body.

Last week a fellow was detected at Leatherhead in an abominable attempt to dispose of some indecent publications to the youthful members of a respectable family. The wretch masks his odious traffic ander the pretence of selling groceries. He travels with a horse and cart; and, as he will no doubt renew his attempts in other places, a description of his person may not be amiss. He is short of stature, with death with dark hair and whiskers, both carefully curled.

The King of Prussia, by an ordinance of the 5th of June, has mailed to all illegitimate children the right to dispose of their prorty, either during their life-time or after death, which had hitherto en granted only as a special favour.

Lord MELBOURNE (says the Morning Herald), held and used the of Earl Grey upon the late division on the Irish Tithe Bill.
we rather, on Lord Grey's account, regret. That the late Aus we rather, on Lord Grey's account, regret. Innt use incomplete Premier entertains no very warm or even cordial feelings towards his successors in office is plain from the fact of his having been absent from nearly all the deliberations in Parliament which have taken about the property thanks about a coasion have taken place since his retirement; though every such occasion presented one when his countenance and his advocacy would have been of infants with the Parities. Lord GREY, through a long persented one when his countenance and his advocacy would have been of infinite value to them. Besides, Lord Grav, through a long Political life, has not been the man to do that by proxy which he could do in person. In short, his absence from the Hones speaks which his proxy cannot gainsay. There is a half-and-half homesistency about it which our high respect for Lord Grav's political character leads us very much to regret, especially when we been in mind that Lord Grav's proxy is on this occasion used to remain and the counterpart of that intrigue which drove him from office. a mind that Lord Grev's proxy is on this occasion used to seation the result of that intrigue which drove him from office. There is a species of felo de se about this, scarcely reconcilable with the high honour and character of the parties. The new Premier asy enjoy a temporary triumph in the consciousness of "suo sibi

the Princess, accompanied her Majesty to the foot of the mountain, | gladio hunc jugulo," while the late Premier, with a slight variation of the original words, may exclaim:

"It were better indeed to dissemble your love Than thus to have kick'd me down stairs."

It is a singular fact that of four successive Lord Chancellors, Thurlow, Loughdorough, Eldon, and Brougham, not one was ever seen on horseback. The same may be said of the two Vice-Chancellors, Sir A. Harrand Sir L. Shadwell. Sir J. Leach, the Master of the Rolls, is the only equity equestrian of any note.

A duel with pistols took place on the 2d inst. at Nyon, on the French territory, near the borders of Switzerland, between M. Samuc and M. Allier, who was expelled from Geneva, where he was one of the editors of the Europe Centrale. M. Samuc was mortally wounded, and, after undergoing the most excruciating pains for three days, died, leaving a widow and two infant children.

On Saturday M. Neston Roquertan, responsible editor of the Figure, was fined 500fr. for having omitted to send to the office of the Procureur du Roi, a certain number of that Journal, as by law required.

The accounts from Bengal state, that the distress among the poor inhabitants of Bundeland continued, and such was the excess of famine, that parents, where they could not sell their clildren, had been known in more than one instance to destroy them. Runjur Singh was convalescent. Reports were current that the Governor-General had written to Mr. Blunt to join him at the Neillgherries, in order, it was said, as soon as the new Charter arrived to form a Council, and conduct the Supreme Government there. The troops destined for the campaign against Coong, were to reach the frontier

destined for the campaign against Coone, were to reach the frontier by the 30th of March. The RAJAH was making great preparations for resistance, and it was generally thought the war would prove more important than people at first imagined.

Calontta papers have been received to the 20th of March, by which we learn that the Governor-General is entirely out of dauger. We learn, also, that a duel had been fought between Mr. Huse, late of the army, and Lieut. Rainy of the Buffs. The parties fired together, when Lieut. Rainy fell, having received his adversary's bail through his upper jaw. He was carried to the general hospital, where, by the latest accounts, he remained in a dangeraus state.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. James Farley Turner, B.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Kidderminster, with the Chapelry of Lower Mitton annexed, void by the cession of the Venerable Archdeacon Onslow, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Lord Foley, patron in full right.

resentation of the Right Hon. Lord Foley, patron in full right.

The Rev. Francis Besr. B.A. has been instituted to the Rectories of Abberton and Flyford Flavel, Worcestershire, void by the cession of Edward Herbert, Clerk, the fast Incumbent; on the presentation of Ann Sheldon, widow, Micro Sheldon, spinster, and Wm. Laslett, Esq., patrons in full right.

The Rev. Akthony Ety. A.B. has been licensed, by the Rishop of Gloucester, to the Perpetual Curacy of Whitminster, vacual by the death of the Rev. Wm. Fryer, on the nomination of Anthony Ety. Esq.

of Gloucester, to the Perpetual Curacy of Waitminster, Secant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Fryer, on the nomination of Anthony Ely, Esq.

The Rev. Henry Guy has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to the Rectory of Asby, in the county of Westmoreland, on the presentation of the Rev. Thomas Guy, Vicar of Howden.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. Percy Hysber Harris to the Rectory of Corby, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of his father, the Rev. J. Harris; on the presentation of the Right Hon, the Earl of Cardigan.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has collated the Rev. C. M. Mount to the Prebend of Dultingoot, in Wells Cathedral.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed the Rev. Vane Russell Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the the room of the Rev. Thomas Barne, deceased.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. WILLIAM HULMES, of Banham, to the Rectory of West Newton, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Wan. Henry Charlton, M.A., has been collated to the Vicarage of Felmingham, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. Was. Scaron succeeds to the Lectureship of St. Mary Redeliff, Bristol, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Bridges.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford has been pleased to present the Rev. Francis Thomas Beprono Willesford, B.D.

The Lord Bishop of Ferns has been pleased to promote the Rev. William Highest to the Rectory of Mulrancan, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Vivyan Willesford, B.D.

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Connect, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. Richard Vivyan Willesford, B.D.

The Lord Bishop of Ferns has been pleased to promote the Rev. WILLIAM HICKEY to the Reveloy of Mulranean, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Gore; the Rev. RICHARD KIXG to the Rectory of Tonbaggard, also vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Gore; the Rev. John K. Robinson to the Rectory of Wesford, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Hickey; and the Rev. David Thodhes to the Rectory of Ballybrenuan, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. K. Robinson. The Rev. Mr. Thodheson succeeds to the Chaplainey of the military, in room of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, resigned.

igned.
OBITUARY.
The Rev. Charles Pugh, M.A., Vient of Barton, Cambridgeshire, and of Foxon, in the county of Leicester, and formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge, in

in the county of Leicester, and formerly of course that the county of Leicester, and formerly of course that the first that th

of Cogreshall, in his state year.

At Tavistock, the Rev. Richard Vivyan Willesford, B.D., aged 64, Rector of Covyon, and Vicarof Awliscombre, and Teigmonth, the Rev. Thomas Westcott, M.A., Vicar of St. Nicholas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW EAST WINDOW IN TRINITY CHURCH.—A handsome sum, raised by voluntary contributions, assisted by donations from the worthy Vicar, and his personal friends, has been appropriated to the execution of a new east window in Trinity Church. It is now completed, and for beauty of design, and for splendid colouring is scarcely to be surpassed by any work of a like nature in the kingdom. The upper compartment is distinguished by the arms of the Crown and of the See; in the north compartment, are traced the arms of the Rev. W. Spooke, Archdeacon, and of the Rev. W. Hook, Vicar, the south compartment contains the city arms, the rectorial arms, and the arms of the Earl of Chavek, Recorder; the lower compartments are of the Kaledoscope pattern, and the whole is surmounted by a dove. This beautiful specimen of the rat of painting on glass, is the work of Mr. Evans, of Shrewsbury, who decorated the windows of Lichfield Cathedral, and whose eminence in his profession, is well sustained in this new production of his art.—In addition to these improvements, we are happy to learn that it is in contemplation to erect a new and appropriate railing in front of the alter.—

The election to the Chapelry of Willenhall, Staffordshire, vacant by the death of the late Rev. W. Morkton, commenced on Tuesday last. The candidates were the Rev. G. H. Fisher Curate to the late Incumbent), the Rev. G. W. White, and the Rev. John Howselds, and tis finel close in the afternoon, the numbers were declared for Mr. White 68—Mr. Fisher 66—Mr. Howelds was the popular candidate, and some of the unail noisy and vicient features of contested elections were exhibited, Hestinaton of Roman Catholic chapels, colleges, and seminaries in the several counties of England, Scotland, and Wales; and also the present stations of the England,

six out of the eleven counties into which it is divided not having a Catholic chapel in them and there being only eight chapels in the most Catholic counties in Scotland, there being 17 chapels in the former, and 2 in the latter county.

The Lord Bishop of Exerga intends to hold an Ordination on the 28th of Cobber next, and a confirmation at Exeter, same day, in the same months of the county of the control of the county.

The Lord Bishop of Exerga intends to hold an Ordination on the same month of the county.

The handsome and commodious new School Rooms, erected at Southmoiton, by the Mayor and Corporation, at an expense of nearly no means rare in the conduct of this excellent eleveryman.

The handsome and commodious new School Rooms, erected at Southmoiton, by the Mayor and Corporation, at an expense of nearly 1800, were opened last wock, when a large portion of the gentry of its of the county of the second of

prenched by Deau Dawson, brother to the late Member for London-derry, and it prepared the congregation for the substance of the charge which the Bishop was to deliver, deploring in eloquent and emphatic language that spirit which led men to dissent from the formularies of the Church, and adopt modes of service not warranted by apostolio sanction.

On the 31st ult, the Lord Bishop of Ferrs held the Visitation of his diocese in the Cathodral of Ferrs. The whole body of the Clergy, with a few unavoimble exceptions, were assembled to receive the instructions and admonitions of their venerable Diocesan. His Lordship's charge was marked by that close reasoning, logical precision, and sound and vigorous sense which peculiarly characterize his compositions. He was respectfully urged by the united voice of the Clergy to extend its usefulness by publication.

The following presented Addresses and Petitions to the Kino, at the Levee on Wednesday:—

The Archibishop of Cantramuay—From the Bishop, Archdencon, Prebendaries, and other Clergy of the Cathedral Church and diocese of Peterborough, expressive of their feelings of gratitude for his Majesty determination to support the United Church of England and Ireland.

The Bishop of Rochester—From the Clergy of the diocese of Rochester, gratefully thanking his Majesty for the gracious Declaration of his Majesty schermination to support and maintain the Protestant Church as established in those kingdoms.

Lord Forastrae—From Ashly-de-la-Zouch, signed by 285 persons; Breedon-on-the-Hill, signed by 188 persons; Normanton and Swepstone, in the county of Leicester, humbly thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to the Bishops in favour of the Established Church.

Earl Driawama—From certain inhabitants of the town and residents in the vicinity of Strutford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, expressing their gratitude for his Majesty's Declaration to the Prelates of the Stablished Church, and brate; from the Bishops in favour of the Setablished Church, and brayistrates, Genry, and inhabi

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week there has been some fluctuation in the Consol Market, and for the last day or two the Market has been rather buoyant. The closing prigr of Consols for the Account was 80% 3%. This afternoon Long Annualities have flowared to 17 7.16 3%. There has been a considerable decline in Ingle Stock, which has falled to 28% 239%. Bank, on the contrary has advanted, and it 28% 234%. India Bonds are 18 19, and Exchequer Bills 60 42.

The settlement of the Account in the Foreign Market took place yesterday, and passed over without defalcation. The variation in the value of Spanish Bonds was about four per cent. Spanish Stock has been very heavy to-day, falling to 45 (sellers), and closing at 45% 46%. Fortuguese left off at 83% 64%. In other Stock there is little to notice. Columbian Bonds are 31 32, Chilian 32 33, Brazilian 78% %, Russian 106% 107, and Dutch Five per Cents. 89% %. Mexican Bonds are 41% 42.

Bank Stock, 223% 224%

Monds are 41% 42.

3 per Cant. Consols, 90% %

5 per Ct. Reduced, 91% ¼

3 per Ct. Reduced, 99%

New 3% per Cant. 826, 99% (100 (assented))

Ditto for Account, India Stock, 250% 259%

Ditto for Account, India Stock, 250% 259%

Ditto for Account, India Bonds, 18 19 pm.

Exchequer Bills, 40 42 pm.

Consols for Account, 90% %

GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING AT DUBLIN.

GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING AT DUBLIN.

So early as ten o'clock on Thursday morning last—two hours before the appointed time—the several streets in the neighbourhood of the Mansion-house presented an unusual bustle. At half-past ten the avenue leading to the King's or Round room was densely crowded, and at eleven o'clock the pressure became so great that several gentlemen resolved on soliciting for themselves and their fellow sufferers relief from the powers that be by having the doors thrown open. Their request was at once complied with, and in a few minutes after, the splendid apartment was completely filled with such an assemblage as perhaps never before occupied the same quantity of space. The platform erected for the chairman, speakers, and persons, who were taking an active part on the occasion, was filled with several noblemen and gentlemen, among whom were noticed—

quantity of space. The platform erected for the cummuna, speakers, and persons, who were taking an active part on the occasion, was filled with several noblemen and gentlemen, among whom were noticed:—

The Marquisof Downshire, Earl of Roden, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Winchilsea, Earl of Longford, Earl of Rathdowne, Earl of Bandon, Viscount Massareene, Viscount Castlemaine, Viscount Lorton, Lord Downes, Lord Mandeville, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Cole, Hon. Colonel Wingfield, Hon. James Hewitt, Hon. Archeacon Agar, Colonel Verner, M.P., Colonel Conolly, M.P., Henry Maxwell, M.P., Edward J. Cooper, M.P., Thomas Lefroy, M.P., Sir Edmond Hayes, Bart., M.P., Sir Augustus Fitzgerald, Bart., Sir Edward Stanley, Sir Richard Baker, Sir Drury Jones Dickenson, Major Devereux, Major Eccles, Major Thompson, Capt. R. Stopford, Capt. Broomfield, Capt. John Mayne, Lieut. Pigott, R.N., Archdeacon Langrishe, Rev. Darcy Irvine, Rev. Dr. Prior, S.F.T.C.D., Reverend Charles Boyton, ex-F.T.C.D., Reverend S.M., Archdeacon Langrishe, Rev. Wm. Bourne, Rev. J. Martin, ex-F.T.C.D., Reverend Mortimer O'Sullivan, Rev. G. O. Moore, Rev. Barre Beresford, Rev. Wm. Bourne, Rev. J. Ashe, Rev. John Graham, Rev. J. Nevin, Rev. J. Blacker, Rev. Henry Hamilton, Rev. F. E. Trench, Alderman Perrin, Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Warren, Alderman Dixon, James Haus Hamilton, George Moore, George Foster, I. B. West, K. C., J. B. Scriven, Charles Handcock, Joseph Napier, Geo. Alexander Hamilton, J. P., and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Dublin, Gustavus Lambert, J. P., and Deputy Lieutenant of Westmeath, J. Wilmer, Robert Doyne, Robert S. Doyne, Mark Saurin, Christopher Domville, John Mugent, Thomas Thompson, William Owen, Owen Yourell, George Armstrong, John Whitton, Esqus.

The Eight Hon, the Lord Mayor presided as Chairman.

The Earl of Roden first addressed the meeting in a speech which was received throughout with immense cheering. Up to three o'clock, the other speakers were the Earl of Longford, the Marquess of Downshire, and the Earl of Winchelsea. The

Paris, August 16.—The Courrier Français has published the following letter from Bayonne, dated August 9:—"A letter from Bedous, which is a French village on the frontiers of Arragon, contains the following intelligence, viz., that the Carlists and Christinos have been fighting with great obstinacy at Puinte de Reine; 400 men have been killed or wounded on both sides; it was an action in which the cavalry of both armies, which was more than 600 strong, was principally engaged: the victory was guined by neither corps, for each preserved its previous position."

neither corps, for each preserved its previous position."

The King has desired Sir Herbert Taylor to convey his wishes to the Rev. A. P. Saunders, Hend Master of the Charter House School, that the scholurs at that establishment should have an extension of one week's holidays, His Majesty having obtained the same indulgence for those of some other foundations.

Friday the Lord Chancellor passed through St. James's Park in in his carriage, about twenty minutes before His Majesty went in State to prorogue Parliament. His Lordship was recognised by the crowd, who observed the most profound silence, and nothing occurred to disturb his meditation. Soon after the prorogation the Chancellor left town for his seat in the North.

The mortal remains of the late beautiful and deeply regretted Mrs. Arbuthnot were enterred on Monday last, in the Church of Fulbeck, on the Cliff Row, the seat of her gallant brother, Sir Heary Pane, in the same vault with her decensed father. The funeml procession arrived at Grantham on Sunday evening, and passed the night there, the body being consigned to the church during that period The coffin was covered with black velvet, and superhly decorated. A numerous company of noblemen and gentlemen connected with

there, the body being consigned to the church during that period. The coffin was covered with black velvet, and superbly decorated. A numerous company of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the counties of Bucks and Berks, including the Marquis of Chandos and Lord Ernest Bruce, assembled last week at the Windmill, Saithill, for the purpose of celebrating their successful opposition to the projected Western railway.

GLOUCESTER, Friday Morning.—The High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, and declared C. W. Codrington, Esq., to be the city of Gloucester, and declared C. W. Codrington, Esq., to be the returned member for the vacancy in the enstern division of the county, and that on examination of the state of the poll in the various districts the majority in favour of Mr. Codrington appeared to be 70 instead of 61, as at first supposed. A grand chairing of the returned member is to take place.

In the House of Lords on Friday, in the case of Lady Tollemache w. the Earland Countess of Coventry, the Lord Chancellor reversed the judgment of his Honour the Master of the Rolls, when Vice-Chancellor, afterwards aftirmed by Lord Lyndhurst.

Accounts have been received from Persia, which state that the son of the late Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, is adopted as the successor of its grandfather, the reigning Monarch.

Vice-Admiral Fleming has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in the room of Sir R. King, whose death was announced some days ago. Captain A. Ellice is appointed Admiral Fleming's Captain, and Mr. G. Loch, the Figa Lieutenan.

The new Comedy of Married Life, to be produced at the Haynarke Theatre on Wedpeaday, is by Mr. Buckstone, the author of

captain, and Mr. G. Loch, the Flag Lieutenant.

The new Comedy of Married Life, to be produced at the Hayrarket Thentre on Wednesday, is by Mr. Buckstone, the author of John Jones, Popping the Question, and several other successful pieces.

Canada papers to the 13th of July last have been received. A grand Oratorio, the first ever known at Canada, was announced for the 26th at Quebe, under the patronage of the Bishop and Civil and Military Authorities, the proceeds for the support of the Emigrant Society. A vessel, name unknown, with 280 passengers, from the West of England, was cast away, only seven saved.

Constderate Notice.—There is a sign-board on the turnpike house, at the entrance to the Frome road, at Warminster, with the following inscription:—"Poor Travellers will please to take notice that Frome is not on the direct road to Bath. Persons applying for assistance will not be relieved, but committed to pri-on."

That frightful disoase, the cholera, has within the last fortnight made dreadful ravages among the inhabitants of the village of Barking, in Essex. About ten days ago, a fisherman embarked on board the Eclipse smack, leaving behind him a wife and four children of his own, besides a fifth, a daughter which his wife had had previous to her marriage; and on his return, after a voyage, he found that his wife and her five children were dead and buried, and that in two days the dreadful disease to which they fell a sacrifice had carried all of them off. The disease had been principally confined to persons in many instances has carried away two, three, four, and five members of families

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Duty on Foreign \ Barley	19s 10d	Rye .	19a	9d Pe		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Thur.	Friday.	Set.
Bank Stock		224	224	224	224	2244
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Bank Long Annuities	17	174	174	174	174	177
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Exchequer Bills	43 p	43 p	45 p	43 p	41 p	۱ 🚜
Consols for Account	50.5	903	904	905	904	1 7
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BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., in 8t. James's equare, the Lady John Thynne, the 10th inst., at Littlecot, East Dulwich, Surrey, Mrs. George W.—On the 12th inst., at Bath-terrace, Kennington, the lady of Has a some—On the 12th inst., at Masswell-hill, the lady of James Kwart, Esq., of extremely the 9th inst., at Muswell-hill, the lady of James Kwart, Esq., of extremely the 9th inst., at Belfast, the hady of Kohert Heston, Esq., 2th W. doughter—On the 8th inst., at the King's terrace, Portsmonth, Brederick Hope, of adaughter—In the 10th inst., at Walley Links, at the King's terrace, Portsmonth, Brederick Hope, of adaughter—In the 10th inst., at Walley Links, at the King's terrace, Portsmonth, Brederick Hope, of adaughter—In the 10th inst., at Walley Links, at the 10th inst., at Walley Links, at the 10th inst., at Walley Links, at Walley Links, and the 12th inst., at Brighton, the lady of Walley Links, and the 10th inst., at Walley Links, and the 10th inst., at Market Links, and the 10th inst., at Mark

James Stewort, Esq., of Lincoln's lun, Berrister, to Margaret Emily daughter of the late Duncan Stewort, Keq., of Glenhucker, Perthebire.

On the 28th ult., at Tenlsy, of spasmodic goot, in the 70th year of b Lieut. Col. Elilot Voyle, lute of the Rengal Establishment—On the 18s aged 61, John Harrison, Esq., of Foxley Grove, near Maidenhead, Berrister, and Cliffton, Ann., eldest daughter of the late Samuel Roset, Leicester, aged 59—On the 14th inst, in Farringdom-street, John Diggen alter Of Lipton, aged 59, 200 and the Samuel Roset, Leicester, aged 59—On the 14th inst, in Farringdom-street, John Diggen late of Uper Chapton, aged 55 years—Ath is house in Somerase Charlem lone of the 57th Regiment Royal Irish Fusilers—On the Minst, in year, at her house in the Circus, Bath, Mrs. Bundury, and of William K year, at her house in the Circus, Bath, Mrs. Bundury, and of William Kornos S. Hessen, the market of Carlows—Officer Maidoni, Rector of Somos S. Hessen, the William Cook, 1 (Somos S. Hessen, 1998). The William Cook, 1 (Somos S. Hessen, 1998).

LONDON: Printed and published by Enwand Shagelingt No. 40. Flort-street, where, only, communications to the Ellion (post good) are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 715.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1834.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow evening will be performed the Tracedy of MACBETH. Macheth, Mr. Vandenhoff, ib MARRIED LIFE.—On Tuesday, The Cabinet; with Married Life, and Devil to Pay—On Wednesdry, The Haunted Tower; with Married Life, Nicolas Plam.—On Thursday, The Slave; with Married Life, and The Ja and the Lamb.—On Friday, Guy Mannering; with Married Life, and rie John.—On Saturday, Rural Felicity; with Married Life, and other Enterments.

k John.—Un Saturany, resulting the property of the Carlo Mayor's Daughter. Character by week, THE CEDAR CHEST; or, The Lord Mayor's Daughter. Character Mayor's Messers. Almar, Archer, Campbell, R. Honner, W. Sinith, Jute, M. Carlo, M. Satura, M. Satura, A. Satura, C. Satura,

Worthy.

The PADOBAMA, or EXHIBITION of the MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL
BAMA, or EXHIBITION of the MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL
BAILWAY, at the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square, will Close early Next
Month, perantory to its removal from London. This annusing and scientific
exhibiting gives a most correct idea of the great work it represents. It has been
tirred by thousands of the Nobility and Gentry, all of whom express the highest
approach and the mechanical and pictorial display it affords. It occupies nearly
lafan hour to view, but as it is in constant operation it does not matter at what
time a person enters, for if he waits that period he sees it all.—Admission, One
Shillior.

DRITISH CLOSE OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.

PRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL, MALL—The Gallery, with the Stateston of PiCTPS, PALL, MALL—The Gallery, with the Stateston of PiCTPS, the nost Noble the Marguess of West minder and the Collection of PiCTPS, the nost Noble the Marguess of West minder and will be Closed on Saturday, August the 30th Marguess of West Marg

inst, Esp.—CRAMER, ADDISON, and BEALE, 201, Regent-street.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—To be LET, Furnished or I alminished, LVNs (RROVE, one of the most benatiful easis in the footh of Surrey, on a compact scale, delightfully situate near St. Anne's Hill willyinging where, six miles from Ascot and Windsor, and two from Chertisty. The boast is an uniform moderate sized mansion, strading on an eminence in a benifiled park and pleasure ground of fifty-three acres, commanding the most dightful views of the surrounding country. The park, in which is a fine sheet dustry of the acres, well stocked with its, and a breeding pool adjoining, is maneried with tine timber, and has a lodge, with a drive to the house. There is valied gaaded of an acre, well supplied with invariant fruit-trees. The past-floor contains excellent drawing-room, dining-room, library, and billiard many and the state of the contained with the proportion bed-rooms and domestic offices. The tenant will have specified to the state of the contained with the proportion bed-rooms and domestic offices. The tenant will have only to the state of the st

WANTED, for Three or Four Months, 20 to 35 miles from London, a WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, with the principal dashes, sereant ditin, suitable living rooms, good gardens, stabling, &c., with the principal dashes, sereant ditin, suitable living rooms, good gardens, stabling, &c., adheright of SHOUTING over four or five hundred acres. It is for a Gentlem of the highest respectability, and the greatest care would be taken of the keep and furniture—Jupply by letter, pust paid, to W. and C. Wilkinson, Ludneld, and Lawer finsecone street.

as hill, and Lower Grace converted:

OUNTRY THOUSE WANTED.—A Clergyman is desirous of
RENTRY THOUSE WANTED.—A Clergyman is desirous of
RENTRY THOUSE, with a SIDEX
MADE AND A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF TH

PATTERSON'S HOTEL, BROOK-STREET.—R. PATTER-SON, truly grateful to the Nobility and Gentry for their very liberal palonage during the past season, legs to inform Families and Gentremen that are using to Lambo during the Automa and Winter Months, they will find every assumedation and counfort at his Hotel. Charges moderate.

"UBER, ALE, STOUT, Acc.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquant their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Chler and Perry, and Automa and Counfort and Perry, and Automa and Dublin Brown Stout, are in fine order for use, and, so will as their Fourier Winter and Spirits, of a very superior class.

24. Hennela-street, Owent-garden.

"UTIEE, In DELECTORS and CLEENITEDES and all Others."

is well as their Foreign Wymes and Spirits, of a very superior class.

2. Hennetts, there is the superior class.

2. Hennetts, there is the superior class.

2. Hennetts, there is the superior class.

3. Hennetts, there is the superior class and the late Six William Will

Agents of the control of the control

instance, or Ireland Notes. It is recommended to address them by one stands, or Ireland Notes. It is recommended to address them by one stands are the cost of the Tickels will rise very soon.

ATERIS MICHADMIRED CANDLES, 53th per lb.; warming quanting time to grant fine Was-wick Moulded Candles, naming quanting time to the stands of the

Committee Room, August 20, 1834.
TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.
and Gentlemen.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

E have the honour to offer our most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kind and librar our most sincere and heartfelt will be thanks for the kind and librar our most sincere and heartfelt will be served to such as the since of the sincere than the served to such as the sincere than the sincere of the sincere than the sincere that the sincere than the sincere that the sincere than the si

were sof the measure of justice which you have recommerised, we may assure you that the strong sympathy thus evinced, will be gratefully appreciated by the Service at large.

To the Ladics in particular, who took so warm an interest in our cause, and who honoured us with their support, in a manner perhaps unprecedented, we beg leave to return our most respectful acknowledgments.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Ladics and Sentlements.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Ladics and Sentlements.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Ladics and Sentlements.

FROMEN FROMENT, Commander, Chairman, JOHN HINE.

HENRY GRIBBLE, ditto,

CHAS. B. GRIBBLE, ditto

To secure season and a submitted for approvation a secure season and a secure season and a secure season and a season a season and a season a seaso

Parents:
The discipline of the School is maintained without recourse, in any instance, to corporal punishment.
The discipline of the School list maintained without recourse, in any instance, to corporal punishment.
The state of the Pupils all the advantages of a country residence.
The Annual Report of the Committee for the last Session, and a Prospectus of the Course of Study, &c., may be oblained at Mr. T. Hurst's, Bookseller, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, Mi. Hailes's, Bookseller, Piccadilly; or at the School House.

ONDON HIGH SCHOOL, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.

ONDON HIGH SCHOOL, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.

ONDON HIGH SCHOOL, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.

ONDON HIGH SCHOOL, TAVISTOCK SQUAME.

ONDON HIGH SCHOOL, TAVISTOCK SQUAME, and The Holidays will terminate on the 30th inst. All Pupils will be expensed to the Undergraduate Course, commencing from Cetober, 1836, will be given to the successful Candidate at the July examinations of that year, who shall have attained the age of eighteen, and kept, at the High SCHOOL, five of the six School Terms of the two Sessions commencing from September.

22d August, 1834.

(Signed) JOHN WALKER,
W. D. J. BRIDGMAN,

W. B. J. BRIDGMAN, Head Malestra.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.—To be SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION to a RECTORY in Suffish, pradicing an income, arising from Glebe and Composition for Tithes, of between 300, and 3501, per annum. The population of the parish is small, the duty light, and there is a fair presumption of early engownent.—For further particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Mollow, S. News, square, Lincold is Inn.

TO MEMBERS of either HOU'SE of PARLIAMENT, or LITERARY GENTLEMEX.—The Advertiser, who has been employed in the compilation of several Historical and Statistical Works, is desirous of an Inn.

BRIGACEMENT in a conditional can all Statistical Works, is desirous of an intention of any Parliamentals, and to select and arrange facts, for the clinicidation of any Parliamentary or general subject. His habits are those of persevering assibility and correctness; and he can furnish the most ample testimonials of his high respectability and competency.—Address T. G. F., care of Messes, Whittaker, Ace Marin-lane, London.

BRIVATE THEORR or TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A

Messrs. Whittaker, Ave Maria-lane, London.

PRIVATE TUTOR, or TRAVELLING COMPANION—A
French Protestant Gentleman, Graduate of a University, who to classical
learning joins a familiar knowledge of the principal modern languages, in which
he perfected himself by foreign travel, combining thus the advantages of a British
with those of a foreign clucation, and who will shortly terminate his present
engagement with an English family of distinction, the clucation of whose Sons
he superintended, is desirous of meeting with a similar Appointment, either in
England or about. The most satisfactory efference as to character and abilities
can be given—Puter, post-path, directed to A.B., at Mesers. Lloyd's, Bookeither, 1990-1990-1990-1990.

selles, Harly street.

ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS.—The Advertiser, who has been in parcie many years in the Country, is desirous to remove to London, provided he could meet with a respectable Attorney or Solicitor who wishes to retire from the practice of the Law, and willing to dispose of his Business upon fair terms. He would have no objection to purchase a Partnership.—References of great respectability will be given and required.—Address, by letter, to W. W., to the care of Mr. Dixon Gibbs, 119, Pall-mall.

to W. W., to the care of Mr. Dixon Gibbs, 10, Feb. 2014.

A GENTLEMAN, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a locentiate of Apothecaries Hall, withers one we with a STULATION as ASSISTANT to a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. One with a prospect of having, at a future period, a share of the business, would be preferred; or the Advertiser would take a small-busines at once, to be increased hereafter. No Medical Agreement of the Advertiser would take a small-busines at once, to be increased hereafter. No Medical Agreement of the Advertiser would take a small-busines, they here post-part, to P. P., care of Meezy.

BEST BEAVER HAYES, 21s.—Hatts of the most approved of meginning and durability, wholesale and retail, of the Manufacture, and the Advertise and Professer and Company of the Company of

turers and Parentees, RODEKL FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, and 62, Rederos-street, City.

PYHIS MAJESTYS LETTERS PATENT.—INSTANT LIGHT.—JONESS PROMETHEANS—The advantage of these Lichest over all others over introduced to the Public, is their simplieity and durability; neither time or climate will deteriorate from their original quality; they are composed of minute built of glass hermetically scaled, containing a quarter of a drop of sulphuric acid, surrounded by chlorate of potash, and inclosed in waxpaper, for the purpose of bruings guildering time to seal a letter, and emit, on being burnt, a fragrant perfume. A small pair of impers are recommended for the purpose of crishing the buils, and thereby causing the flame.—Manufactory Light HOUSE, 201, Strand.

the purpose of crushing the budo, and thereby causing the flame.—Manufactory LRHH HOUSE, 201, Stands.

THILER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which different less from one to twelve quarts, can be made in a few mainter, and repeated a, often as required. The Frezing Apparatus, by which Cream and Water less can be made by artificial prescripts, the few Freserver, in which ice can be kept her made by artificial prescripts, the Pails, for icing wine, water, and bottler, and house provided the property of the property

Just published,

I. The Works of S. T. Coleridge.

II. Conolly's Overland Journey to India.

III. Dunloy's History of Roman Literature.

IV. Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons.

V. Mischief. A Poem.

VI. Eton School, and the Education of the Upper Classes.

VIII. Napoleon's Letters to Josephine.

VIII. Crabbe & Porthumous Tales.

VIII. Trabies in Belgium and Germany.

The New York Lawrence.

VIII. Note on the Death of Mr. Coleridge.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE LONDON MEDICAL and SURGICAL JOUKNAL

(no longer edited by Dr. Ryan), for August 23, contains—Mr. Guthrie on the India Cartery is Blanchet and Surgical Contains—Mr. Guthrie on the India Cartery is Blanchet and Surgical Carterians of the Line Artery; Chemical Lecture by Blanchet and Surgical Carterians of Sorts Life Medicine; Mr. Tathan on Sincide after Coins; Proprietor's Address; British and Foreign Hospital Reports; Miscellanies, &c. &c.

London: Henry Ren-haw. 356, Strand.

On the 6th September will be published, price aid, to be continued vessay.

THILE DIVENTICA MA GEHINE: "Commension to the Library.

THE LENDYNING MA GEHINE: "Commension to the Library.

THE LENDYNING MA GEHINE: "Commension to the Library.

the line Astroy: Chemical Lecture by Blanchet and Sele; Review of Boot's Life of Amstrone; Guthrico no Cataract; Palmer's Dictionary of Terms; Poreign Medicine; M. Tatham on Suicide after Coitus; Proprietor's Address; British and Foreign Hospital Reports; Miscellanies, &c. &c.

On the 6th September will be published, purce 4d., to oe continued vecay, Medicine; M. Tatham on Suicide after Coitus; Proprietor's Address; British and Foreign Hospital Reports of the Companion to the Library and Register of Propressive Knowledge.

"The circumstances which determined us to issue the 'Printing Machine' trice in each month, so as to form a Monthly Part with the 'Companion to the vivide of the Companion of the Vivide of the Companion of the Swill in future be published 'under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge. The 'Printing Machine' continues under the same individual management and control as at first.

"In this situation we feel it our duty to discontinue the union in a Monthly Part of the one work with the other. Each work will in future stand upon a separate footing.

"Being through and the other has been been been as the standard of the Printing Machine'. Commencing with the 13th Number, which will be issued on Saturday the 6th of September, this work will lin future appear Weekly. We are solicited by many imparial and well-judging friends inore effectually to take up the position which they are pleased to think we have canned—that of an honest guide in the choice of books, and an average recorder of the most interesting facts that exhibit the progress of knowledge. Our plan of pal-view;—and we have necessarily been untitled to compete with weekly publications in the choice of novel subjects. Without sacrificing any real utility to a craving affer what he were provided to the publication with a subject of the progress of knowledge. Our plan of pal-view;—and we have necessarily been untitled to Sixteen. The price will constitute a progress of the progress of the progress of the

musity. It likewise receives on deposit, at interest, sums to any amount, from 101.

annuary.

It likewise receives on deposit, at interest, sums to any amount, from 101, upwands.

The opposition which, in the vain hope of arresting the progress of the Bank, has been shown to the Bill introduced by the Directors to Parliament, will in no way accomplish its object, the distribution of the progress of the Bank, has been shown to the Bill introduced by the Bill into Bill introduced by the Bill introduced by the Bill introduced by the Bill into Bill introduced by the Bill introduced by the Bill into Bill introduced by the Bill into Bill into

met wiin, and avoiding the necessity and tedious delay of giving orders.

MESSIRS, MILES and EDWARDS feel themselves called upon
to inform the Nobidity and Gentry, that they are not in the slightest
degree connected with another House in Oxford-street assuming the same name,
and that their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near
Cavendish-square.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETIE.

Ang. 18, 1834.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right
Frankland Lewis, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., and George
to be the Poor Law Commissioners for Eprhand and Wales,
to be the Poor Law Commissioners for Eprhand and Wales,
to be Chief Justice, and Jang Harrey Darbett Esq., to be Alltwo the General of the Bermalaor Songer Laws.
c, Anc. 18, 1834.—Bermber retarside to serve it laws.
c, Anc. 18, 1834.—Bermber retarside to serve it law present Paper
to Gloucester, Bastern Divident—Christophere W. M. Cadrington,
in the County aforesaid, Beg., in the roots—3 Bit Berkeley W Blissaleceased. Whitehall

nent.—Comity of successes, and the control of the c

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Aug. 21.—The King has been pleased to direct letter patent to be used under the Great Sed., granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United ingions of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Benjamin Collins Brodie, of Boxed, in the county of Sudiku, and of Savillewow, in the city of Westminston, one of His Majesty's Serjeant Surgeons, and to the heirs male of his body willy begotter.

Beq., one of His Mojesty's Serjeant Surgeons, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begolieth.

J. BELL, Norton Folgate, linen-daper. Att. Burt, Mitre-court, Milk-street—W. PARKER, Hornorstle, Lincolnshire, money-scriverer. Atts. Nortis and Co., Great Chromod-street—A STRATTO, and J. H. SENDATO, AND CO., Great Chromod-street—A STRATTO, and J. H. SENDATO, STRATED, AND CO., AND CO., Constitution of the Control of the Co ____

The Devoten Steten.—The new work which has just appeared under the title of "Visits at Home and Abroad," is from the pen of Mrs. Jameson, whose analysis of the female characters of Shakspeare's Plays has been so justly admired. In her new production it appears are woren her observations made during a recent tour in appears are woren her observations made during a recent tour in Germany, with remarks on the arts, literature, and character of that country; the very extraordinary but well authenticated nurrative of the Devoted Sister in search of her brother, which she relates with so much feeling, has excited as deep an interest as did Madame Cottin's Etizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia, to which it bears a striking resemblance.

Seemblance: TREATRE.—Another new and successful comedy when the prolific pen of Mr. Buckstone was produced here on Wedesday night. It is eutitled Married Life, of which it presents any varieties, the author ingeniously contriving to show the opposite extremes of which that "happy state" is frequently composed, ad availing himself thereof, by way of moral, to inculcate the duty and advantage of mutual forbearance. The piece was announced or preparation every evening until further notice amidst the greatest pplease.

repetition every evening until further notice amidst the greatest lause.

he Earl of Harewood, at a recent audit, caused a permanent nection in the rents of his Yorkshire estates, according to the state times and the quality of the land.

HE POPE AND DON PEDRO.—A letter from Rome, dated the 2d and, says—"The Pope yesterday held an extraordinary convocation of the Cardinals, in order to communicate to them that Cardinal rizioda Silva, Patriarch of Lisbon, had consecrated the Bishops innated by Don Pedro. The speech of the Holy Father was full sintements of indignation against the injustice of a disobedient son he Church, and declared that this schism was even more scandarthan all that had arisen during the French revolution. It was leved to address a second and last admonition to Don Pedro, and should this prove ineffectual, to have recourse to excommution.

solved to address a second and last aumonia to a low a communication.

The Belfast paper mentions a melancholy accident which happened in Tresday on Strangford Lough;—While a pleasure-hont was under press of sail, a sudden gust of wind capsized it, and of seven persons is board, four were drowned. Their names are—Mr. John Miller, of Ornferry: Mr. McCuniugham Miller, of Portaferry: Mr. McCuniuck, son 'Mr. MrC., formerly member of Parliament for the country of Louth; as Rev. Andrew O'Beirne, cornte of Ardquin; and Nolan, the atman. The situation of Mr. McClintock is peculiarly distressing, be young gentleman new lost being his last child, and one of four was and two daughters of whom he has been bereaved within the st twelve mouths.

Travelling was never cheaper than at present in most parts of neishad. One may travel in any of the steamers, on any day copit Sunday, for one shilling to Gravesend; for three shillings at steice to Combridge; for ten shillings ditto to Oxford; from Southmpton to Havre in the steam-boats for five shillings. A person any travel outside to Cheltenham or Gloucester for twelve shillings, and on by the same conveyance to Hereford or Monmouth for six ore.

soutside to Cambridge; for ten shillings ditto to Oxford; from Southsamphon to Havre in the steam-boots for five shillings. A person may travel outside to Chelteuham or Gloucester for twelve shillings, and on by the same conveyance to Hereford or Monmouth for six moore.

"The owners of colonial property justly complain of the extent of the slave trade now carrying on in the island of Cuba. We agree with them, that it is the duty of the Government of make a representation on the subject to the Government of Madrid, and put a stop to the practice. The Commercial Advertises takes up the subject in a straightforward way—"We are happy to find that a Resolution has passed the Hon. House of Assembly, directing the agent to draw the vessels. This is a subject which demands the immediate attribute to the Covernment of the Home Government to the immeries navantage derived by Caba in the slave trade, and which traffic cuploys 127 of the vessels. This is a subject which demands the immediate attribute to the complex of the

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 22.
Lord W. Beresford, from the 43d Ft. to be Lieut. vice 7 mg. 3d Light Drng.—Lieut. J. R. B. Hale, from 1st ice Jackson, app. to the 43d Ft. 4th Light Drng.—P. by pur. vice Jones, who retire. 2d Foot—6. N. K. A. yur. vice Fanshawe, app. to the 52d. 3d—Fns. J. H. by Ensley, vice Netterville, who exch. Thi—Ens. J. Hale, app. to the case and the life of the case of the

h. R. F. R. Cary's rank in the Army is 6th Jan. 1833, in-nd his rank in the Royal Regt. is 10th Jan. 1833, instead

f 20th Jan. 1832.

Royal Reg. of Artillery.—Second Capt. C. Dalton to be Captain, vice Capt. and trevet Lieut. Col. Wim. Givene, supersedd, being absent without leave; First leitt. Robert Burn to be Second Captain, Vice Dalton; Sec. Lieutenant Henry obstatin Rowan to be First Lieutenant, vice Burn.

sebastian Rowan to be First Lieutenant, vice Burn.

The launch of the Nile, 92, now on the stocks at Devonport Dockyard, which was to have taken place on the 21st of last month, has been deferred for the present by order of the Board.

The Admirally has been pleased to promote Lieutenant J. H. Priest (1793.) on his retiring from Plymouth Dockyard, to the rank of Commander, after fifty-five years' service.

The officers of the 9th Lancers are already preparing for the next September meeting at Curragh. Lady Longiborough, wife to their Colonel, has presented them with a splendid gold whip, and they have got up a swepstakes of 100 sovereigns for horses bonk filet the property of officers of the regiment, to be ridden by the owners.—Dublin legister.

of Commander, after fifty-five years' service.

The officers of the 9th Lancers are already preparing for the next September meeting at Curragh. Lady Loughborough, wife to their Colonel, has presented them with a splendid gold whip, and they have got up a sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns for horses bond fide the property of officers of the regiment, to be ridden by the owners.—Dublin Register.

We understand that Captain Charles Augustus Manning, who for so long a period has occupied his Majesty's Castle of Portland, has received an official communication from Lord Viscount Duncannon, stating that it is not the intention of the Government to appoint a successor to the late Mr. Penn; as Governor of Portland; but that Captain Manning is to continue to occupy the Castle during his Majesty plensure.—Dorset Chronicle.

His Majesty has been pleased to permit the 51st (or the King's Own Light Infantry) Hegiment to bear the words "Corunna.—Salamanca.—Orthes—and Pyreneas," on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been authorised to be borne by the regiment, in consideration of the gallastry displayed by the regiment at Corunna, on the 18th January, 1809; at Salamanca, on the 22d July, 1812; at Orthes, on the 27th of February, 1814; and in the Pyrenes, from the 28th of July to the 2d Aug., 1813.

The principal Barranck districts in Ireland to be enlarged, under the coming arrangements of the Master-General of the Ordnance, are, it is understood, Naas, Templemore, Limerick, Fernoy, Galway, and Cork.

H.M.'s brig Charybdis. Lieut. Samuel Mercer (of Deal), Commander, on the 4th June last, in lat. 5:28 N., and long, 3:20 E., in the Bight of Benin, fell in with and captured, after a chase from daying the understand the comming arrangements of the Master-General of the Ordnance, are, it is understood, Naas, Templemore, Limerick, Fernoy, Galway, and Cork.

H.M.'s brig Charybdis. Lieut. Samuel Mercer (of Deal), Commander, on the 4th June last, in lat. 5:28 N., and long, 3:20

Josain Rowley was then at the latter port with six line-of-buttle ships, the *Canopus* having joined him. The plague having nearly subsided at Sinyrina, it was expected that the English fleet would very shortly anchor there again.

It is reported in the military circles of Plymouth, that Sir J. Cockburn, Adj.-Gen. of the R. Marines, is about to succeed to the Governorship of St. Helena, with the Isle of Ascession as a dependency, having under his command a battalion with a field officer of the corus. Granatzan.—Letters from Gibraliar to the 23th uit. state that Mr. P. Chesser, master of the schooner Isade, went on shore two miles south of Cape Spartel, with the misster of the British schooner Dush, to cut firewood, when the Moors fell upon them, and seizing Mr. Chesser, carried him up the country. His companion was stabbed, but contrived to escape to his vessel, and proceeded on his voyage to Constantinople. It was understood at Gibralarthat Mr. Chesser was safe at Tangiers. The cholera continued to subside, as will be seen by the following official report:—

New Cases. Deaths.

July 25. New Asses. Deaths.

July 26. 23. July 31. 19 6
27. 25. 10 Aug. 10 6
28. 21 7 3 3 13 2
29. 26 4 4 4 0 0 0
30 20 5 5

A proclamation has been issued by Sir William Houston, Lieut.-Gen. of his Majesty's forces, dated August 7, ordering prayers and thanksgivings in all the churches on the following Sunday, in consequence of the cessation of cholera.

The officers of the depot of the 97th have presented their Inte highly-esteemed and distinguished Major, Lt.-Col. Tyler, (who is about to leave Portsmouth garrison, having been appointed Adjuttant-Gen. of the Forces at Barbadees) with a very handsome sliver vase and cover, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem, and of their sincer ergered in lesing him as their Commandian Gelicer.

Last week an officer of the 84th, quartered at Forton, undertook, for a wager, to walk forty miles in eleven hour

in 73d, and adjoined that corps the year following, in the province of Oude, in charge of the recruits for the different regiment of Oude, in charge of the recruits for the different regiment of Oude, in charge of the recruits for the different regiment from Calcutta for Madras, from thepea to the Malabra regiment from Calcutta for Madras, from thepea to the Malabra regiment from Calcutta for Madras, from the pass of the Canana of Lient.—Grast to join the Bourbay troops under the command of Lient.—Grast to joined the Marquess Cornwalls's triny at the siege of Sonia gene joined the Marquess Cornwalls's triny at the siege of Sonia gene and that of Columbo, in 1796. The whis appointed to the Captulary of Rondichery, and at that of Columbo, in 1796. The was appointed to the Captulary of Sont, and the columbo, in 1795. The was appointed Major of Confidency queue of bad health. In 1798 he was appointed Major of Confidency of the Process, and attached to Major-General Cowell's brigade to the Forces, and attached to Major-General Cowell's brigade to the Forces, and attached to Major-General Cowell's brigade to the Forces, and attached to Major-General Cowell's brigade to the Forces, and attached to Major-General Cowell's brigade to the order district. In February, 1800, he resigned his which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on bound which had volunteered to serve of the command of Major of Brig. to the Forces, and attached to the brigade under the command of Major of Brig. to the Forces, and attached to the brigade under the command of Major of Brig. to the Forces, and attached to the brigade un

the lamented Admiral crowns the whole. On the zocle are the words:

"SIR HENRY HOTHAM.
BY THE OFFICERS OF HIS FLEET.
MOCCXXXIII."

The cippus is ornamented with a bas-relief, representing H.M.S.
Northumberland under the command of the gallant Admiral, when ye captain, destroying two French frigates and a brig, which he had driven on shore on the coast of France. The whole design, which is elegant for its simplicity, is set off by a black marble back-ground, fixed against the wall, and allogether produces a good effect. The cost of the whole has been upwards of 6000, besides a small sum reserved to keep the monument in repair.

REVOLUTIONARY ADDRESSES.

reserved to keep the monument in repair.

REVOLUTIONARY ADDRESSES.

The Globe Ministerial paper of Thursday contains the following suggestion for revolutionary addresses throughout the country, in support of the Destructives:—

"During the Parliamentary recess, the constituent body will have important duties to perform. The regulating and controlling power of the State, which was formerly usurped by borough proprietors and close corporations, has been transferred to the new constituent. Upon the conduct of this constituency, therefore, it must now mainy depend whether the country shall be well or ill governed. They may not be responsible for the errors of a single Parliament; but there cannot be any permanent misrule in England except through their culpable neglect or corrupt countwance. The conduct of the constituency at the next "general election?" will fix the relative strength of parties, and finally determine on what principles the country shall be governed. In the present state of public affairs, however, it would be highly desirable to ascertain the opinion of the majority of the constituent bodies, so as to anticipate the actual results of a general election, with a view to the settlement of existing questions, before a dissolution of Parliament shall take place. The two Houses of Parliament are in collision on the exciting questions on religions liberty and tithes. This collision must be terminated only by the Lords conceding to the Commons, the Commons may yield to the Lords; mild does not consent, the Lords must give way to the Commons. Now, if the state of public opinion be such that the collision must be terminated only by the Commons, every person who regard the pence of the country, or desires to see the hencificial anthority of the House of Lords preserved, must wish to see this state of opinion of the people would be violently excited, and in which the war criss of the contending parties might become, "The Church indanger"—"Down with the Peers." But how could the opinions of the contending part

sion tranquilly by a timely concession to the Commons."

New English Opera.—Mr. Arnold is redeeming his pledge to foster native genius. J. Barnett's Opera of The Mountain Supplemental Participation of the Procession of the Mountain Supplemental Participation of the Common of the British and Foreign Consolidated Association of larguage that of "the British and Foreign Consolidated Association of larguage that the British and Foreign Consolidated Association of larguage that the British and Knowledge." They have had delegate sitting in London from the first Monday of this month to Tuesde last, in the Burton-rooms, Burton-crescent. They have resolved last, in the Burton-rooms, Burton-crescent.

The control of the Scholar Control of the Association, and that all secret be abandoned."

Paccas AT THE BIRMINGHAM THEETAR.—The close of the season.

immediate official assistants, shall be at all times responsible to be Great Metropolitan Council of the Association, and that all screep be abandoned."

Fracas at the Birmingham Theatre, on Monday last, was attended with an at Birmingham Theatre, on Monday last, was attended with an untoward circumstance—a refusal on the part of the dancers to appear until they were paid the arrears due to them. Considerable uproar took place in the theatre when the circumstance become known. On the part of the mannings, Messras, Wishman and Figgibbon, it was stated that two-thirds of the stipulated sum had been paid, and that a promise had been given that the remainder should be forthcoming in the morning. The representatives of the dancers (Mademoiselle Ginbelei, Mademoiselle O'Brien, and Monsieur Silvain) asserted, that so far from this being the case, they had not received any money at all, nor did there appear a likelihood of their having only. The audience at one time were very uproarious, and various missles were thrown upon the stage, but ultimately the dancers smit that rather than disappoint the audience, they would dance grantinisty. This allayed the storm, but the dispute did not terminate uil about three o'clock in the morning. The literinghum diverticer also mentions that a violent dispute took place between Messra, Firgibbon and Wightman, the former of whom had one of his ribs fractured, the police-office, and were there bound over to keep the pear (soke, near Arundel, on one of the estates of the Earl of Egremont, has supposed to have been buried in the bowels of the earth of side in the British Museum. This curious piece of antiquity is deposited in the British Museum. This curious piece of antiquity as the hop-plant is, its recovery this season has been most remarks the hop-plant is, its recovery this season has been most remarks the hop-plant is, its recovery this season has been most remarks the hop-plant is, its recovery this season has been most remarks the hop-plant is, its recovery this season has been

DINNER TO SIR EDWARD SUGDEN BY THE CAMBRIDGE CONSERVATIVES.

DINNER 10 SIR EDWARD SUGDEN BY THE CAMBRIDGE CONSERVATIVES.

Wednesday a splendid dinner was given to Sir Edward Sugden by the Conservative electors of the town of Cambridge; Chaistropher Present, etc., in the chair. The company present, with about a dozon exceptions, were oters for the corough. Among the sceptions were the Hon. W. T. Law, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Kircand Exron, Esq. 1 will be in the recollection of our readers that Sir Edw. Sudden opposed Mr. Spraine Rice, when Parliament was dissolved to take the sense of the nation on the Reform Bill, and was defeated by a majority of 168. He again opposed the Right Hon. Gentleman after he had accepted the office of Secretary for the Colomies, when he majority was reduced to 24. Since that time no exertions have been spared to secure the return ones, if not two Conservatives, whenever an election shall again occur; and we learn, that it is now admitted by the friends of Mr. Keight without Mr. Payar declines to stand, the Right Hon. Gentleman will be rejected at the next election.

The first toast was—"The Kira, with thanks for his gracious Beclaration in support of the Church;" the second—"The Queen and Royal Family." Both these toasts were received with most deafening applainse.

The Chairman then proposed—"The health of Sir Edward Sugden." Sir Edward Sugden returned thanks in a long and animated

The Chairman then proposed—"The health of Sir Edward The Chairman then proposed—"The health of Sir Edward Stoden The Chairman Sudden returned thanks in a long and animated Spech during which he was many times interrupted by applance, which lasted for several minutes. He alluded to the state of parties in the town, and said he felt assured that one Whig must fail at the next election; indeed, had not dozens of votes, promised to him, been procured by some inexplicable means for his opponent, he mast have been now the member for Cambridge. It was true, as said by his "poponent, that the cry of his friends was the cry of "Church and State," but he could see nothing in that cry but what accorded with civil and religious liberty. He thought Churchmen were bound to be united, especially when they heard the fact that the Dissenter's othe was tendered for him. The mode of conducting business by the present Government was the forerunner of revolution; for instead of well considering a measure, and then, when assured of the importance; boldly currying it, they entrusted every thing to Committees in the Commons, and Commissions out. He was sorry one that the acts of the Kiva did not accord with his Declaration; but his acts were the acts of his Ministers. After showing that the Radicals and the Dissenters only supported the Whigs as the means of carrying their destructive measures into execution, the Learned Gendeman said, the enthusiasm with which he had been received was a sufficient compensation for all his toil and trouble, and he dought it would emboden him to come forward at the next opportancy. (This declaration was received with applaase that lasted many minutes.)

The Chairman then gave—"The Church and State, and may they seer remain united."

mily. (This deciaration was received with applied that issues many minutes.)

The Chairman then gave—"The Church and State, and may they ere remain united."

The Rev. Tenfle Chevallier returned thanks. In the course of aver pales speech he showed, by the analogy between the events of dargreent day, and the events anterior to the French revolution, that the cry of "the Church is in danger," was not without foundation, and said that the effects of Whig measures would end in revolution if monposed, and that the more they were opposed the more the ballefacts would be decreased.

"The Universities of the Kingdom" was then proposed, for which the Vice-Chancellor (Joshua King, Esq. Master of Queen's) retained thanks.

the Vice-Chancellor (JOSHUA KING, LEGY TEXTURE THANKS.

"The Chairman," "Captain YORKE and the Conservatives of the county," with many other toasts, followed.
The enthusiasm displayed at the dinner was such as to convince wary one that the Conservative cause has triumphed at Cambridge, and that it will no longer return Members to support a Government, the tendency of whose acts is not only the spoliation of the Church, but the ruin of every other institution.

The salendid decorations of the room excited universal admiration;

The splendid decorations of the room excited universal admiration; as some idea may be formed of the credit due to the landlord (Mr. Mitrasta,) when we state that four bucks, and forty leverets mad a portion of the entertainment.

WE borrow the following admirable jeux d'esprit from the

we norrow the following admirable jeux d'esprit from the Times:—

MODEL OF A KING'S SPEECH

My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is with a deep sense of the exertion and labour which you have estawed in the proocention of your pleasures that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from attendance. I am fully seable of the application you have afforded to the whist table at the Travellers', as well as to the more important parties at the Travellers', as well as to the more important parties at Graham's, it is not to the continuous to the white-batt and the principle of Ute.

Londinue to receive most favourable accounts of the white-batt amers at Greenwich and Blackwall, and it is with great satisfaction that I have observed the two great parties in my Parliament, accouraging those entertainments so peculiarly national, and showing agreement in a matter of taste so important to the fisheries.

Londinue to receive from all my neighbours assurances that they are my most obedient humble servants at command, and it is with sincer pleasure that I find myself held by many in high consideration.

As the autumn advances, there is reason to apprehend that the

are my most obedient humble servants at command, and it is with sincere pleasure that I find myself held by many in high consincers pleasure that I find myself held by many in high consideration.

As the autumn advances, there is reason to apprehend that the days will shorten and the leaves will fall, but I am not without confident hopes that the return of spring will bless us with length of days and restore vegetation.

The Thanse continues to run through London, and the monument stands on Fisis street-hill. The prospects of the Regent's-park are improved, not such as the property of the following the partially admitted to the privilege of laking the mir without swallowing the dust of the road; but to gard the sade in rivilinous swallowing the dust of the road; but to gard the sade in rivilinous swallowing the dust of the road is but of any following the prejudice or delusion of safety will be the naxious object of my Government.

The insanite has devoted taself to the prevention of drunkens will discover a method of removing the prejudice or delusion of my faithful subjects are pulverized, so that not see their names are left behind them. Persons living and well one batt moment. These londers are included in the property of the safety of the House of Commons, to the adoption of some plun by which all my subjects will be analysed to ride in their own carriages.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Thank you for the last fifty years will be standly pursued, but seem that the wisest economy. The same course of frustiles well laid out, and that the profusest expenditure of which circumstances will pervit its the wisest economy. The same course of frustiles will be same than the standing pervit is the wisest economy. The same course of frustile times of the House of Monomons, I fand my people must consequently be satisfied with the Possessed, irad my people must consequently be satisfied with the Possessed, irad my people must consequently be satisfied with the Possessed, irad my people must consequently be sa

Jamaica papers to the 30th of June have been received. From them we learn that the House of Assembly re-assembled on the 26th of that month. After the usual routine business was gone through, the House, in Committee, voted 1,0001. to the Hon. A. Hodgson, in Section 1,5001. voted previously to him in the character of delegate. It was also voted that the Hon. R. Barret should receive 7001. for salary targets the was away from the island. Papers from Halifax to the 29th ult. state that the cholera has been supported by the salary targets and the salary targets and the salary targets and the salary targets. The salary targets are the salary targets and the salar

By the Upper Canada papers received on Thursday, up to July the Ny the Upper Canada papers received on Thursday, up to July the Ny the see that the traitor Mackenzie, as they call Mr. Hume's correspondent, and the patriot Papineau, the author of the ninety-two Resolutions, continue to occupy much of the public attention. The arms brought by these papers is unimportant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our Paris correspondent, says the Morning Herald, assures us, "on the best authority," that our Government was pressing that of France to send an army into Spain to terminate the conflict now going on in that kingdom, but that the French Governmene was still alraid to interfere with arms, lest the Holy Alliance should disapprove that act.

France to send an army into Spain to terminate the conflict now going on in that kingdom, but that the French Government was still afraid to interfere with arms, lest the Holy Alliance should disapprove that act.

It is certain that M. Thiers tendered his resignation to Lonis Philippe after the sitting in which M. Janvier spoke. M. Thiers did not consider that the Ministry were to retaain under the lash of the accusations brought against it by the Tiers Part in the Address, and in the national opposition contained in the speech of the Deputy for Montauban.—Gizzette de France.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state that Marshal Maison, the French Ambassador at that Court, was present at a review on the latinst, when he was unexpectedly overtaken by a charge of cavalry, his horse thrown to the ground, and himself taken up inscussible. Fortunetely, however, he soon reovered, and though bruised he received no great injury.—A dreadful fire took place in Moscow, on the 1th inst., which consumed 300 houses, and caused other damage, to the amount of many millions of rubles.

The news received from Bayonne, under date of the 15th instant, is of a most animating character as regards the prospects of Don Carlos, who is represented, on the most authentic information, to be marching with a force of eighteen thousand men, including four hundred and fitty cavalry—a force composed of some of the finest fellows in Spain—towards Madrid, where is friends were anxiously waiting to receive and proclaim him. He was himself in the highest spirits, and his troops inspired with a degree of enthusiasm seldom experience. Besides all this, he is stated to have left at Maria de Gloria, in his rear, two thousand of his troops, for the purpose of diverting Rodil, who was at Tolosa preparing to advance, Zumali-carreguy being one hundred and fifty miles on his way to the capital. This piece of finesse was greatly applauded. Don Carlos will now at once put himself at the head of his sarny, as indeed he would have done in the last encounter but for

In the Ecclesiastical Court at Exeter, on the 12th instant, a charge was brought against Major PITMAN, by the Rev. R. P. Welland, for brawling in Church, and preventing the singing; and the Chancellor being of opinion that the charges were such as ought to be inquired into, a future day was appointed for the plaintiff to produce his witnesses in support of the charge against Major PITMAN, who will then be tried for the offence.

will then be tried for the offence.

Religion v. Radicalism.—Mr. Baron Vaughan, on opening the Deubighshire Summer Assizes, in his address to the Grand Jury, said—"It was perticularly gratifying to him, who had travelled all the circuits in England, and who had seen crime abounding to so frightful an extent in so many counties there, that last winter he alone had tried 300 prisoners—it was most gratifying to reflect that he had hitherto tried only three prisoners on this circuit. In traveling through this beautiful principality he had been delighted to observe the religion, morality, and loyalty of its inhabitants, and those happy results which naturally flowed from them—peace, contentment, and good order." tentment, and good order."

There is a report prevalent that the ex-Premier, Earl GREY, is about to wile away his time at Howick by writing his life. Lord John Russell offered to undertake the task. On this coming to the ears of Earl Grey he is reported to have said, "What! he write my life! I'd rather that he would take it first."—Preston Pilot.

A hostile meeting took place, early on Tuesday morning, in Battersea-fields, between the Hon. F. C. and C. T. P-g-s, Esq., Lieutenant of the Royal Marines. The former was attended by Captain G. M——t, and the latter by Sir R——G——, Bart. Two shots each were exchanged. The Lieutenant's second shot grazed A lady is said to have been the cause of this "affair."

The whole business of the Westmorland Assizes occupied but two

hours. At the termination of the last case in the Nisi Prius Court hours. At the termination of the last case in the 1983 1748 could be boundary, looking at the Jury, said, "Gentlemen, you are discharged?" and then at the bar, "Gentlemen, I am very sorry to say you are discharged also." The "Gentlemen of the long robe" smiled, bowed, and retired.

robe" smiled, bowed, find retreed.

Miss Martineau snield on Saturday from Liverpool, in the United States for New York.—Leeds Intelligencer. An Hibernian who was on the quay, beholding the departure of this lady observed,

"Joy be wird you, and a bottle of moss,
"If you never come back, you'll be no great loss."

There is scarcely any question, says the Times newspaper, let it come before the Honse of Lords in what form it will, which does not

seem to supply Lord Brougham with opportunities for the display of that, which has been the Learned Lord's peculiar characteristic for innt, which ans over the Learnet Lord's peculiar characteristic for some months past—namely, a degree and species of morbid excitement, seldom evinced by those of his Majisty's subjects who are suffered to remain masters of their own actions. It appears to be physically impossible for his Lordship to feel that becoming interest, physically impossible for his Lordship to feel that becoming interest, and no more, in favour of, or against any public measure, which would admit of his employing with regard to it the sober language becoming his official station and his matured years. On every matter of discussion, whether high or low, there is a hurricane of his fancy or his temper, and we need hardly say that such excesses are most conspicuous in respect of those legislative measures which owe their parentage or their nurture to the Learned Lord himself.

Nine Benedictine nuns, from Chavaignes, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, seven of whom are French and two Scotch, embarked last week at Calais for Edinburgh.

Sir JAMES SCARLETT has been almost ubiquitous during the recent and pending assizes. We find him specially retained in Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, and other counties, requiring all the efforts of four horses to transport him from

commers, requires as the content of vot noises for the support min from place to place.

A THRIFTY HELFMATE.—The wife of a farmer, at a village near Skipton in Craven, Yorksbire, died suddenly a few weeks since; and on opening an old chest, to which nobody had access but herself, a number of small bags were found, containing upwards of 1,0001, part in eighteen pence and three shilling tokens, and above a ton weight in copper. The money had been accumulating in small savings, unknown to the husband, for the last half century.

weight in copper. The money had been accumulating in small savings, unknown to the husband, for the last half century.

Execution.—Richard Bustin, convicted at the late Warwick Assizes of setting fire to the corn and other ricks in the rick-yard of E. Sheldon, Eap., at Brailes, on Easter Monday last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Friday, on the drop over the door of the County Gool. The value of the corn and buildings destroyed by the conflagration amounted to a large sum. Considerable agricultural property belonging to Mr. Baker, of the same parish, was wilfully property belonging to Mr. Baker, of the same parish, was wilfully property belonging to Mr. Baker, of the same parish, was wilfully property belonging to the same night; but the prisoner was not put on his trial for the latter offence. On being asked by the Gopernor of the Gool, while he was being pinioned, if he had anything more to say, he answered that he had not. He denied that he set Mr. Sheldon's ricks on fire, or knew anything about it; spoke of Mr. Sheldon as a kind master, and declared he felt no ill-will towards him.—Hustin had lived at Brailes fourteen years. He has left a wife and six children.

Dist published, price 4s. (W. x New, improved, and enlarged Edition, of PiRACTIC AL OBSERVATIONS on Stricture and other Distances on the Urethra and Restum, describing an elifectual Mode of Cure by Stricture and Restum, describing an elifectual Mode of Cure by WILLIAM RENOU, M.R.C.S., kondon.

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The effectual remedy for Stricture, &c., Diseases of the Liver, and General Debility of System, are prepared only at 22, Hunter-street, Branswick-square, where attendance for consultation is given every day, from twelve to five o'clock, Sold in prefets, at IL 2s. each; or five packets in one, for 5l.

The only other Depth in London for the sale of Renou's Gennine Powders is at Mr. Curties. Central Prints of the Stricture, and Cure is described by the Company of the Curties. Central Prints of the Stricture of from 16 to 20 years' duration have been for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its Efficacy by numerous remarkable Cases, insome of which Strictures of from 16 to 20 years' duration have been totally removed in a few weeks. By C. B. CURTENAY, M.D., 42, Great Mariborough-street. With concluding REMARKS on DISEASES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, on Newrous, General, and Local Debility, for the Cure of which a pl-qu of Treatment is haid down, which, during an experience of upwards of 30 years, Printed for the Author, and sold by Onwhyn, Catherine-street, Strand; W. March, 143, Oxford-street; chapple, 59, Pall-mall; J. Chapple, 59, Royal Kr. Change; and by all Booksellers, in town or country.

"We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Courtenay's professional skill, and congratulate hirs on his successful and judicious application to these severe and often fatal diseases."—European Magazian.

The content of the severe and under the severe and the severe and

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THE LOWEST PRICE of the Original MACASSAR, or ROWLAND'S OIL, is 3s. 6d. per buttle. The latel has the works of the price of the Macassa Oil, and between those words are the same words minutely and curiously enganced 24 times, also the Name rad Address in Red on Laces work—A. ROWLAND & SON, 26, HATTON GABDEN, counter-signed ALEX, ROWLAND. All others are frauds.—Particular stiention, on purchasing, is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base and cheap imitations of injurious quality, now offered to the Tablic as Rowland's.

work—A. ROWLAND. & ONN. 20, HATTON GARDEN; counter-signed ALEX, ROWLAND. All others are frauchs.—Particular attention, on purchasing, is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base and cheap imitations of injurious quality, now offered to the Pathirs as Rowlands.

COPY of a LETTER from a LADY, disted Marine Hotel, over a contract of the path of

TO CORNI SPONDENTS.

We regret to find a correspondent from Bath, writing under the signature of Tavra, to induce us to notice a publication, written by himself, and which he has worried us over and over again to notice in his own proper character, and in the same hand-writing.

Will our friend tell us the name of the "aminble Earl?"—
we mean W. We, in return, will give him an anecode of the other person, and his having been kicked down stairs by a justly indignant russil.

person, and his having been kicked down stairs by a justly indignant project.

We shall be extremely glad of any favours from M.W. He must have perceived that we have readily availed ourselves of his suggestions. In reply to our correspondent from White Holme, doot an advertisement which appeared in our last number, we have merely to say, that the advertisements in his paper are never seen or heard of by its conductors. One special rule has been laid down, never to admit any of those medical anunumements, which cannot full of diagnest and outrage modest eyes—all others are mere mercantile matters. As for the other article henolics, it would be just as disturd to maxime that we could adapt our course to the views of one subscriber, as it would be to believe that that subscriber, who has found this I aper a source of pleasure to himself and his family from its commence, should change that they solve the views of one subscriber, and added the chart has the providence of merely to expose the state of the course we mentioned (merely to expose the state of the course we wentioned (merely to expose the state than the state of the course of the state of the course of the state than the state of the course of the state of the course of the state of the course of the course of the state of the

BULL. JOHN

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

THE KING held his last Levee on Wednesday. In evening Her Gracious Majesty the QUEEN arrived in London, and proceeded to Windsor—where, on Thursday, the King's Birth-day was celebrated with all the usual demonstrations of

WE have only to repeat what we have already said to our speculating friends upon Spanish affairs. We have our own belief, founded upon what we consider good authority, and we should say, that before this a blow has been stricken; yet such is the activity of those whose business it is to deceive, and whose gain is in falsehood, that we cannot speak decidedly as to the exact position of the King of SpA1s. Of one thing, however, we are certain, that he is not in Paris, and that he has not been living there for the last three weeks, which, amonest other baits, has been thrown into the money which, amongst other baits, has been thrown into the money

It appears that Colonel CRADOCK is at the head-quarters of RODIL, the General of the QUEEN'S armies; and that Colonel CRADOCK was there at the very time when that man issued a proclamation, of ferocity and violence unequalled in the days of civilization. Had the English emissary no power to check or qualify the terms of this abominable manifesto? What is he doing there?—Negociating the march of French troops into Spain. Let him succeed to the fullest extent of that project, and, as we have already said, in spite of the innocent grin of the Juvenile Whig, a general war will be the innediate consequence, and that too, a war in which unhappy England will be of the weaker party. quence, and that too, a be of the weaker party.

LORD DUNCANNON is either gone, or going to Ireland—we suppose to visit his estates. The step is a singular one, inasmuch as his Lordship is the immediate official superior of the LORD LIEUTENANT. It may mean nothing, but a great many people think it means a great deal.

many people think it means a great deal.

LORD GREY—and we regret it for his own sake—has been induced to make a speech at Newcastle. His Lordship was accompanied by Lord DURHAM, who, with his proverbial wisdom, had, we suppose, been carrying his coals there.

Lord GREY—keptaway as he was from the House of Lords the night of the Tithe Bill debate, for fear he should lay open the scenes of reguery which turned him out of office, and which he depicted in so animated a manner at Windsor—observed the same respectful silence before the Newcastle patriots, as to his late colleagues—he felt that he could say no good of them, and therefore "let them alone;" but it is impossible not to perceive in his Lordship's speech a strong conviction of the dangers to which the country is exposed by the success of the measure upon which he even yet affects to congratulate himself.

the success of the measure upon which he even yet affects to congratulate himself.

One paragraph, alone, of his Lordship's speech, at once delights and satisfies us. His Lordship says, that "the great work has been accomplished, and the country has to boast a full, fair, and free representation." This statement, we admit, delights us; because it proves that Lord Lansdowne has no influence at Calne, Sir J. Ramsden none at Huddersfield, the Duke of Norfolk none at Arundel, Lord Dunds none at Halifax, the Duke of Bedford none at Tavistock, the Duke of Devonshine none at Bandon, Lord Carlisle none at Morpeth, nor Lord Fitzwilliam any at Malton and Peterborough; but that Lord Kerry, Messes, Briggs and Wood, Colonel Fox, Lord William Russell, Captain Bernard, and all the others—too numerous to mention in detail—who sit for those places, are returned by a free constituency, in the full and fair exercise of their rights.

mention in detail—who sit for those places, are returned by a free constituency, in the full and fair exercise of their rights.

The statement, moreover, satisfies us, because in all the places where the full, free, and fair right of election has been exercised, the Whigs and Reformers have been beaten; in no place is there an exception, save where the moderate Whigs—the advisers of tranquillity and good order!!—have joined with their quondam friends, by whose brickbat-and-bludgeon proceedings they carried their reform. London, Berwickshire, Somersetshire, Perthshire, Gloucester city, Dudley, Dover, Sudbury, Devizes, Totness, and, lastly, Gloucestershire, bear evidence to the fact, that the popularity of the Reform Ministers is over, and that the thinking people agree entirely with Lord Grey, that the thing has been carried to its full extent, and that leaving the door open any longer will be destruction. But, as Lord Grey himself has asked, "who is to shut it?" Still we are sorry he made his appearance, attended as he was—the confidence which his real friends may have in his present declarations, the sympathy they may feel for his past errors, are all destroyed by the presence of Lord Durham. His principles are known—they have been avowed, declared—and how received? (He must well recollect.) There is no doubt as to his views and intentions, for he has proclaimed them himself. So long, therefore, as Lord Grey appears publicly connected with Lord Durham, this professions, must doubt and hesitate to give him credit for the advice he thinks it disagreeable to his late colleagues to offer.

Why is not Lord Durham this year at the Isle of Wight?

offer.
Why is not Lord Durham this year at the Isle of Wight?

We said, some months ago, that he would not visit that favourite retreat of his. It is a great disappointment to the inhabitants and visitors that he denies himself the pleasure. Earl GREY, in concluding his speech, stated that he retried from office with nothing of which any living man had a right to complain. "Here," said the Noble Earl, "I might expatiate at great length." But the recollection of what he had been turned out of, without having made a bargain for something worth having, overcame him; and, as his Lordship wept in the House of Lords, when he last took leave of office, so he shed abundant tears at Newcastle, when he reflected upon what he had not got as an equivalent. In order to aford the reader a fair estimate of the character and importance of the meeting to which the Noble Earl

took leave of office, so he shed abundant tears at Newcastle, when he reflected upon what he had not got as an equivalent. In order to afford the reader a fair estimate of the character and importance of the meeting to which the Noble Earl opened his heart, we need only quote some observations from the Newcastle Paper, made by anticipation:—

"Newcastle Paper, made by anticipation:—

"Newcastle Burgesser.—Earl Grey.—The Stewards of the Incorporated Companies of Newcastle, to the number of thirty-three, met last night, to take into consideration the propriety of voting a consolatory Address to Earl Grey on his Lordship's retirement from office. The Address, which had been prepared under the auspices of our old acquaintance, Mr. W. Ganer, was brought to the Meeting ready cut and dried, in the full expectation that it would be carried most triumphantly. To secure this result Mr. Garrier Carrier of the Stewards of the Carrier of the Stewards of the Carrier of the Carrier of the Noble Earl's great public services, as the father of the Reform Bill, &c. Onoming to the vote, however, the numbers were equal, there being for the adoption of the Address, 10—against it, 16. This put the Garrettles into a most ludicrons quandary, when, as the fortune of war would have it, just at this critical juncture in walked Mr. Carrier in, upon whose vote the worthy Chairman knew he could depend. He, therefore, put the question to the Meeting a second time; and, Carrier in, who had not heard the debate, gave a sort of easting vote for the Address, which was consequently carried by a majority of one? A motion was then proposed, ealling upon the Common Council to present Earl Grey with the freedom of that borough; but this was iost by a very large mojerity. As to the Stewards' Address, passed as above described, Earl Grey has sufficient spirit to despise!.

"The ex-Premier, it is expected, will pass through this town on Tuesday next, and it is asserted by the concoctors of the A

thirty signatures, members of that establishment."

A SPLENDID dinner was given at Cambridge, on Wednesday last, to Sir EDWARD SUGDEN—Mr. C. PEMERITON was in the chair: and the company assembled was numerous and respectable in the highest degree. The speeches—all loyal and constitutional—were animated and eloquent; and the reception which Sir EDWARD met with, could not fail to impress him with a just notion of the estimation in which his commanding talents and unflineling principles are held by the people of Cambridge. There can be no doubt that, upon any future occasion, Sir EDWARD will be triumphantly returned.

The meeting did not separate till a late hour, and the day was remarkable for unanimity, hilarity, and good fellowship.

From regarding minuted or alternate specimens of fraud and incapacity, we turn with sensible pleasure to the contemplation of the glorious spirit which has at length been aroused in the Protestants of Ireland. At the signal given by leaders, whose characters, whose talents, and whose previous exertions, demand respect, the feeling, which was not dead, but only slept in the bosoms of the descendants of the defenders of Londonderry and of the conquerors of the Boyne, has concentrated itself in the capital of the country, whose established religion it is the desire of our present Ministers to subvert. From all parts of the country five thousand members of that Church arrived—

"With hearts resolved, and handsprepared."

"With hearts resolved, and handsprepared, The blessings they enjoy to guard."

They arrived to announce to the British Government, that their allegiance and long-tried loyalty deserved and demanded protection; and to set an example to the Conserva-tives of England of union and spirit. They arrived not from England, from Italy, or from France,—not as landlords, visiting, for the first time in their lives, their tenantry and visiting, for the first time in their lives, their tenantry and their country, but they came as men who lived amongst those whose interests they were determined to defend, and whose wants and wishes they knew from experience and association. The Whigs may call a counter-meeting; they have succumbed to the Repealers and the Papists, and these, in return, will doubtlessly attend to howl cheers for them. They may get letters of co-operation from my Lord Lansdowne or Lord Berralington, from Devonstither, from Hamilton, or Firz-William; they may get Orator Shiel, like Gratiano, "to speak an infinite deal of nothing;" they may get sufficient persons to fill a room; but they cannot and they will not produce a display equal to that which has astonished and aroused the friends of religion and their country. The Atheist may spout of his disregard of all Churches, and his consequent batred of Protestantism, and his indifference to Popery; the spout of his disregard of all Churches, and his consequent hatred of Protestantism, and his indifference to Popery; the Papist may talk of his infallibility, and of the propriety of rooting out heretics from the land; by setting aside for one moment their dissensions and mutual hatreds—by forgetting for an hour the virulence with which they opposed each other but a year back, the Destructives may succeed in obtaining what their subservient journals will call the declaration of the opinions of seven millions of people; but they cannot procure from 19-20ths of the owners of the land, from one million of the industrious, determined, but loyal inhabitants of Ireland, the proclamation of a resolution to resist invasion, to defend with their lives the rights and liberties of their native country.

The meeting of the 14th was attended, not by five thousand ragged and vociferous clamourers, but by a vast majority of the rank, wealth, intelligence, and honesty of the country; they met

met

"To animate the weak, unite the wise".

"To animate the weak, unite the wise"—
to declare their fixed resolution to maintain the institutions
under which their fathers lived, and with which they are
content to fall. To the ancestors of these persons we owe
Ireland; to their exertions alone are we indebted for the
possession of that country; they protected it when invaded
by foreigners, invited thither by the very party to which the
spirit of the age (that echo of the voices of the Democrats of
thirty years ago) now tells them to succumb; they have defended it when assailed by domestic foes, when every year
disclosed some new and appalling scheme for their massacre
and extermination; and, with God's blessing, they will now

defend their lives, properties, and institutions against the united attacks of the vicious, the traitorous, and the profane.

To comment further on this great and glorious display of patriotism and courage would be to weaken the effect which the perusal of the scene must infallibly create.

The maliguant may slander, and the envious may sneer; but the good and the patriotic, wherever they hear of it, will sympathize with the spirit, and applaud the determination, to which no words of admiration or gratitude can do justice. May they go on and prosper—excite others to exertion—arouse all from laxity and indifference; and ere long may we have to congratulate our readers that other parts of the country have followed the example, and shewn the vile and base destroyers of the established religion of their father, that it is throued in the hearts and affections of the British People, and the attempt to injure or impairs means of usefulness will arouse all the talent, energy, and spirit, which has characterized our nation.

It must be evident, with the limited space which a weekly paper has at its disposal, our reports of the proceedings of the several meetings must have been brief, and consequently satisfactory. We endeavoured at least to record the names of those who so eloquently addressed the numerous assemblies.

On Thursday the Earl of WINCHLESA was elected a member of the Irish Conservative Society, when his Lordship subscribed 5001, towards the furtherance of the objects of that loyal and patriotic institution.

We have but one fear to qualify all our delight at this display of feeling—We know the malignity of our enenies; and the danger to be apprehended is from the misrepresentations of those, who may take advantage of this noble declaration of sentiment to denounce it, hereafter, as the cause of those tunnults and outrages, for the occurrence of which, we are perfectly prepared.

SIR George Grey, nephew of the late Premier, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Denart.

SIR GEORGE GREY, nephew of the late Premier, has been SIR GEORGE GREY, nephrew of the late Premier, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. It is gratifying to perceive that, although the head is cut off, the body still survives; and that when one GREY is knocked off the top of the Government, another is pushed in at the better. at the bottom.

cut off, the bödy still survives; and that when one Grey is knocked off the top of the Government, another is pushed in at the bottom.

We see in the Morning Post of Tuesday the following extract from a newspaper called the Morning Advertiser; this paper says:—

Mixisterial Changes.—We learn that Sir John Can Hopmors will, in the course of a lew weeks, resign the office of Chif Commissioner, for the purpose of accepting that of Secretary for Ireland. Who is to be his successor we have not positively heart; but there is strong reason to believe that Mr. Texnyson will fill the scaced office. With regard to Mr. Littlenon, it has been said that he will succeed the present Speaker, we have so common. This is a remarkably good guess. Why Sir Hobmous should give up a higher office in England, to go Secretary to Ireland, one does not exactly see; but if he should, how Mr. Littleton is to succeed the present Speaker, we done at all understand. We well know Mr. Littleton's craige for that Right Honourable Gentleman's high and honourable office, and perfectly appreciate his powerful qualities to fill it; but as the Speaker had elected by their representatives—we should like to know how the office is to be vacant. We suppose it is not meant to strangle the Right Honourable Gentleman during the recess: perhaps it may be intended to give him his Pecrage, which has long since heen due; for although Lord Grey admitted his reason for delaying it to be, that he feared to admit so powerful an opponent into the House of Lords, the more energetic Government of Lord Mellorerne, strengthened by Lord AUCKEMB, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Edward Ellies, and Lord Duncannos, may care less about it, and se derate the Speaker, in order to give that able, conscientious, stugilforward, long-memoried gentleman, Mr. Littlenos, a chase for the Chair—for chance, after all, it would be; and if he got it, a pretty thing he would make of it, and a pretty House the House of Commons would be for order and regularity We wish him joy of his triu

A LETTER which we last week inserted as to Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM'S Fellowship at Jesus College, which he has been holding since he has been a Master in Chancery, has produced

holding sine he has been a Master in Chancery, has produced very many communications upon the subject. One, we confess, astounds us. We are told that the Fellowship must be at an end now—"because Mr. William Broteham was married on the 12th inst." This, of course, vacutes his Fellowship. Here, however, we have him again.—

It now becomes a question whether he is not in equity, in the law—(we would refer the case to any able Chancery man—most certainly not his brother)—bound to refund to the College every farthing he has received "from and after the expiration of the first year after his said brother—moble and learned by courtesy—made him a Master in Chancery."

If a Clergyman have a living of, or above. £8 per annum in the K18G's books, and obtains another, the first becomes immediately void; and should he retain it, through the ignorance of the patron, or other cause, he must refund all he has received from it, from the moment it became legally vacant. This strikes us to be a case in point; and Mr. William Brougham had better pay back the cash, and put an end to the squabble, which must and will inevitably ensue, if he does not.

But—"bad begins and previous remains behind"—this un-

BROUGHAM had netter pay data the stand, to the squabble, which must and will inevitably ensue, it as does not.

But—"bad begins, and worse remains behind?"—this infortunate "rip up" of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM'S extraordinary shabbiness—to call it by no harsher name—has produced a strong sensation against another Fellow of Jesus, also a Radical Member of Parliament and a lawyer—one Mr. TANCRED, who sits for Banbury, and has been called, most absurdly, the "Banbury Cake." This gentleman has, we are told—we do not quite believe it—between two and three thousand a year—his practice, we should think, does not much contribute to his revenue: however, this Mr. TANCRED, the Barrister, the Reformer, the Member of Parliament, has taken the two following oaths:—

1st. He swore, on his election to his Fellowship, that he was not possessed of six pounds per annum, arising from any secular or ecclesiastical source.

2d. He swore at his election for Banbury, that he was possessed of houses and land to the value of three hundred pounds per annum, being the necessary qualification for a borough candidate.

By which of these oaths does Mr. TANCRED wish to abide?

By which of these oaths does Mr. TANCRED wish to abide? Perhaps he has some loop-hole out of which to creep-qualification for his oaths as well as for his seat; if so, the might find it convenient to enlighten the world haps he might find it convenient to enlighten the We trust at any rate he will not join the pious, the subject.

moral, and exemplary friend of Mrs. CLARKE—we mean Lord RADNOR—in calling all the "boys at Oxford perjured, who subscribe to the Articles of Religion before they quite under-

IT seems that the Emperor of BRAZIL is anxious spite of England—to marry his lovely and amiable daughter, ponna Maria da Gloria, to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, on of Eugene Beauharnois.

IT must be extremely gratifying to Mr. LITTLETON and

point of Eugene Beautharnois.

It must be extremely gratifying to Mr. Luttleton and honest Lord Althorpy to find how anazingly efficient their firtation with Mr. O'Connell has been. After they have favred, and finttered, and cringed to the Agitator—after having tried the odious and contemptible scheme of "condition," what occurs: Their fat dove—their carrier pigeon, who was to go to the Pigeon-house, with an olive branch in his mouth, to tranquillize all Ireland, and to make every thing smooth—who has bragged all over London that he could have Privy Councillor's office whenever he liked—who has been promoted over the heads of his seniors, to the glory of he Lord CHANCELLOR and the edification of the Empire—sho has been denounced in a King's Speech, and has, inturn, first denounced Mr. Luttleton, and then praised him; delightful must it be to these pacificators—these temperizers and glorifiers, to read the following account of Mr. O'Connell's arrival in Waterford:—

"Mr. O'Connell's permitted, but this Mr. O'Connel mon the news of his arrival, and who would have drawn the carriage the whole way regist miles if permitted, but this Mr. O'Connell would not allow. The militaries on ford and horsetore then formed in procession, and proceeded to Waterford at half-parts six, accompanied by crowds who barrival with the procession of the fill continued to arrive along the line of procession, and successful with this king set fire to some force here on a slow arrival with the procession of the fill continued to arrive along the line of procession, and buffers were lit on the surrounding lills and at favourable stations as the carriage prased. The cultivasium of the people was so great, that, as a slighted with this, they set fire to some force heres. The effect these fires in the

SET DUDLEY CAMPBELLE TO ACCOUNTY venture to repeat.

A Ministry so beaten, so debased, so despised, and so laughed at, as that which at present governs us, never was known in this nation. As for Ireland, there is no government but O'CONNELL: Lord Welleskey is a cypher, and we believe, destined to be insulted for his illustrious brother's sake. He is certainly recalled; and people—wags, we suppose DONNELL: LOTO O BELLESIE! S. C. VORNELL: LOTO OF BELLESIE! S. C. VORNELL: LOTO OF BELLESIE! SAKE. He is certainly recalled: and people—wags, we suppose go the length of saying, that the Captaincy of the Yeomen of the Guard, given up by Lord CLARRICARDE, is kept open for his Excellency, by way of retirement. The impudence, malignity, and madness of offering Lord Grey the Privy Scal, build scarcely be exceeded by this proposition: yetwe should not be wonderfully surprised if it were seriously true. O'CONNELL declares that he will work out GOSSETT and another, and get the management of the Castle into his hands, just as he had it when Lord ANGLESSEY was there. If O'CONNELL has decided that Lord Wellesiev is to come away, come away he will, and perhaps be succeeded by the new Knight of the Garter, the Popish Duke of NORFOLK—why not?

WE understand, as soon as the Greenwich Salary job, and the Commissionership of Exchequer job, and the Admiralty job, and Lord Auckland's Pension job, can be arranged—which, now that Parliament is up, they no doubt soon will be Greenwich Hospital awich Hospital.

Greenwich Hospital.

If we were to name the leaders of hacks dragging the Reform coach along we should say, "the Ebrington hack out of Devonshire" (and out he will be, as surely as "SCIPIO APRICANUS, that illustrious Roman," will be ejected from Coventry), and "the Fleming,"—The first has already had lasting tenough to get his brother some very snug livings, and stalk see, and the other, after having studied the part of Sip Pertinar Macsycophant to perfection, has just, at the dose of a Session when there is no opportunity of asking unpleasant questions, secured for himself a comfortable sineeure of 2000. Per annum. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the Reformed Parliament the Liberal Government refused. Sir Harry Burrard Nealer, one of the Most distinguished officers in the Navy, the situation of Port Admiral at Portsmouth, on the sole plea that he was a appointment of Sir T. Traubridge to a frigate, and of Sir Avertheless, this rule, though it appeared to be enacted dissatisfaction to the profession, as there certainly was a smelhing discreditable in belonging to such an assembly as

the Reformed Parliament. No sooner, however, does Sir RICHARD KING die at Sheerness, than the virtuous and consistent Ministry of "Pure Old Whigs" look out for a successor. Some named the CHANCELLOR'S brother-in-law; others mentioned a thirtieth cousin of GREY'S; but none who were not in the secret of the manœuvres of ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq., Lord AUCKLAND, and other land-crabs ruling the sea, imagined that of all persons in the world, a member of the very same Parliament to which Sir H. NEALE belonged would be chosen to fill a situation precisely similar to that, which had been refused to that gallant officer. Yet, so it is, credit it who will; Vice-Admiral CHARLES ELPHINSTONE FLEMING, a man who has seen no service but that in which he has been creditably employed in St. Stephen's, is appointed Port-Admiral, who has seen no service but that in which he has been creditably employed in St. Stephen's, is appointed Port-Admiral, although the duties of an M.P. and a P.A. were considered but a short time since totally incompatible. This is a fact; now for the cause :-

now for the cause:—

Firstly—Before the Whigs began to settle (or rather unsettle) the West India Question, they were in great want of evidence in their favour. Admiral Flemting, though a Whig, had had under Wellington's Administration the lucrative post of Admiral on the West India station—for in those days political principles were not considered the only tests by which to try the fitness of naval officers for foreign commands. He came home, and finding the Whigs in office, gave evidence—which appeared, subsequently, to be very useful—on the subject of West India slavery; suggesting, among other things, that the Blacks in St. Domingo were a very scandalized race of beings; and assuring the Committee that, as far as he could

Ject of West India slavery; suggesting, among other things, that the Blacks in St. Domingo were a very scandalized race of beings; and assuring the Committee that, as far as he could judge of their capacity (which, to be sure, was not very accurately), they were the most intellectual, humane, excellent, and religious set of Republicans in the world.

Secondly—As another cause for his elevation, he he has voted with the Whigs without intermission, or without once mistaking the side upon which the light of his countenance was to shine—he voted, for instance, against Ministers on O'Connell's Nell's Amendment to the Tithe Bill.

Thirdly, and lastly—Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, of that ilk—the gentleman whose polling place was said to be in a very unmentionable spot—set up for Perthshire, laying the flattering unction to his soul that he would be able to defeat Sir GEORGE MURRAY. True to his duty, Admiral Fleming started for the North—ejecting tenants in the one place, threatening the ballot in the other, and doing his possible in every respect for the man that would have something to give. Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM was very properly shown by the electors of Perthshire, that Whiggism was in bad odour. Admiral Fleming returned to his place and his duty.—Thus he has carned his reward: the labourer is worthy of his hire, and thus he has obtained his situation. True, it is given only by a direct act of injustice to a meritorious officer; but that, of course, is of no consequence at all. True, it is obtained by means of not the most perfect description, or by given only by a direct act of injustice to a mentionous officer; but that, of a course, is of no consequence at all. True, it is obtained by means of not the most perfect description, or by services on the quarter-deck; but that, also, is a matter of no importance. We beg leave, in all sincerity, to congratulate Admiral Fleming on his success; wishing him every confort in his situation, and not desiring by any means that the electors of Stirling should have an opportunity of turning him out—until the next general election.

NOTHING are more strikingly characteristic of the age in which we NOTHING are more STIKINGLY CHARACTERISC OF the age in which we like, that the talents and accomplishments of our ladies. In literature, the most successful productions are from female hands—not, as in other days, of merely professional writers—the highest of our nobility, the most fushionable of our beauties, contribute, in an eminent degree, to the amusement and improvement of society, music, the same thing now constantly occurs, and perhaps n extraordinarily; because music is a science, and requires study and labour to reach a point of attraction to which genius, simply, may attain in literature. Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Arkwright, Miss Jervis, and several others, have already distinguished thomselves in a very extraordinary manner by their beautiful compositions. We have just seen and heard some songs, composed by Mrs. E. Fitz-gerald, which seem to us, to entitle her to a foremost station in the race of such accomplished ladies. A song of her's, called " The Run-away," and another, "I Remember," are both charming. We are told, however, that one or two, yet unpublished, even excel those in which we have already delighted. We look anxiously forward to their appearance; the exertion of genius and talent like those of their fair and talented composer, is a duty to society, and the sooner and oftener she pleases to fulfilit, the more obliged the public will be.

WE have just seen the new number of the Quarterly, and a hasty "skimming" of its pages induces us to think it a most effective one. The Reviews of Coleridge, and of Crabbe's effective one. The Reviews of Coleridge, and of Crabbe!'s Posthumous Poems, are extremely interesting—especially the latter. The latter poems are contained in the 8th and last volume of Crabbe!'s Works, just published, and, to our taste, are amongst the very best effusions of Mr. Crabbe!'s pen. An article on Public Education is powerfully written; while, as a brilliant relief to the more serious parts of the number, the hashing and stewing of Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddows, will be found piquant and peppery enough for the most finished criciure. most finished epicure.

The Standard of Monday has the following:—
"In the Times of this morning, it is stated that the Duke of Cummanan attended the Krac's Levee on Wednesday last, and went away at two o'clock, having declined to be present at the Chapter of the Garter, held for the purpose of investing the Duke of Norroux with the blue riband, hele face's, his Royal Highness did not attend the Jeens, attending a Committee, in which he was interested, and did not return to St. James's before half-past six o'clock, when he paid his respects to his Majesty."

We confess, for our own parts, we think this explanation superfluous. At all events, we should have very much regretted, if the engagements of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND had permitted him, under any circumstances, to assist at the investiture of a Roman Catholic Knight of the Garter.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Standard, in calling attention to the notices of motions to be brought forward next Session,

os the houses of inversions to be strongly forward next Scssion, Mr. O'Connect, in his great anxiety for the dispatch of public business, gives notice, that he will move at the beginning of the Session in resolution for adjournment at eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Bish wishes His Majesty tohold his Parliament in Ireland, and Sir Santeri. Whalley has an earnest desire "for the abolition of the hereditary Pecrage," taking encouragement from the late glorious proceeding in France. Mr. Ewart, not going quite so far as Sir Samuel, only wishes to ask the King to make enough Whig Peers for life, to give Ministers a majority in the House of Lords, or, as he says, "to promote harmony between the different branches of the legislation." The same Honourable Gentleman intends to bring in a Bill to abolish capital punishment in cases of sacrilege.

Mr. Rippos, after resolving that Deans and Chapters not having the cure of souls, are useless, and that their possessions may be ap-

plied to pay Church-rates, has a notice for a Bill to take away from the Bishops and Archbishops their functions in the House of Lords.

Mr. Divert proposes to putan end to Church-rates and sury laws.
Col. Williams compliments the Royal Family by bringing forward.
Bill to repeal the Royal Marriage Also of Catholic Emancipation in Mr. O'Reilly's proposed addresses to the King, begging him to give 12,00001. to build 'Lutholic chaptes in Iretand.
To which we beg to add, that Mr. WARD is to call the attention of the House to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, and to the necessity of remodelling it upon the death of the present incumbents, so as to afford permanent and substantial relief to the Roman Catholic population.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM gives notice of a Bill for the abolition of drunkenness—the chief source of the crime and pauperism of the country—framed, we conclude, upon the Report to which we have already adverted.

Mr. PRYME gives notice of a Bill to abolish Grand Juries in England and Ireland.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, a Bill to prevent duelling.

Mr. G. Wood, another Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities.
These are all extremely gratifying anticipations, and fully justify the lovers of Reform in their admiration of that great measure.

MR. MILKE, who for many years has so ably and zealously fulfilled the duties of Secretary to the Board of Land Revenue and Woods and Forests, has been appointed one of the Commissioners of that Board, in the room of Mr. Dackes Adams.

WE have elsewhere borrowed from the Times several pungent articles, but we cannot resist one more quotation from its columns, touching the CHANCELLOR:—

" A correspondent a sures us that the following tribute of unconscious veneration for this journal, of that fulness of involuntary, terror, whose natural expression is the language of immeasurable hatred, has been sent by Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM to the Caledonian Mercury. There is fustian in it, and vulgar fustian—such as befits a Bashaw with more tails than O'Connell, when he deigns to communicate with one, and that the most mangy tail, among to communicate with one, and that the most mancy tail, among them. This tail, which, like the oyster in Mother Goose, is made to vociferate for the one-shilling gallery, accuses us of being 'extremely arrogant' for 'wanting to be no less than Prime Minister of Britain'. Is that, then, the highest point of human arrogance, 'to want to be Prime Minister of Britain'? If so, Lord BROUGHAM and Vaux is, no doubt, extremely modest. But if we have wanted to be Prime Minister, at least we have not been guilty of any fraudulent or basemanouvres in the pursuit of that brilliant but elusive prize. We have not intrigued for it, nor lied for it, nor fawned, nor slandered, nor betrayed, nor undermined, nor sucrificed any man—neither the colleague who trusted, nor him who, knowing us, thoroughly despised us. If we have 'sought to direct the Royal councils' in the formation of a Cabinet, we have not played contemptible and mountebank tricks to persuade people that we did direct those councils, and that we were actually (when we were not) authorized to share with Lord Melbourne in the trust of submitting the choice of a Cabinet to His Majesty. We did not pretend to be honoured with the Kine's commands, nor with the Royal confidence, while we knew KING would sooner behold a mad dog enter his Council Chamber than see us approach within five miles of Windsor. We never gave out to servants and hangers-on that we were going to Windsor, when we ordered a postchaise to take us no further than Putney-bridge. we ordered a postchaise to take us no further than Putney-bridge. If we were conscious of being called by the whole world the cracked and crazy weathercock of the House of Lords, we should not dare to whisper about 'weathercock evolutions,' or 'eccentric career,' or 'empiricious and erratic exhibitions,' or 'reckless and inconsiderate pilots.' But enough. The Theres for 15 years praised, supported—or, if you will, paronized his Lordship. So long as we supposed Lord Brotentya to be actuated by homographe and devated motives arounded by fixed and elevated motives. eguided by fixed and enlightened principles—aspiring to power through none but direct and manly means—disposed to use it virtuously, and capable of using it wisely, we did by every possible exertion, through cvil report and good, zealously, boldly, indefatigably—nay, if we had said affectionately, it would be no nore than the fact—strive to maintain and extend the influence of Lord man me accessive to maintain and extend the innernee of Low Baucaran throughout all classes of society; we supported the man whom we believed to be true, upright—whatever we might sometimes have thought of his discretion. But what would good men think of us if, discovering the same person to be no better than a miscrable trickster, whom none could rely upon without paying dear for their simplicity, we changed our course, and sought, by exposing his (to speak mildly) errors, to save others from being misled, as we had been, and the country from any further risk of suffering confidence misplaced? We receive letters upon this subject, and thus reply to them, though scorning the meanness of their anonymous impudence. We said yesterday, and we now repent it, that Lord BROUGHAM'S correspondence with Lord Wellesley, behind Lord Grey's back, and withspondence with lord wellbesley, defined lord unerganek, and with-out his knowledge, was the actual cause of the Noble Earl's fall as a Minister. What was it that produced the alteration in the Lorn-Lieutenant's language? What induced him to give up his demand of the anti-solitious clauses in the Coercion Bill?—what but the representations, the furtive and unwarranted representations, of the Chancellon?—and we refer to Lord Guey's valedictory speech for confirmation, were it necessary, of what we have here restated—viz. that Lord Brougham politically slew his chief.
"There is, however, no occasion to proceed further with these

topics. The cause of our changed language must be looked for in Lord Brougham's own unworthiness, not in ours—in Lord Brougham's inconsistency, not in ours. He turned out a different person from that which we had imagined him, and our duty forbade us to indulge a personal predilection in defiance of the clearest sense of right. We withdrew our friendship on fooling it be of right. We withdrew our friendship on finding it bestowed unworthily. But that of Lord BROUGHAM is, we suspect, less liable to be directed on such considerations from some of its present objects."

It is with great satisfaction, that we submit the following notice of the proceedings at the India House on Wednesday, the result of which we had pretty accurately anticipated. What course the Directors will take in consequence of this collision on their defeat, we know not; the age of resignations is over, and a minority is laughed at by men who have arrived at years of discretion:

Wednesday a special General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, for the purpose of taking a ballot on the question, whether he scale of compensation to the Maritime Commanders and Officers of the Company's service should be increased, the plan of the Court of Directors having been considered as too limited. An unusual degree of interest was attached to the result of the ballot, not only with reference to the claims of the parties most interested, but in consequence of the difference of opinion which exists between the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors as evinced by the decision of the last meeting, when the resolution of the Court of Directors, that the minute containing the scale of compensation to be awarded to the Maritime Officers should be con-

firmed, was negatived by a considerable majority, and the amendment of Mr. Weeding for increasing the award adopted. A ballot having been called for by the Court of Directors on the main question, the greatest anxiety was displayed among the friends of the Commanders and Officers of the marine service to place the question on the ballot in the most advantageous situation, and that the majority might be so considerable as to render any opposition to the measure of the amount of compensation on the part of the President of the Board of Control improbable.

The tollowing was Mr. Weeding's amendment:—

"1st, That, in the opinion of this Court, it was the intention of the East India Company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with his Majorby's Government, and which has been confirmed by Parliament, that the Maritime Officers of the Company who had served, or were serving, in ships owned or chartered by the said Company, and had not abandoned the services being affected by the entire discontinuance of the interest of such Company and the company and the company and the company of the interest being affected by the entire discontinuance of the latest of such Company and the company and the

traile.

"That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade, and that section 7, in the Act of the 8d and 4th Wm. IV. chap. 85, was altered and modified to admit the claims of the said officers to compensation.

"That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the East India Company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the Maritime Officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they derived from the Company's service.

denly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they getived from the Company's service.

"2dly, That this Court having taken into consideration the claims of the Maritime Officers to that compensation which has been solemnly and legally recognised and provided for, deem the following scale of pensions and gratuities to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants.

For such Commanders and Officers as have been 10 years and upwards in the Company's service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service to the termination of their last voyage:

Per Year.

Per Year.

Per Year.

Commanders		••	••		Fourth Mate		£70
Chief Mate	••	••	••	160	Assistant Surgeon .		70
Second Mate		••		140	Fifth and Sixth Mates .		50
Surgeons				140	Midshipmen		30
Third Mate				100	Boatswains, Gunners, an	d Car-	
Purser				100	penters		25
Widows, one-l	half	their h	usbano	ls' pen	sions during widowhood;	Children	a. the
usual proportio					,		.,

Purser
Widows, one-half their husbands' pensions during widowhood; Children, the naual proportion.

"GRATUITIES,
For such Officers as have not been ten years in the Company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service, in proportion to the value of the pension granted to those who have served ten years. That the compensation be given to all Commanders and Officers who have been in actual employ in the service, within the period of five years anterestent to the 28th August, 1835. That it be optional with the Company, in lieu of pensions, to pay to the Commanders to be optional with the Company, in lieu of pensions, to pay to the Commanders and the company, the Court recommends that the Commanders and Officers of the Company, this Court recommends that the Commanders and Officers of these ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages: and that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the Commanders and Officers of their own ships, and to any other Commanders and Officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to sunbit the same to this Court."

The ballot commenced at eleven o'clock, and closed at six, when the glasses were delivered to the sorutineers, who shortly afterwards reported the result as follows:—

For Mr. Weeding's resolution

Against it

Majority in favour of the increased scale

248

Majority in favour of the increased scale

For Mr. weenings resolution

Against it

Majority in favour of the increased scale

Majority in favour of the increased scale

The question was then declared to be carried in the affirmat amidst loud cheering.—Several ladies attended during the day, voted in favour of the increased compensation plan.

AMONGST the numerous evidences which are daily appearing as to the popularity of Lord BROUGHAM, the following Protest has been adduced, by a vast many persons, as somewhat striking—we subjoin it, with the advantage of a few observations from the Times:—

It may be rembered that, on motion of Mr. Landdae, a clause (numbered 18) was inserted in the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, providing that no rules be adopted obliging inmates of workhouses to attend religious service contrary to their own principles; it was in the following terms:—

'That no rules, orders, or regulations of the said Commissioners, nor any by-laws at present in force, or to be hereafter made, shall oblige any immate of any workhouse to attend any religious service which may be celebrated in a mode contrary to the religious principles of such immate, nor shall authorise the education of any child in such workhouse in any religious creed other than that professed by the parents or surviving parent of such child, and to which such parents or parent shall object, or in the case of an orphan, to which the godfather or godmother of such orphan shall so object; provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any innate of such workhouse, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, and isso for the purpose of finording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of Lords. Mr. Landdae, on the return of the Bill to the Comment.

their religion." A MEMORIES of the Commons period of the Principles of This clause, with other alterations, was struck out by the House of Lords. Mr. Landale, on the return of the Bill to the Commons, insisted on its restoration, and notwithstanding the remarks made by Lord Althour, it was restored accordingly. The Lords still resisted: a conference ensued, the Commons persisted, and eventually the Lords desisted, agreeing not to insist upon their amendment for the rejection of the clause. It was of course retained; but thereupon the Lord Chancellon placed on the Journals the following—

" PROTEST

"PROTEST
"AGAINST NOT INSISTING ON THE AMENDMENT TO THE POOR LAWS
AMENDMENT BILL TO WHICH THE COMMONS HAVE DISAGREED.
"Dissentient,—
"I. Because there can be no necessity for a provision against such
extreme folly and unjustifiable oppression as the compelling paupers
to attend the service of a Church which they dissent from, and preventing the resort to them of their own pastors; and at all events
there seems just the same reason for prohibiting other kinds of
oppression, such as denying access to the panper's relatives or lay
spiritual advisers on his death-bed; and yet no provision of this sort
has been judged necessary.
"The whole Clause is founded upon distrust of the Commissioners,
whom it supposes capable, if not prohibited, of framing rules in a
spirit of persecution unknown at the present time, and whom it presumes unwilling to secure by fit regulations the necess of spiritual
instructors to members of the Established Church as well as Dissenters.

spirit of persecution unknown at the present time, and whom it presumes unwilling to secure by fit regulations the access of spiritual instructors to members of the Established Church as well as Dissenters.

"This distrust of the Commissioners upon such a matter is wholly at variance with all those provisions of the Bill which, clothe them with the largest discretionary powers; and if they are to be the objects of suspicion in this respect, it is impossible safely to grant them any authority in any matter whatever requiring the exercise of a sound discretion.

"But it is further to be observed, that the Clause, far from accomplishing its own manifest purposes, is so contrived as to defeat it, for the access of licensed ministers alone is directed, and it is not known that there are any persons, either of the Established Church or among the Dissenters excepting one class—namely, licensed curates and lecturers, who answer this description. The rectors and vicars and perpetual curates of the Established Church, the Catholic priests, and all the ministers of the various sects of Protestant Dissenters, as well as all the teachers of the Methodists, are thus left out of the right of access given by the clause. But if their omission should be considered as intimating the intention of the Legislature to exclude them, then it would follow that neither Roman Catholics nor Protestant Dissenters of any class, nor Metho lists of any description, could receive any spiritual aid from their own Fastors, while even members of the Established Church could only receive the spiritual assistance of licensed curates or lecturers. It is, indeed, to be hoped that such a construction will be avoided, if possible; but it can only be escaped by the assistance of the Commissioners, who, were they in the least degree actuated by the spirit against which the clause was intended to provide, would inevitably act upon the plain and literal meaning of its words, and shelter themselves behind these words against all blame, for excluding almost a

all from such a literal construction being adopted, it empowers the immates of workhouses, at their own request, to have whatever persons may be deemed licensed ministers of their own persussion admitted to them at all hours of every day in the week—a degree of liberty extremely liable to above, and wholly subversive of all the discipline necessary to such establishment.

"Lasty—It appears eminently indiscreet to mix up with the present measure any questions leading to the excitement of religious controversy, and almost obliging the Commissioners to take a part in such contentions.

"BROUGHAM, C."

"BROUGHAM, C."

"BROUGHAM, C."

"BROUGHAM, C."

"It was agreed at the sitting of the House on Wednesday, that leave be given to Lords to enter protests, and to sign the same, before the rising of the House on the succeeding Friday. This protest was directed to be entered accordingly; but though leave was given to Lords till Friday, also to sign the said protest, no other Lord besides the Load Chancellon has signed it. That it was known that there was the opportunity of signing it is clear from the fact being recorded in Wednesday; Sminutes, and which minutes were on their Lordship's table and in every Lord's possession during Thursday and Friday. Sill no other Peer has signed the protest!

The Times well knows the reason Lord Brougham stands alone in the House of Peers, and will so stand.

On Wednesday her Majestry returned to England from Germany,

On Wednesday her MAJESTY returned to England from Germany and disembarked at Woolwich, where she was received in the mos flattering manner by many thousand spectators who were assembled to witness her disembarkation. On Monday the Queen came down the Rhine in a steam-boat, and about nine o'clock at night embarked the Kame in a steam-boat, and about time o cicck at infinite mourtain with her suite on board the Royal George yacht, at Helvoetsluys, where she remained until the following day. On Tuesday, at one o'clock, the Royal George, commanded by Lord Abolphus Firz-clarence, was taken in tow by the Phanix steamer, and proceeded direct for the river Thames, accompanied by the Smiffre, another Government steamer, which followed close astern with the carriages Government steamer, which followed close astern with the carriages and luggage of her MAJESTY on board. Her MAJESTY made a very pleasant trip to the Nore, where she was met by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation of Loadon, in the Magnet steamer, which, having paid the customary honours to the Queen by rounding the vessel, proceeded in advance of the Phamix up the River. At pleasant trip to the Nore, where she was met by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation of London, in the Magnet steamer, which, having paid the customary honours to the Queen by rounding the vessel, proceeded in advance of the Phaenix up the River. At Gravesend her Majert was met by the Roval Sovereign, Pearl, Dolphin, Star, and other steamers, filled with company from London, who received the Queen with loud cheering, which she gracefully acknowledged by presenting herself on each side of the yacht and repeatedly bowing to the people. Directly afterwards, a Royal salute was fired from the cannon on the batteries of Tilbury Fort, the bells of Graveseud Church struck up a merry peal, and the ships and craft off the town displayed their colours, while their crews greeted the Queen with loud hazzas. The pier, wharfs, and every spot commanding a view of the River, was covered with spectators, and the scene was altogether one of the most animated description. The Royal yacht, accompanied by the steamers above-named, proceeded down the River at a slow pace, and she Margate, Gravesend, and other steam-vessels passed her Majestry, they stopped to greet her, the bands playing "Goe save the Kino." Her Majerry seemed highly delighted with these marks of respect, and, as encongratuations of the prosecus of Alphina the congratuations of the prosecus of Alphina the Charles of the august of the aquatic procession at Woolwich, we found the Royal Artillery draws up in front of the Arsenal, and the 4th division of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Mclaverty, assembled in the Dock-yard to receive her Majerry on landing. A detachment of the 3d regiment of Light Horse marched from Hounslow Barracks to Woolwich, to form the escort of her Majerry. The scene at Woolwich, was covered with spectators, while on the river a great momber of steamers and vessels with their colours flying and yards manued hailed the Queen with spectators, while on the river a great momber of steamers and vessels with their colours flying and yar

The especial favour of Lord Baougham with the Mercuries is prious. The Caledonian Mercury, the Liverpool Mercury, the Leeds Mercury are always ready to fight his battles, and sound his praises. The reputation of Mercury, as a God, was not very respectable, and the subjects he took under his protection were not those whom men delight to honour. The Caduceus, with its twisted serpents, may symbol the double habits, the tortuous slippery ways, serpents, may symbol the double habits, the forthed tongue, and venomed sting of some of those gentry whom Mercury loves. Mercury, as every school-boy knows, was the purse-bearer and jack-of-all-trades of the Gods; and if he looked down among the some of men for one with occupations as varied and a nature as flighty as his own, there cannot be a doubt upon whom his choice would fix. Can we, then, wonder that our man-of-all-work is a favourite with the Mercuries?—Times.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND THE TWOPENNY POSTNAN.—The poor CHANCELLOR is a shockingly persecuted man. His badgering does not end with Lord Wicklow in Parliament, nor with Sir E. Sugden or Mr. Knight in the Court of Chancery. In his evidence Sugars or Mr. Knight in the Court of Chancery. In his evidence before the Newspaper Libel Committee he thus refers to that part of the law which makes newsmen liable for the contents of the papers they sell:—"The poor man who sells the papers has no more to do with it than the twopenny postman who delivers to me every day many letters of the most slanderous nature, nay, who sometimes delivers me letters with abuse on the outside."—Morning Paper.

An inn at the town of N--, in which a learned Judge and several barristers took up their abode for a night, was the scene of a curious adventure a week or two ago. The Counsellors having thrown aside the wig and its wisdom for the bottle and its folly, came ripe for fun and frolic, and missing a temperate brother, who

bad stolen out of the room unobserved, they resolved to make him the bad stolen out of the room unobserved, they reseaved to make him the victim of their caccethes flareuppi. "The sly old fox had shipped out to secure the best bed," said one. "Let us turn him out of his sea," exclaimed snother. And every one cried "Agreed!" Then consenced the hunt; up stairs and dewn-along every passes scampered the learned troop, examining every bed-room the eccentric orbit, to discover the lair of him whose name may be found to the proposition of among the prophets. At length their zeal had its reward—the long. headed fugitive was traced to his retreat, which, as had been opined, was "the best bed." The unwitting victim was asleep—the whisper, ing train gathered round, and Serjeant A., gently drawing saids the curtains, and lifting up the clothes at the foot of the bed, said, "Now, G.—, draw the old badger!" The learned Joher, nothing loth, seized his sleeping brother by the legs, and in another moment would have stretched him on the floor; but his hand was arrested by a Johnsonian voice from the pillow—"Why,—Brother G.,—surely—you—are—not—going—to—pull—me—out." An unexpected clap of themder could not have been more startling to the frolksome group—helber skelter they retreated from the room, leaving to the undiputed possession of the "best bed" the wenerable Father of the Bench! headed fugitive was traced to his retreat, which, as had been opined Bench!

Bench!

The Sheffield Iris gives the following melancholy detail:—

"On Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. Braddhaw, of Wellingtonstreet, left home for the purpose of proceeding to Hull to meet Mn. Priest, formerly of the Turk's Head, in Scotland-street, who hads few days before been liberated from the King's Bench prison, when she had been confined for the last three years, and was returning to Sheffield by the way of Hull. On her arrival at the latter place has as taken ill, and soon after died.—On the sarrival of Mr. and Mn. Braddhaw on Tuesday, it was a severe trial to them to find their friend and relative, whom they expected to welcome home, a corpse. Mrs. Patzsr was mother of Mrs. Braddhaw. Mr. and Mrs. Braddhaw. Mr. and Mrs. Braddhaw. Mr. and Mrs. Braddhaw. The former was taken ill on the Thursday at noon, and died on Friday morning at lo'clock. In the course of the day Mrs. Braddhaw. Mrs. Braddhaw and went to her husband's mother's in the same street, where she came worse, and died on Saturdy morning at 5 o'clock. The playe left one child."

An immense balloon has been exhibited in Paris for some time, in An immense battoon has seen exhibited in Fairs for some time, in which some fifteen or twenty persons were to have arrived in Hydwhich some fifteen or twenty persons were to have arrived in Hydward and Lands Sunday; the day upon which it was to have started it gave a loud crack and burst, upon which the spectators rushed in and tore the machine to atoms in a manner well worthy the reputs. tion of the high-minded, ingenuous, well-bred, and Parisian populace.

Government, we have reason to believe, have received some ver unpleasant intelligence from St. Kitt's; not, indeed, of actual disturbances, but, as we hear, of a determination on the part of the negroes not to do any work after the 1st of this month. Our own ions information induces us to think that, however it may be held expedient in certain quarters to keep secret the advices now received, the fact of their having arrived, and of their being borns ont by circumstances, may be depended upon as correct.—All

Gravesend Steamers.—Among the hundreds who avail then-selves of this mode of taking a peep into the country, vast numbers were disappointed on Sunday last, for the want of the necessary secommodation. Six thousand and seventy, however, contrived to stor themselves on board the nine following boats:—Star 800, Medway 755, Mercury 1063—2618. Brilliant 715, Emerald 1084, Esser 699— 2451. Fame 164, Albion 487, Hero 350—1001. This great conflux of company into Gravesend does not, it is said, produce commensurate advantage to the inn-keepers; the greater part of the passengers bringing their provisions with them. This class of visitors are known by the title of "nose-bags."

The Kentish Observer says:-

The Kensish Observor says:—
"There is a pithy sentence, in a letter from Grorde, Lord Graville ("Girantle the polite," as Pope calls him), dated Oct 6, 1688, which he addressed to his father, when a young man, emigrent per tried ting permission "to venture his life in some manner or other for his Kiva and country, which is worth transcribing. It is this—"By what I can hear, every body wishes well to the Kiva; set they would be glad if his Ministers were hauged."
"How oddly, sometimes, old opinions fit modern instances!"

LOVE TO THE LAST.—American sen-scrpents, and other marels have often been the cause of mirth on this side the Atlantic, but few circumstances ever exceeded the following:—" At the recent explosion. of a steam vessel, a witness related the melancholy fate of two ford were blown high into the nir, when the gentlemen threw his am round the fair one's neck and snatched one hasty kiss; within a seconds both their bodies descended into the river in a shower of atoms."

A man is now in prison under sentence of Manslaughter, for having administered a medicine called "Morison's Pills" to a friend, who died, as the Jury found, in consequence. We find the following in the Worcester Herald :-

the Worcester Herald:—

"Morsion's Pillis.—On Friday, Mr. Best held an inquest all Pershore, on the body of Rebecca Cross, aged fifteen. It appears in evidence that the mother of the deceased had given her Morsion's pills, and that inflammation of the bowels took place, occasione, in the opinion of Mr. Davies and Mr. Woodward, surgeons, where called in to attend her, by taking these pills. A great part of the howels were ulcerated through, and mortification had take place to a great extent. There was a difference in opinion among the Jury on the case, but after having been locked up for some hours, 12 out of the 16 returned the vertice that 'Rebecca Cross died from mortification of the bowels, occasioned by taking two pills, called Morison's pills.'"
The popularity of these pills is magnesionable; but these cases

The popularity of these pills is unquestionable; but these case ought to induce people to hesitate before they adopt any medicale which is offered government. which is offered generally for all complaints. A medicine msy succeed admirably with one constitution, or one disease, which would be seriously injurious in another. This it is that renders medical admirably many contractions of the contraction of the contract medical advice necessary.

A general disarming of the Irish Yeomanry has been ordered by lovernment.

Mr. Cresswell received a silk gown just before the late Cumber land Assizes.

The losses occasioned by the stormy weather in France within the last two months, is estimated at two millions of francs.

Impure water is stated to be the cause of many of the complaints and diseases which are complaints. and diseases which are so prevalent on the Surrey side of the river.

Some idea may be formed of the number of persons who have he the expectation of places under the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, from the fact, that one Member of Parliament received last week 10 less than 125 letters from the poor Laws Amendment Bill, and the place of Parliament received last week 10 less than 125 letters from the place of Parliament received last week 10 less than 125 letters from his constituents and other persons, requesting his assistance to procure them situations when the Bill comes in operation. operation.

From Rome we learn that since Don Carlos's arrival in Spain he has sent two couriers to Don Mittee for the purpose of acquaining has sent two couriers to Don Mittee for the purpose of acquaining him with his hopes and views. By the last, the King of Spaix states that he has 17,000 men under arms, besides the guerillas—Lidan that he has 17,000 men under arms, besides the guerillastic utmost enthusiasm prevails among his followers, while dissatisf is rapidly spreading of the state of is rapidly spreading through the ranks of Roots's troops, and that

this General himself cannot suppress the fears he entertains from the contiguous vicinity of the King

We have to record the death of Charlotte Lady Chichester, of We have to leaded the death of Charlotte Lady Chichester, of Youston Park, Devoushire, the wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, gart, and the daughter of the late Sir J. Hamlyn Williams, Bart. Bart, and the usuagner of the late Sir J. Hamlyn Williams, Bart, she had long borne with Christian fortitude a very distressing state of health, and expired on the 18th linst, of a fit of asthma, leaving a habband and six children to lament her loss.

A woman of the name of HANAN, residing in the parish of Kile A woman of the name of Hanan, residing in the parish of Kile-behs, county of Mayo, has had six children, four daughters and two sons, within these last nine months, two of whom were born on the sith of November last, and four on the 28th of July. The parents are poor, but very industrious.—Castlebur Telegraph.

The Marquess of Herricard had a narrow escape the day pr The Merquess of REKEFORD has a narrow escape the day previous whis departure from town. His Lordship was driving a pair of highind horses in a new phaeton in Hyde Park, and when near the
much laid by the Duke of Wellington, for the building now in progress, the horses took fright and galloped off, taking the right fortugress, the norses work inght and galloped off, taking the right fortu-salely, instead of the left side of the road. At the angle near the Hermitage, the animals rushed through the fence, and threw his ermined; ordship and a young Lady out of the vehicle; but, happily, neither writed the slightest injury. The carriage was broken to atoms.

GROUSE SHOOTING .- All the accounts hitherto received from the Gaouse Shooting—All the accounts hitherto received from the North, state the birds to be in fine condition, but not over numerous, and so wild as to render them "come-at-able" only by good shots. The regular "peep-o'-day" sportsmen complain sadly of the "impored loco-motive power" which transports a host of cockney rivals in the circuity of Moorfield to the Victoria. proved loco-moute power wince transports a nots of cockey rivals if the tricinity of Moorfields to the Yorkshire Moors, in the short space of 24 hours. One writer says—" We saw one gentleman whose nose had been perforated by two of number three, and another whom went find his lat ventilated by a random shot. Several dogs fell instead of grouse, and a fine borrowed animal from an hotel, that had nation of the control of the control

The Duchess of KENT completed her 48th year on Monday.

One of the most remarkable replies we remember to have heard, is One of the most remarkable replies we remember to have near, is shibuted to Mr. Oulron, the Barrister. Some one used the bickneyed sarcasm, that between the Churches of England and Rame there is but a paper wall. "True," said he "but the whole Bible is printed on it."—Warder.

The equestrian bronze statue of his late Majesty George the The equestrian bronze statue of his late Majesty George the Fourth, admirably executed by Chantar, at the price of 9,000 giness, is just completed, and will shortly be placed over the grand marble entrance in St. James's Park. The magnificent gates agiched with mosaic gold, manufactured by Parker, are also in makiness to be fixed on the archway; they are considered to be the largest and most splendid in Europe, not excepting even the great specific Ducal Palace at Venice, hitherto esteemed the most rewhable for their size.—It is not until all the parts of this Palace missimplete, that the public will be able fairly to estimate the taste genius of Mr. Nash, from whose designs the beautiful arch and essories are now being completed.

The Suddan Mercury says:—"We learn from Berlin that Charles L. has suddenly disposed of the whole of his jewels to three jewlers; one of Berlin, another of Vienne, and the third of Paris. The sale was contracted at Teplitz."—The Mercury has also the following of the 30th ult. from Bohemia:—"The Duchess of Bernry comes very often to Prague; and, after somes hours, returns to Braudeis. Her consort usually accompanies her. The persons at The persons attaked to the suite and the Princess come every day to the town, and patagreat deal of money into circulation, of which they appear to here planty. If the Bounnons should depurt, Prague would feel it Merely, for Charles X. and his suite also make a large expen-

The Flamer steamer arrived at Falmouth on Monday from the Mediterranean, having left Patras on the 29th July, Malta on the 1st Agust, and Sibraltar on the 10th, with mails. At the latter place the epidemic had ceased in virulence; and in the southern provinces of Spain thecases had also considerably decreased. The English squadron had been cruising in the Levant, but were nt Vourlant the last dates; the force had been strengthened by some British ships of war from Malta. Letters dated the 18th of July, from Smyrna, state, that Russian troops were expected to land at Constantinople, for that exact purpose does not appear, but the accounts from the East epicture that quarter as soon likely to develope important events. Northern intrigue continues to agitate Turkey. The French fleet was also at Yourla. Greece continued to be disordered; the Members of the Presence of the P we also at Yourla. Greece continued to be disordered; the Members of the Regency were at variance with each other, and incapable denorcing respect to the laws. In Maina the people had successful opposed the Government troops, and it had been proposed that interference of the Allies should be sought for. The absence of Marsoconaro from the Councils of Greece is felt as a great mission for the councils. The Marsoine are stated to have rendered the for the country. The Bayarians are stated to have rendered the selves so truly obnoxious and oppressive to the Greeks, that the ther declare their determination not to submit to them. M. Tarcover, Minister in London, is recalled, reported for not attending to aid down instructions.

TREATMENT OF OLD FRIENDS.—There was a general strike Tuesday morning among the artisans employed by Government. All them were offered employment if they would sign a Declaration which the Unionists. Only a very small number signed.

The Newcastle Journal says, it is in contemplation to hold a Musi al Festival in that town in the month of October next.

Honest Lord Althorn, under the guidance of the fructifier of the histles and barilla house, and of the person "discreditably known is the city," has refused to Whitehaven the privilege of importing leas direct.

We find the following letter in Tuesday's Post:

We find the following letter in Tucsday's Post:—

"Sin-Some one. has furnished you with a paragraph which strays the ignorance of the author of the circumstances which he stays the ignorance of the author of the circumstances which he stays the ignorance of the author of the circumstances which he stays the ignorance of the author of the circumstances which he stated, that it is a singular fact that of four successive before the circumstance of the stated of the stay of the control of the state of the state

person who addresses you does not know; neither does he know whether Lord Broussian is the equestrian or not, but he knows that B. often rides the great horse; and peradventure, may some day get a fall. He often walks on stills!

The Newcastle Journal, after quoting from the Standard the paragraph above alluded to, says :-

paragraph above alluded to, says:—

"As regards Lord Brougham our contemporary has fallen into a mistake; for we remember to have seen his Lordahip (them Mr. Bauggaram) appear on horseback in the Castle-yard at York, with a sword by his side, and otherwise arrayed as: "a knight of the shire," on the occasion of his election as a Member for Yorkshire in 1830. True it is that his Lordship, when mounted, cut a sorry figure, for no sober citizen ever seemed a more perfect deau ideal of Don Quitode. This gave occasion for the Yorkshire wags to declare, that, although Haraw Baoo's might suit well as a representative of the county, he would never do for a Riding Member. His Lordship, however, got through his equestrinn performance without accident; and he very soon contrived to jockey his knowing Yorkshire friends, by leaving them in the lurch, and "mounting" the Woolsack."

The Conservatives of Warrington has determined to make the second of the second of the second of the woolsack."

The Conservatives of Warrington have determined to make a strenuous effort at the next election to return a representative worth of the borough, instead of the gentleman who misrepresents it.—Mr PEMBERTON, the barrister, is spoken of as the gentleman who will be solicited to come forward—he is a native of the town, and a staunch Conservative.

It is expected that early in September his Grace the D Wellington will review the troops stationed in the south of Lanca-shire on Newton race-ground. The 33d regiment of foot, in which his Grace first commenced his splendid military career, will be amongst the regiments on the ground, the head-quarters being at Warrington.

A letter from Coventry, written by a person who well knows the state of that city, describes the condition of the weavers there as wretched in the extreme. Thousands of them are wholly destitute of employment, and, as a necessary consequence, the wages of those who have work are being reduced to the very lowest pittance. In the parish of Foleshill, which contains a population of 7,000, principally riband weavers, there are more than half the workshops shut up. The winter is looked forward to with gloomy anticipations.

The resignation of Sir Daniel Sandrord is much talked of at Paisley. Mr. Kirkman Finlay is named as the probable Tory candidate, and Mr. CRAWFORD declares himself ready to start again if called upon by a majority of the inhabitants duly convened.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS vacates his seat for Radnorshire, by his acceptance of Workhouse Commissioner. It is reported that WALTER WILKINS, Esq., of Maeslough Castle, will come forward as a candi-

The failure of the crop in many of the corn districts of the Continent, will, in all probability, materially affect the price of bread both in this country and France.

A statue of Mr. Canning, executed in marble, by Chants of the proceeds of a subscription set on foot and maintained so years ago by the friends and admirers of the deceased Statesman, has been placed upon its pedestal in Westminster Abbey. It is placed in front of one of the pillars which supports the roof of the north transept on the eastern side. It is upon a modest circular pedestal of dove-coloured marble. The face looks towards the organ-loft. The figure is enveloped in a senatorial gown, the folds of which are sustained by cach arm, crossed over the chest. The attitude is that of an orator in the act of addressing, with calmess and deliberation, a public assembly. The head is thrown back, the left leg somewhat advanced. In the right hand is a scroll of paper, and at the feet are two thick volumes. It is a very beautiful work of art, but under the present system of excluding the public from the body of the Church during divine service, is as much buried in the Abbey as the Statesman it represents.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. F. C. B. EARLE, M.A., of St. John's College Cambridge has been licensed by the Bishop of Norwich to the Perpetual Curacy of Leiston St. Marganete, with the Chaplery of Sizewell St. Nicholas Sulfolk, on the presentation of the Worshipful Company of Huberdashers.

Sulfolk, on the presentation of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.

The Rev. John Knevett has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Needham, next Harleston, in the county of Norfolk, on the nomination of W. Adair, Esq. of Flixton hall.

The Rev. Henny Baray, B.C. L. of Trinity hall, Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Buth and Wells, on the nomination of John Hugh Snyth Pigott, Esq. and Anu Snyth Pigott, his wife, to the Rectory of Blockley, Somerset, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. S. Biddlabh, M.A.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch has appointed the Rev. W. PARENHAM SPENCER, M.A., Rector of Starston, Norfolk, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be one of his Grace's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. James Champion Hicks, B.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Gloncester, on the nomination of the Rev. M. F. T. Stephens, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Rangeworthy, in the countly of Gloucester; on the resignation of the Rev. George D'Arville.

The Rev. Henny Stonenouse, B.C.L., has been instituted to the

The Rev. Hexay Stonehouse, B.C.L., has been instituted to the cetory of Alton Barnes, Wilts, void by the death of Augustus illiam Hare, Clerk; on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars New College, Oxford.
WM. Thos. Para Brymer, Clerk, M.A., has been collated by the ord Bishop of Buth and Welks, to the Probendor Canoury of Combe te Fourth, founded in the Cathedral Church of Welks, wannt by the sasion of Charles Millman Mount, Clerk, the last Prebendary ereof.

the Fourth founded in the Cathedral Church of Wells, vacant by the cession of Charles Millman Mount, Clerk, the last Prebendary thereof.

The Rev. WM. Chas. Holden, A.M., has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester to the Vicarage of Cam, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Fryer.

and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Fryer.

The Rev. Charles Milman Mount has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Buth and Wells to the Prebend of Dultingcot, alias frighters, tounded in the Cathedral of Wells vacant by the death of Dr. Druy.

The Rev. Joseph Amphiert, B.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Hampton Lovett, in the county of Worcester, void by the death of John Amphlett, D.D.; on the presentation of Anne Pakington, spinster, and John Somerset Pakington, Est, putrons in full right.

The Rev. Wm. Elliott, Curate of Temple Church, Bristol, has

The Rev. WM. ELLIOTT, Curate of Temple Church, Bristol, has been appointed, by the Mayor, Lecturer of St. Nicholas, vice the Rev. Dr. Bridges, deceased.
WILLIAM SNOWDEN, son of the Rev. Wm. Snowden, Incumbent of Horbury, has been elected Second Master of the Wakefield Free Grammar School, in the room of Dr. Sisson, resigned.
The Rev. Thomas Dav, M.A., of Merton College, has been elected Head Master of the Forest Grammar School, near Walthamstow

Head Master of the Forest Grammar School, near Walthamstow Essex.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Hector M'Neill to the Church at Portindaven, in the parish of Kilchoman, in the Presbytery of Kintyre and shire of Argyll, vacant by the deposition of the Rev. Alexander Campbell.

The Rev. James Lawson, M.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Buckminster, in the county of Leicester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. Trimmer, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Lord Huntingtower.

The Rev. James Eugden, of Westfield Villa, near Bath, and formerly of Ringley, near Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop of EXETER, who has been passing a few days with one of his sons, the nble and active incumbent of a populous and extensive parish in the neighbourhood of Worcester, attended divine service in the Cathedral of that city on Monday last—having preached the preceding day in his son's Church.

After the service, his Lordship, accompanied by the two Preben-

daries in residence, Archdencon Singueros and the Rev. Dr. Fauster, visited every part of the sacred culfice, and subsequently provided to the control of the discourse of the city Magistrates, were invited to meet him.

After the report, the Bishop never having seen the Guildhall, and other city buildings, was conducted there by the Mayor and several of the city Magistrates, was conducted there by the Mayor and several of bis brother. Magistrates and members of the Corporation. His Worship having pointed out to him werrything worthy of notice, and having apologised to him for the scant courtesies which the short notice he had received of the honour intended him, enabled him to show, begged his Lordship's acceptance of a copy of Green's History of Worcester, elegantly bound, in a blank leaf of which was written the following inscription:

"To THE RIGHT REV. HERNY LORD BISHOP OF EXTER, "This Volume, containing the History of Worcester, is presented to his Lordship and distinguished defence of the Established Church of these Realms, and its connection with the State: and for his able aboveay of the rights of the Poor; by his Lordship's admitting and obscilient servant, "Guildhall, Worcester, Monday, August 18, 1821, IAM DENT, Mayor.

"Guildhall, Worcester, Monday, August 18, 1821, IAM DENT, Mayor. ("Guildhall, Worcester, Monday, August 18, 1821, IAM DENT, Mayor. See the compliment thus paid to him for the exertic company of the compliment thus paid to him for the exercitive changes of the most of the described as of the most proportic to the compliment thus paid to him for the exertic company character and conduct under the trying situation in which they were placed by the reiterated attacks, which were made upon their persons and property. He alluded also to the invidious Conmissions, which it was a the fashion of the day to issue, for interloping inquiries into every public institution, and congratuated the Mayor and Corporation

jected.

The building of a Chapel of Ease at Appledore, in connection with the Established Church, has been resolved upon, and the Rev. T. H. V. Mill, Vicar James Gould Esq., and other gentlemen liberally supported by the parishioners, and particularly by T. Hogo Esq., of Odon Hall, have contributed handsomely toward the work. Exeter Post.

The principal inhabitants of the combined parishes of St. Agnos and Perranzabuloe, lately presented to the Rev. W. N. Swows, on the eve of his departure from them, as a memorial of their regard of his general conduct and zeal in the performance of his several duties, whilst Curate of these parishes, a very handsome silver tea-pot, accompanied with a stand, upon which was an appropriate inscription.

whist curies in the properties.

The Roman Catholic merchants of Wexford are so much offended by the domineering and violent conduct of their own Clergy, at the election for the county, that they have subscribed a sum of 1000. to build a chapel independent of the jurisdiction of the Bishop off Wexrono and his Clergy. They purpose to invite an Ecclesistic from England, to take charge of this new place of worship, and to whomathey will pay the dues which have hitherto gone into the pockets of the Parish Priest.

Labourers are now excavating for the foundation of a Catholic Chapel, at Clifton.

Mr. Steptensus has declined to give the pledge required by the conference, not to continue his connection with the Church Separation society; he has, therefore, ceased to be a preacher in the Wesleyan body.

levence, not to common the ference, not to common the ference, not to common the mount of the ference of the fe

effect, the old clerk being irm to his appointment. For four Sundays this church has thus been made the scene oldscord, by the two clerk ench making the responses in their even peculiar leving. The most currous part of the sets we have the revent peculiar leving. The most currous part of the sets we have removed in the morth of the format performing, by the sets of the National Schools there; that if the morthing, by the Rev. W. B., Jahres, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. Bride's, London; and that in the evening, by the Rev. T. L. Contains, M.A., of Schooltang, Cork. The exertions of these gentlemen were very successful in their results, as (notwithstanding there had been, recently, four charity sermons) the contributions amounted to upwards of 225. There are, under religious instruction in these schools, 100 boys and 80 girls.

Westervax Methodstanding there had been, recently, four charity sermons; the contributions amounted to upwards of 225. There are, under religious instruction in these schools, 100 boys and 80 girls.

Westervax Methodstanding the character of Conservatives, and have marked their disapprobation of the attempts that have been made to uproof the Church, by a majority of troo hundred to siz. Mr. Strengess truly declared that, by this vote, "the whole body of prenchers was committed to the side of the Church, and that its union with the State was declared to be a tent of Wesleyan faith." One prencher was committed to the side of the Church, and that its union with the State was declared to be a tent of Wesleyan faith." One prencher was committed to the side of the Church, and that is union with the State was declared to be a tent of Wesleyan faith." One prencher was committed to the index of the Church, and that is union with the State was declared to be a tent of Wesleyan faith." One prencher was committed to the index of the Church and State wood destroy the supermoney of the law, and subvert the constitution of the country." This testimony to the meritage of the countr

STOCK EXCHANGE -SATURDAY EVENING

The Consol market is heav, and the cliesing price for Money, and for the Account, this algamon, was by 15. Long Annuities are 17%.—The speculation in our Foreign market he occurred to the result of the prices of last depends and professional and Foreign market he occurred to the prices of last week: Russian and Foreign are afthin-direction of the prices of last week: Russian Bonds are 106% %, Dutch 96% %, Danish 75%, and Belgian 93% 99.

In the South American Republican Bonds, there is little doing. Ohilian left off at 31 32, and Columbian at 30%.

3 per Cent. Consols, 90% % Bank Bonds, there is little doing. Ohilian left off at 31 32, and Columbian at 30%.

3 per Cent. Reduced, 90% % [Assented] Ditto [101% (dissented)] Bittle Content 1826, 99% % (assented) Ditto [101% (dissented)] Bank Bonds, Annuities, 17 7:10 % [Assented] Bank Long Annuities, 17 7:10 % [Assented] Bittle Consols for Account, 90% % [Assente

find a friend in Nicholas, but I know not what I could expect from the friendship of those who offer it to me."

Their Majesties have been pleased to signify that they shall honour Egham Races with their presence on Tuesday next. The tents captured from the celebrated Tippo Sultan will be erected, and every exertion used to give celat to the visit.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, AUG. 21.—The cup presented by the Duchess of Kent was won to-day by Mr. Day's lasbel, and the prize was presented to the owner of the victorious horse by Her Royal Highnesso on the course. The meeting went off with great spirit, and the company was exceedingly numerous, and included all the rank and fashion in East Kent. Their Royal Highnesses were on the ground nearly four hours.

Mr. Blackstone, the chief clerk at Queen-square police-office, has resigned his situation, and has been succeeded by Mr. Edwards, the second clerk at Hatton-garden police-office, who entered upon the duties of his office on Friday morning.

FEMALE STOCKJOBERS.—The speculating ladies excluded from the upper galleries of the Exchange, by the President of the Tribunal of Commerce, have appointed a Committee to direct their affairs, and an office has been hired opposite the Exchange, at No. 36, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, where the ladies will assemble during 'Change hours.—French Paper.

The Quebec and Montreal papers of the 16th and 19th inst. speak of the excessive hot weather, the mercury having risen toninety-five, which had occasioned several deaths. On the afternoon of the 18th inst. the barn and stables of Charles G. Stewart, Esq., near Quebec, which had occasioned several deaths. On the afternoon of the 18th inst. the barn and stables of Charles G. Stewart, Esq., near Quebec, were struck with lightning, and consumed, together with his carriages and agricultural instruments.

were struck with lightning, and consumed, together with his carriages and agricultural instruments.

NOST DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE.—KENSING-TON-SQUARE.—To be LET or SOLD, in consequence of the owner's intention to remove to a smaller store, a conscient FAMILY RESIDENCE, and the owner's intention to remove to a smaller store, a conscient FAMILY received to the consequence of the owner's intention to remove to a smaller store, a conscient FAMILY received to the consequence of the owner's intention to remove to a smaller store, a conscient FAMILY received to the consequence of the owner's intention to remove to a smaller store, and the family received to the store that the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the first floor, two drawing rooms and a light closet, forming a small bed-room; on the third floor, three bed-rooms. It is extenely well provided with all the conveniences of a modern residence, and there is an excellent garden at the back. It would sait particularly well any gentleman desirous of chaesting his sons at the neighbour-yot old. Gregory, Kensington-square, or to Richard Groom, Esq., No. 3. Heurietins street, Cavendish-square, of whom the real and other particulars may be obtained.

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WICHAES LEAVELLING, by STEAM.—WOOLWICH.—
Morning—Half past 9, and half-past II. Afternoon—2, and 5 o'clock.

SUNDAYS.

From Hungerford Market—9, half-past | From Woolwich—9, half-past 12, 5, and 6 o'clock.

FARE—After-Cabin, 8., Fore-Cabin, 8.1. On the clock of the Lengue—the deep duplicity clocked beneath the garb of stupidity of the spy of Poulain—the half insane waywardness of Alencom—and the vascilating purpose of the Alonarch Henril, now as brother lean, presiding in the convent of Grandmontans, and now flinging beck definence to the Guis himself, are sketched with montans, and now flinging beck definence to the Guis himself,

montans, and now linguing beek definance to the Guise himselt, are skeleded with much trult, while the strange mixture of chivalric observances and modern toages, of romance and classical literature, of religion and scepticism, which the period."—Athenseum.

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VALUABLE, ESTATE at ASTON ABBOTTS and GROVE, in the County of Bucks.—By Messre. FAREBROTHER and Co., at the Black Svan Ina, in Leighton Buzzard, in the county of Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 26th days a fugurant ext., at 12 o'clock at noon, in such lotas shall be arreed upon in a MANSION HOUSE, beautifully situated at Aston Abbotts, and containing and ASSION HOUSE, beautifully situated at Aston Abbotts, and containing of the Aston Abbotts, and containing of the Aston Abbotts, and containing and also several excellent Farms, principally measor and pasture land, together with 18 Cottages standing thereon, in the occupation of highly respectable tenants, and containing altosether devices and cultural devices and containing and pasture land, together with 18 Cottages standing thereon, in the occupation of highly respectable tenants, and containing altosether of the House, and other orthuldings; corether with several capital Fundonic Properties of the House, and other than the service of the Aston Abbotts, and containing and pasture land, together with 18 Cottages standing thereon, in the occupation of highly respectable tenants, and containing altosether

Also, the THOUSANDTON ABDOTTS ABDOTTS, ABD

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3 per cent. Consols	904	90%	90%	90	90 99	903 .		
31 per cent. 1818	_`	99	991	99	994	-		
3 per cent. Reduced	667	984	982	984	98	987 967		
New 34 per cent	98	984	984	984	98	964		
4 per cent. of 1826	1014		_	1014	- 1	10[4		
Bank Long Annuities	174	174	174	178	178	171		
India Bonds	14 p	16 p	15 p	17 p	17	17		
Exchequer Bills	41 p	40 p	40 p	41 p	38 p	40		
Consols for Account	805,	804	904	903	901	901		

BIRTHS.

At Camberwell, on the 18th instant, the lady of Robert Cantwell, Esq., of a

At Camberwell, on the 18th instant, the has no nouris among and daughter.

On the 10th instant Moore obbey, country of Kildary, the Lack Henry Moore, of a daughter—the het 13th instant, he hady Caroline Perlett, of a son—On the 8th of a daughter of the 13th instant, he hady of Caroline Perlett, of a son—On the 19th instant, at Highgate, the lady of M. B. Penceek, Ess., of a son—On the 19th instant, in Rel Linou square, the lady of Jone Bridge, Seq. of a son, still-horn.—On the 22d instant, the Lady of Jone ph Dellipratt, Esq., Devonshire stilled produced to the 15th of 15th o

of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 29th of May last, Riversdak William, youngest son of Pascoe Greffell,
Esq., of Taplow House, to Charlotte Adelaide, fourth daughter of the late John
Elliot, Esq., of Pimileo Lodge.
At Chelricoham, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. F. Close, the Rev. S. E. Bernard
to the 18th lines, at Biodermein, Kenri, by the Rev. Edward R. Nares, Rectord
Newchurch, William Whateley, Esq., Barrister-sta-bar, to Elizabeth, edst
Jaughter of the Rev. Dr. Nares, and relict of the late Lord Henry Spents

Out, and the control of the control

and Perpetual Curate of Upton, to Mary Emily, daughter of the Rev. John Vicar of Urgborough.

On the 6th inst., at Celle, Hannover, in the Sath year of her age, Robe Georgina, widow of the late Major General Prederick Huikett.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, New Steyne, Brighton, Richard Chase, Into a Residence of the Color of the Work of the Late of Kensington-square. He was one of the few Officers the anisoquent is feat of Colone Baillie's detachment by Tippoo Satian, and the On the 19th feat of Colone Baillie's detachment by Tippoo Satian, and the On the 19th of this age, late Inspecting Field Officers of Seringard Morgan, in the 7th of his age, late Inspecting Field Officers of the Coventry Recruiting District of the Saty, leaving a widow (who was daughter of the late General Special Registration of the Coventry Recruiting District of Lieut-Colonel Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery—On the 18th May at vife of Lieut-Colonel Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery—On the 18th May 18th Serings of Major Special Special Registration of the Sath Registrate for the North Riding of Vortskiir—On the 18th Inst., and Nagistrate for the North Riding of Vortskiir—On the 18th Inst., and Nagistrate for the North Riding of Vortskiir—On the 18th Inst., on the 18th Inst.,

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Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Fillor (pust paids are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 716.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31,

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The new Comedy of plause, by Intilla Continuing to be received throughout with unbounded applause, by Intilla To-unotrow evening will be performed. THE MOINTAINSERS, both of Mr. Van lenhoff. With MARRIED LIFE, and THE WEDDING Constant of Mr. Van lenhoff. With MARRIED LIFE, and THE WEDDING Constant of Mr. Van lenhoff. With MARRIED LIFE, and THE WEDDING Constant of Mr. Van lenhoff. With My Wife or My Place, and Buray Reliefly.—On Wednesday, The Cabinet; with Married Life, and Animal Magnetism.—On Thrislay, The Housekeeper; with Married Life, and ther Entertainments—On Friday, Married Life, with a Play, in which Mr. Vandenhoff all pepers, being the bash situated of the senarement.

SADLER'S WELLIS.—Feerless Pool, for Six Nights Innover The Lord Mayor's Daughter. Characters as before. After which, PKERLESS POOL, Characters by Messra, Almar, Archer, R. Honner, Campbell, W. Smith, Mittland, Cullen, Miss Langley, Mrs. H. Lewis, and Miss M'Carthy. To conded with ON O'O Uther, or The Lord Mayor. Daughter, Characters as before. Campbell, W. Smith, Mittland, Cullen, Miss Langley, Mrs. H. Lewis, and Miss M'Carthy. To cambell, Miss M'Carthy.

The Manager of the Ma

in a person enters, for it he waits that period he sees it all.—Admission, One Saillion.

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Life Siph Landried.

25.0 dd.
Life Siph Landried.

26.0 dd.
Life Siph Landried.

18.0 dd.
Life Siph Landried.

19.0 dd.
Life Siph

38, the Tastee; or to Cranstom, Anderson, and Trotter, W.S., his Agents, Agordestrace, Edinburgh.

AMBURG, July, ISBA—TIEINE, BROJATIES, in Atminurg, G. Contractors for the GRANT LOTTERN, published and drawn by Amburgh of the GOVERNMENT, and under GUARANTEE of the Hanourshie of the GOVERNMENT, and under GUARANTEE of the Hanourshie of the GOVERNMENT, and under GUARANTEE of the Hanourshie of BABD of TREASHEN of Hanburg, beg to inform that the 64th LOTTERY 612,000 Tickets will be drawn on the 1st October next; and Tickets are now Miling at 113 Marks Banco, or 28 10s, sterling. The PRIEKES are—150,000—8,000—90,000—25,000—25,000—15,000—10,000 Marks, liable to a deduction of 19 per Cent, besides 1171 minor Prizes of 100 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent, besides 1171 minor Prizes of 100 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent, besides 1171 minor Prizes of 100 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent, besides 1171 minor Prizes of 100 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent, besides 1171 minor Prizes of 100 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent, besides 1171 minor Prizes of 100 Marks, liable to a deduction of

of the first mails, as the cost of the Tickets will rise very soon.

CROLERA HOSPITAL, GREVILLE-STREET, HOLBORN.

EVALUATION OF THE STREET HOLBORN.

CROCK T

Same stores: Messes, Drummand's, Charing-cross; Messes, Herries and Co.'s, James stores: Messes, Purel's, Fleet street; and by the Secretary, at the baptid, from 11 to 1 o'clock.—Aur., 1831.

ALE of MERINOS, FIRS, &c. — TO-MORIGOW (Montary, Sept. 1st) will be submitted for Sale, upwards of two thousand beautiful as il at 2, 444, each, and about one thousand all at 3s. 9d. (these are so similar start of the start of th

HT HOUSE SING the bulb, and thereby causing the flame.—Manufactory ATIES S. QUI. Strand.

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To secure serier associates to the Pupits of this school, the names of all tankes for admission are submitted for approval to a Visiting Committee of the Parallel of the School is maintained without recourse, in any instance, to corporal punishment.

The situation of Tavistock House, with large Play and Pleasure Grounds attached to it, afford the Pupits all the advantages of a county residence. The Annual Report of the Commodited at Mr. T. Hurst's, Bookseller, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard; Mt. Hailes's, Bookseller, Piccadilly; or at the School House.

ONDON HIGH SCHOOL, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE—

ONDON HIGH SCHOOL, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE—

An EXHIBITION, to TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, of FIFTY Pounds per annum, for three years of the Undergraduate Course, commencing from October, 1836, will be given to the successful Candidate at the July examinations of that year, who shall have attained the age of eighten, and kept, at the HIGH SCHOOL, five of the six School Terms of the two Sessions commencing from September.

22d August, 1834.

(Signed)

the HIGH SCHOOL, five of the six School Terms of the two Sessions commencing from September.

22d August, 1834.

(Signed) W. DJ. BRIDGMAN, Head Masters.

IN J. BRIDGMAN, Head Masters.

WBBR-STREET, MAZE-POND, BOROUGH.

The WINTER COLRSE of LACTURES to be delivered at this Theatre, will be commenced on Wednesday, October 1st, 1834.

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, by Mr. Grainger and Mr. Plicher. DEMONSTRATIONS on ANATOMY, by Mr. C. Millserd and Mr. Barron. PRINCPLESS and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Grainger and Mr. Plicher. CHEMISTRY, by Mr. Cooper.

PRINCPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Grainger and Mr. Plicher. CHEMISTRY, by Mr. Cooper.

PRINCPLES and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, by Dr. F. H. Rampbotham.

MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, and THERAPBUTICS, by Dr. Whiting and Mr. Kerritt.

BOTANY, by Dr. Robert Dixon, F.L.S.

MCDICAL JURISPHUEDENCE, by Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Cooper.

For particulars apply at the Theatre, or to Mr. Highley, Medical Booksoller, S., Plee's treer opposite it, Dunstant der Gentlemen to the above Lectures.

M. Highley is anticrised to care Gentlemen to the above Lectures.

T. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The WINTER COURSES of LECTURES will commence on Wednesday, October 1st.
THEORY and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, by Dr. Maclood and Dr Seymour, THEORY and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Cæser Hawkins and Mr. G.

THERRY and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Seymour.
THERRY and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Crear Hawkins and Mr. G.
MATRIAL MEDICA, by Dr. Seymour and Dr. Macleod.
MIDWIFERS and DISKASASS of WOMEN and CHILDREN, by Mr. Stone,
MEDICAL TYRISPHUIDENCE.
BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine are given by Dr. Seymour; Lectures on Clinical
Medicine, and on Pathology, by Dr. Wilson; and Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by
Sir Benjamin Hodle, Mr. Crear Hawkins, and Mr. G. Babington. These flectures
are free to all the Pupils of the Hoopital. A Laborary, Museum, Stelection
of Materia Metric Matrix and Structure of GREAT BRUTAIN.
Althornatic
CHINAL STRUCTION of GREAT BRUTAIN. Althornatic
CHINAL STRUCTURE OF THE STRUCTURE OF Medical and General
Students, delivered in the Laboratory of this Institution, by Mr. BRANDE and
Mr. FARADAY, will commence on Treadways, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the
same hour. I Two Courses are to be given during the season, which will terminate in May.
For a Prespectus of the Lectures, and terms of administron, application may be
made to the Lectures, or to Mr. Fincher, at the Royal Institution.
JOSEPH FINCHER, Assist. Sec.

ONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK; 38, Throgmortonstreet, and 9, Waterboopher, Pall-mail.
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nnually. It likewise receives on deposit, at interest, sums to any amount, from 101. up

wards.

The opposition which, in the vain hope of arresting the progress of the Bank has been shown to the Bill introduced by the Directors to Parliament, will in a way accomplish its object, the constitution of the Bank being perfectly efficien for carrying on its business, and for securing to the public in the Metropolis the undoubled shability, and all the other advantages which Joint Stock Banks have afforded throughout the country.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, Manager.

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MESSRS, MILES and EDWARDS feel themselves called upon to inform the Nobility and Gentley, that they are not in the slightest degree connected with another House in Oxford-street assuming the same name, and that their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-equare.

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HE HON MRS. PELHAM.

A highly-finished Engraving of the Hon. Mrs. Telham's Miniature, painted by Mrs. Robertson, which excited such general adminiational the Royal Academy last season; and a Landsepe View, by Daniell, R.A., of Growkond, Hols Grace the Duke of Richmond, will be given in THE COURT MAGAZINE Orders and the Mrs. Court of the Cour

his Grace the Duke of Richmond, will be given in THE COURT MAGAZINE for SEPT.
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rest, human and disine, to secure it a sale of millions. —Observer. Bull and Churton, 28, Hollesstreet, London; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; W. IF. Wakeman, Dublin; and all Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the kingdom.

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III. Conolly's Overland Journey to India.
III. Dunlop's History of Roman Literature.
IV. Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons.
V. Mischlet. A Poem.
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THE PENNY WAGAZINE, Part XXIX., price 6d.
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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

St. James's Palaca, Aug. 20.—The Kung was this day pheased to conforche bonour of Knighthood upon gaved James-Francisco Joinese, Aug. 10. F. E.S. Bdin. F. L.S., Physician to Berloyal Naval Rospital at Physionia. Poor Law Commission Cures. Aug. 25. Feb. 18, 187 (1998). The Hapt Berloyal Rose of the Commission Commission Cures. Aug. 25. Feb. 18, 187 (1998). The Hapt Berloyal Rose of the Commission of their others of Poor Law Commissions, took the outstrayouted by the than 35 th Wm., Yv., cgp. 25, 18, 1979, 18; E. Hierron, Kngatt, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. The Commissioners afterwards appropried Early Commission. BECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

T. BARRETT, Stamford, grocer—W. E. and J. POWELL, Oxford-street, linen-drapers—F. EONAFFE, Calcutta, merchant.

S. GREW, Birmingham, brushnaker. Atts. Clark and Medcalle, Lincoln's Lan-Saida, Loadon; Tynala and Rawlins, Birmingham—W. SUCLSBY, New-confere-spoint-Tyne, tailor. Mts. Dawson, Symond's Ina, Chancey-Jane, London; And Norton and Co., Gray's Ina-quare, London; Harrison, Birmingham—J. ALLPORT, Birmingham, provision dealer. Atts. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Landscape, Richards, Birmingham—J. SRINDLEY, Fleet-green, Alstonefield, Staffordshire, cheese factor. Atts. Billiard, Leek; Corner, Canterbury-square, EDULANDER, CARCETTER.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Bt. James's Palace Aug 13.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knightheod upon Sanuel Thomas Spry, of Piece, in the county of Cornwall, Sec. M. P., Lieutenant of the floor. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms the board of Knightheod upon the Right Honourable Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

G. ROWLAND, Plymouth, innkeeper—F. ROYAFFE, St. Michael's-alley, Cornbill, merchant—E. P. POWELL, Southampton, tailor—J. BRADLEY, Clown, Derbyshire, cabinet-maker.

RANGEDEROW. SUMPROPEROW.

Combill, merchant—E. P. HOWELL, Southampton, tailor—J. BRADLEY, Clown, Derbyshire, cabine-maker.

J. MORGAN, Newport, Monnouthshire, growth and the state of the

dealers. Atts. Baxendale and Co., King's Arms-yard, Colemnas-treet; and Shackieton and Co., Livepool.—Its ABIGNOFT and J. TILSTON. Livepool.

Mandermerchants. Atts. Att

apprehension expressed by many of the beer-nouse receptors, on the partial infliction of penalties for breaches of the law if they should vote for Mr. Leigh, whether such apprehension were well or ill founded, had operated prejudicially to our cause."—The Magistrates have directed their Solicitor to commence proceedings against the Morning Chronicle for a libel against them, connected with the election.

A scene of disorder rarely witnessed within the walls of any place of worship occurred in Wirbeach Church last week. A man named Hewitt was proceeding to church to be married, when it appears as he was approaching the editice some sudden misgivings arose in his mird, and he requested his betrothed to give him a little more time to consider, before he performed such an indissoluble ceremony as marriage. The young lady fearing such scruples might-but indicate others more formidable, peremptorily refused to return, threatening to claim half the property of her 'false one' if he retrated. Though a penurious man, even this threat could not shake his determination, and a crowd being in the mean time gathered, which gallantly took the ledy's part, he was by actual force carried into the church Here, however, he was not to ke coaxed into marriage, and the mob which to the amount of five hundred had crowded after him, became more furious than ever, and notwithstanding the sanctity of the place, they vented their displeasure in a most reprehensible manner. The peases of the pews, rotten apples and onions, were pelled at the unhappy bridgerroom, while hisses, groams, and every low demonstration of anger made up a scene of infantated fury rurely equalled. MELLYCHOLY The William of the properties of their writh wase obliged at lister be conducted him to make the properties of the properties of

The following is the copy of a letter received in Paris on Wednesday aftermoon, dated Bayonne, August 23d:—

"I send op on bulletin written very succiently by our brave friend Zumalnearreau, bulletin written very succiently by our brave friend Zumalnearreau, and orilliant affair which took place at Muez on the 19th, between the Arthur and that of General Carandolet, who was surprised and defended on the 19th, between the testion and that of General Carandolet, in the plains of Larraona, causing him a horrible loss, as well in infantry as in cavalry. Amongst the various officers of distinction of the enemy's army who perished, is the Brigadier Herranz, colonel of the provincial regiment of Valladolid; and amongst our numerous prisoners, is the Conde Via Manuel, who served in the staff with the rank of colonel. Sixteen horses, a quantity of prigade mules, a considerable quantity of muskets, the greater part of the band of music, and many war-chests (capias ke guerra), have fallen into our hands, besides a quantity of clothes and money, which have been divided among various individuals of the victorious column.

"I hasten to acquaint your Excellency with this signal victory, in order that you may lay the same before his Majesty, and I will give you more circumstantial details as soon as possible.

"On our side we have had no officer either killed or wounded, and our loss amounts to one killed and ten wounded. God preserve your Excellency many years.

"Muez, Aug. 20, 1834. (Signed)

"To his Excellency the Secretary of State for the War Department."

"My dear Don Benito,—The accompanying despatch will give you some details upon the action of yesterday, which was fought in the space between two large columns of the enemy: one occupied Amazara Baja and the other Estella. For this reason, I only took with me the picked companies, in order to make a more rapid movement, and contrived to surprise them between the river of Larraona and Mount Eraul; a horrible butchery immediately commenced—the blood ran in torrents, and m

goes on as before. But the ruinous consequences to the less opulent speculators is truly deplorable. Most of these people, who have not nequired their fortunes on the Stock Exchange, but by the industry of many years in their respective callings, now lose at once the fruits of the labour of their whole lives."

On the 21st instant we witnessed, at the Adelaide Rooms, the total failure of every attempt which could be made, by all who applied (three most skilful and long experienced lecksmiths) since the divertisements appeared, to make an instrument that would unlock Pansoxs's 3-inch Padlock; for which the patentee, in the beginning of last month, offered, in several of the London and Provincian newspapers, the unprecedented reward of one thousand grineas. Three candidates appeared—viz., Thomas Cornell, who had been a locksmith about 16 vears; and commenced his operations on the 22d John on the day following; and Joseph Dye, of 33 vere' standing, who set to work on the first instant,—and when it is known, that the first successful candidate only, was to have the prize, it cannot be doubtful, that each spoke truly in saying, he had used his utmost energies to succeed, until the termination on the 21st instant, when they showed that all their efforts were in vain, and acknowledged they could not unlock it, although they were in the constant practice of picking all other kinds of locks they met with in general. They said that every fair means and opportunity had been allowed them, from dry to day, and that they were well acquainted with the construction of this kind of lock, but outle not even discover how runny tumblers the lock and the sum 28 tumblers were allowed them, from dry to day, and that they were well acquainted with the construction of this kind of lock, but outle to the most of the fair succession of the tends of the tends of the condition of the kinds of the condition of the kinds of locks and of the regular or even smaller dimensions, perfectly inviolable by any picklock or false key. We took the opp

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 22

Al life-Gileccident. By Nysies from Arch. L. Drugs, to be Cornet and Saltent vice Dankert, whose the North Arch. L. Drugs, to be Cornet and Saltent vice Dankert, whose the North Arch. L. Drugs, to be Cornet by Dankert, whose the North Arch. L. Drugs, to be Cornet by Dankert, whose the North Arch. L. Drugs, to the Cornet by Dankert, whose the North Arch. L. Drugs, the North Arch. L. Drugs, the North Arch. L. Drugs, the North Arch. Lev. 1, 10 C. Barnes, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Martin, who retires. The Lieut. J. O. C. Barnes, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Martin, who retires. The Lieut. All Boys, from the 7sth, to be Ceapt. vice Gold, who exch. 17th—W. B. Kelly, Chit. to be Arch. Vice Meade, app. to the 43d. 12th—Cast. H. Boys, from the 7sth, to be Capt. vice Gold, who exch. 17th—W. B. Kelly, Chit. to be Arch. Vice Williams and the North Arch. Lev. 1. O. C. Barnes, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Thornhill, who retires, 58th—Lieut. A. De Warren Richardson to be Add. vice Heathcote, prom. 7th—Red. G. T. Evans to be Lieut. By pur. vice Horton, who retires; 1 A. C. Olinis, Gent. be Ens. by pur. vice Ens. 7th—Capt. H. Y. Gold, from 12th, to be Capita, vice H. Boys, who exch. 7th—Ens. J. Gillespie, from h. p. 89th, to be Ensistent of the Royal Newfoundland Vet. Companies; Sec. Lieut. R. Upt. 10 Leven. Provided the Royal Newfoundland Vet. Companies; Sec. Lieut. R. Upt. Newfoundland Vet. Compa

Cimpon, John Gabriel, Ka. Medies, John Firemore, John C'Nelly, Carrain Christian, R.N.—It is with deep regret for the loss of an officer so universally esteemed that we announce the demise of Captain Christian, after a very short but violent attack of cholers, with which he was seized on Saturday last. The Gallant Office had been several years Assistant Inspector-General of the conjugated service in this country, in which situation his affable and geutlemanlike manner gained him the love and respect of every person connected with that department. We know not if it be the intention of Government to appoint a successor; the contrary has been rumoured.—Hibernian United Service Journal.

Death of Captain Hamilton, R.N.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of one of the bravest seamen that ever trois a plank of British nok, and one of the housetest Irishmen of which our country could boast. Captain Hamilton, eldest son of Archiban Hamilton, Rowan, and a Post-Captain in the British navy, dieding the beginning of the present week, at Rathcoffey, the seat of his venerable father. From the length and value of his services he was about to receive an early promotion to a high rank in the nay, a spromotion at which all good men would have rejoiced.—Avorden Whig.

Commander Oliver, of the Phanix steam vessel, Lieut Dawes, of

country could boast. Captain Habltron, eldest son of Ancinan Habltron Rowax, and a Post-Captain in the British navy, distiff the beginning of the present week, at Rathcoffey, the sent of his venerable father. From the length and value of his services he was about to receive an early promotion to a high rank in the nay, a promotion at which all good men would have rejoiced—Northem Whig.

Commander Oliver, of the Phaenix steam vessel, Lieut. Dawes, at the Hoyal George yacht, and Mr. Fryon, senior mate of the same, are, it is reported, to be promoted, in consequence of having recently had the honour of conveying her Majesty to and from the Continea. Ther Hothatan Loarn Is paratry—In this distinguished regiment there are at present more Waterloo officers than in any other in the service, viz.—The full Colonel, a Major, six Captains, a Lieutenant, and the Surgeon and Quartermaster.

A memorial is about to be presented to the commissioners of the Northern Light-Houses, praying them to establish an additional light on the South of the Continear of the Northern Light-Houses, praying them to establish an additional light on the South of the Continual Contin

charge of having drawn his bayonet on and assaulted expension of the same corps.

Glossop, the original proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, is making great exertions to re-open it with ectat. Various improvements are in progress. The first saloon is to be re-opened and connected with no progress. The first saloon is to take place with respect several feet, and the same operation is to take place with respect the upper boxes, for the purpose of admitting a new tiper of boxs behind the present dress circle, which is to be first of boxs behind the present dress circle, which is to be There is also to lobby, the same as at the Adelphi Theatre. There is also to lobby, the same as at the Adelphi Theatre. There is also to lobby another spicadid glass curtain, and eighteen elegant new chandelier. Some alteration, it is said, is also to be made in the prices of admission.

A school for improvement in Medical Science has been organized in York; and courses of Lectures on Medicine, Anatomy, dee, will be commenced in a short time.

THE CHINNEY-SWEEPERS 'ACT.—Three chimney-sweepers waited a the Magistrates at Union Hall, on Wednesday, for the purpose of sliciting their advice under the following circumstances. One of the applicants, who was spoksman on the occasion, addressing the Magistrates, said, your Vortships, since the new last of Parliament comed into hopperation we can't make the two dameet now how, and we have comed here to make our grievance and meet now how, and we have comed here to make our grievance dameet now how, and we have comed here to make our grievance dameet now how, and we have comed here to make our grievance dameet now how, and we have comed here to make our grievance dameet now how.

ends meet now now.

Magistra—What have you to complain about; how are you affected by the new Act?

Sweep—Why, your Yortship, the Parliament people have made a new law, whereby we poor sweeps arn't allowed by no manner of means to go about the streets crying "Sweep," as was the fashion ere since Lunnau was Lunnan; and I ask your Yortship, how is it possible we can get bub and grub for our children, and besides pay has taxes?

ser since Lunnan was Junium; and rask your volcemp, now as a gossible we can get bub and grub for our children, and besides pay be taxes?

The Magistrates said that the whole trade, as well as the applicants, must conform to the Act of Parliament; otherwise they would render the save power of the penalty attached to the offence.

The Magistrates said that the wind to sing out in the old way if its disagree-side to the town, but how are we to make people know when we goes also to the town, but how are we to make people know when we goes also do something worse?

The Magistrate said that they must find out some new plan to get castom without breaking the law.

Sweep—Suppose, your Yortship, we was for to get bells and ring, insteed of Joing it up in the old way, would that be infringin the Hact, I should wish for to know?

The Magistrate said he had no power whatever to give them permission to see the bell instead of the human noise in announcing their calling through the streets.

The sweeps, finding that their application was useless, began to gramble, and claimed the right to carry a bell along the streets to announce their calling as well as the dustmen. They were, however, told that if they had recourse to such an expedient after the advice given to them, they must be answerable for the consequences of their perversness.

given to them, they made to care a proper species preserves. Therefore, Leb Ludford, a master chimney sweeper in Duck-lane, westmister, applied to Mr. White, at Queen-square Police office, to sat his advice how he was to proceed with his business. Caleb made a low bow and said—Please your Vortship, I feels arrived quite done up and conglumerated by this here new Hact of Parliament, wot every body is chatting about, and I vants a bit of

Padiament, wot every body as chatting about, and I vants a unto a wivie.

Mr. White asked him what Act he meant?
Caleb—Your Vortship, I means the Hact our Parliament men have been making about us chimney sweeps. They tells me it is called the Chimbley Sweepers' Hact, but I'm blessed if its any hact dimine, for I know nothing about it.
Caleb was informed, to his great astonishment, that there was such maket of Parliament, which had just come into operation.
Caleb—Well, I'm blessed if it is not a pretty go; vy, they tells me, flay of my chups calls "Sveep" in the streets he must tip 40 bob!
Mr. White told him that it was a penalty of 40s.
Caleb—Vell, vat a reform here is, but I'm up to 'em! I thought Yi come and ax about it; but I tells my chaps never to call "Sveep" are, but shout "soot ho!" They can't make 'em tip the blunt then.

now, but shout "soot ho?" They can't make 'em tip the blunt then.

Mr. White told him he was still liable to the penalty. The words of the Act were, "No person acting as a chimney sweeper to call or bank for employment as a chimney sweeper, under a penalty for early offence of not less than 40s."

Caleb-Vell, then, vat are we to do? There is a gemman in the mane purfession as myself vot is set up like in hopposition to me. He d-ms the Hact, and says as how his chaps shall call "Sveep!" at long as they likes; and so they does now, and spiles all my riglar stom. I've got nine young kids to keep, and we shall all be ruined. Mr. White told him that his opponent, if he allowed his boys to call "Sweep!" was liable to a penalty of 40s.

Caleb-Then I says as this, that the whole country will be combledy ruinated by this here Hact of Parliament. I suppose a man hayn't speak a civil word in the street but they'll fine him by Hact, ad, if such be the case, I'm blowed if I don't sell off all my traps, ad bolt out of the country.

Caleb then made a low bow and walked out of the office, declaring that the country was ruined.

On Saturday last the return match at Cricket, between the Moon Park Club and Lord GRIMSTON's party, was played at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's. The Moor Park Gentlemen went in first, and scored 182; Duncan Anderson, Esq., getting 87; his style of batting was generally admired. Lord Grimston's side scored 68 in their first innings, and when the Moor Park had marked 102, with four wickets to go down in their second innings, it was found too late to continue the game.

"That's a fine stream for trouts, friend," observed a piscatorial equaintance the other day to a genuine sprig from the Emerald Isle, who was whipping away with great vigour at a well-known and favourite pool. "Fait, and it must be that same, sure enough," favourite pool. "Fnit, and it must be that same, su returned Pat, "for deuce a one of 'em'll stir out of it!"

At the Somerset Assizes, eighty-two Burristers attended, nine or ten of whom only obtained briefs. At the Bristol Assizes about forty were present—the briefs were shared among six of the whole.

Sir John Barron, the Queen's Treasurer, expired on Thesday etening, in his apartments at Windsor Castle. Sir John's death was maker sudden, and was caused by a paralytic attack which he had on Fiday week. In consequence of this melancholy event, the Queen did and appear at dinner on Tuesday evening.

It may probably be in the recollection of most of our readers that the Duke of Wellington made a present to the late Mrs. Araurralor of the horse which had borne his Grace, and participated in the
stagues and dangers of the field on the ever-memorable 18th of June.
Since the present transpart, the house which is now in the 26th year of Since the present was made, the horse, which is now in the 26th year of its age, has been taken the greatest care of at Mr. Arbuthnor's create at Woodford. The noble and gallant Duke also presented the deceased lady with a beautiful pair of ponies, quite unique is symmetry and appearance, and a park phaeton and harness. On his Grace's recent visit to the Right Hon. widower, we understand, his Grace was induced to accept back the charger and ponies, as a memorial of his respect for the deceased lady, and they are now on their road to Strathfieldsaye.—Such is the public interest attached to the Waterloo charger, that at several curiosity shops in various parts of the metropolis there are no less than seven feet, stuffed and preserved in cases, all of which are asserted to have belonged to the identical horse rode ince the present was made, the horse, which is now in the 26th year of Pois there are no less than seven feet, staffed and preserved in cases, all of which are asserted to have belonged to the identical horse rode by the noble Duke at the battle, and a consequent high price demanded for each of them. The noble animal however, has yet four good feet left him to proceed on his journey to Strathfieldsey.

Bepronn.—Tuesday last much excitement was occasioned in imagenence of its being discovered that the names of all persons the were supposed to be favourable to the Conservative interest repolation of memory. were supposed to be favourable to the Conservative interest were objected to, as not being entitled toyote in the election of members for this borough, by the agent of Mr. Canwher. Comment upon this surely is needless—it must be pronounced at once both frivolous and exatious.—Cambridge Chron.

The proceedings of the great Protestant Meeting at Dublin, have Seen followed up by the most active exertions on the part of the Conservative Society of Ireland. All the leading members of that body have followed the example set them by the Earl of Winchiller, and amberribed liberally; not, however, for the direct support of the Clergy, but to enable them to recover their dues by process of law.

The following letter, says the Brighton Gazette, was received the other day from a "perspiring" young lady, by the stage-manager of our theatre. One of its beauties it passes the ability of our composi-

tors to convey to the reader: the monosvilable printed in italies is. in the original MS., not only divided between two lines, but the division has been ingeniously made between the two strokes of the u!—

JOHN BULL:

division has been ingeniously made between the two strokes of the u!—
Mr HAN—Wishing to Became an Actress; and Being informed
that you are the person I Should Apply too; I have consequently
wrote to you; I have Sindied several parts in Tragedy and Conedy,
and Can Sing,—and Could upon any purticular Occation Dance in A
Qadrille &ct hough I do not take a delight in it; I Can Say two or
three parts of By heart I think and if you would Oblige Me if you
would hear Me resite them; A na nawer to this will Oblige
Leave it with Mr. Wiber Box Office
If it is not to great a favour to ask—I would thank you for An
Order for this evening Leave it at your Lodgings.

The Lord Bishop of Exerges, with Mrs. Philipotts and family, arrived at the polace in Exeter, on Thursday week: and it will be heard with pleasure that the Right Rev. Prelate's health is much improved.—His Lordship prenched at the Cathedral on Sunday last.

In one of the clauses of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill it is encted, "That orphan children shall be educated as the parents shall cted. direct!"

The Sussex Advertiser of Monday last says that on Wednesday The Sussex Advertiser of Monday last says that on Wednesday the Lord Bishop of Chichestering gave his first public entertainment, at which about forty-five of the Clergy and Gentry of Chichester attended. Among the company was the Rev. John Fullmara, the Unitarian Minister of Chichester! who attended in consequence of a special invitation received by him from his Lordship!!! In the very a special invitation received by non-from his Lordann: 11 In the very same paper in which this announcement appears we find an account of a Meeting, at which the above-named Rev. John Fullagan, the Unitarian Minister, and the specially-invited guest of the Bishop, presided, and at which a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to a Mr. Lacy, a member of the Rev. John Fullagan's congregation, for resisting the payment of Church rates!!!

We find the subjoined proceedings recorded in the Boston Herald

We find the subjoined proceedings recorded in the Boston Herald of Tuesday last:—

Ma. John Wilks, M.P. for Boston.—Tubernacle and Tottenham Court Chapel.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the church and congregation assembling in the Tubernacle, held in Cumberland-street Chapel, on Wednesday se might. Present about 1200 persons. Mr. Enwand Mitchell. in the Chalernacle, held in Cumberland-street Chapel, on Wednesday se might. After a declaration that the meeting conceived the office of managers in the Tabernacle requires men of intelligence and experience, of unquestionable picty and spotless reputation, who deserve and experience, for unquestionable picty and spotless reputation, who deserve and experience, of unquestionable picty and spotless reputation, who deserve and experience, of contents of the confidence of the congregation and the public in another expressing their confidence in Mr. BATEMAN, whom Mr. Wilks has given no proof, as a manager, of zeal for the glory Goo in the place, or of interest in the property of its institution.—John Wilks, Esq., M.P., for the above and other reasons, is not a fit and proper person to act as an office-bearer in the Curreh of Cone—that he does not possess our confidence; and we must, therefore, nowthistanding the pain which it gives us, because of his venerated name, request his withdrawment from our entire concerns.

The above was passed on the following evening, at a meeting of the church and congregation belonging to Tottenham-court Chapel, held in the Burton-rooms.

A commtry poulterer, advertising his readiness to purchase any

A country poulterer, advertising his readiness to purchase any quantity of game and rabbits, adds—"Manors rented—the killing to be paid for." And the keeper of a country inn, after extolling in an advertisement the salubrity of his surrounding neighbourhood, concludes with this equivocal and ominous announcement—"Henrse and mourning coaches."

The following is another proof of the blessings of a Reformed Parliament:--

"In an account just published of the cost of an enclosure in the county of Wilts, out of the sum of 1,500l. raised for the purpose, it appears that nearly 1,200l. was paid for obtaining the Bill—viz. 433l. to the solicitor, and 753l. to the Parliamentary agent."

The effects of the emancipation of the Blacks are already nne enects of the emancipation of the Blacks are already be-coming apparent. The last accounts from the West Indies, dated 15th of July, state that in St. Kitt's, the negroes demanding uncondi-tional freedom, excited great tunults, pelted the Lieutenant-Gover-nor, and committed other outrages of such a nature as to render it necessary to send to Antigua and Barbadoes for military assistance.

Barbadoes papers have been received to the end of July. Some differences had arisen between the Governor and the House of Assembly respecting the New Police Bills, and the House stood adjourned to the 22d of the month. It was expected the differences would be adjusted, but his Excellency was fur from possessing popularity, which at the present momentous crisis is to be regrotted. His Excellency had been visiting several private estates in the island, His Excellency had been visiting several private estates in the island, and had been received very coully by the planters. Some unpleasant accounts had reached Barbadoes about the middle of July, of disturbances having broken out there, and the Betvidere frigate and a brig of war, then in the bay, were immediately despatched thither, but nothing further had transpired.

The last advices received from Hayti give a most melancholy The last advices received from Hayu give a most measurement picture of the different situation of that city to that if formerly bore. Its population, which formerly was 60,000 persons, is now less than 5,000, and this includes a part of Boyer's standing army. In the city of Hayti many splendid buildings still remain; most of them, however, are crumbling to ruin for want of a few days' labour, and the streets, which were once benutifully paved with commodious sidewalks, like everything else, were going to ruin! The inhabitants were generally indolent, and few among them were opulent.

The cholera, since the recent change in the weather, has assumed a much less malignant character in Dublin, and the dimunition in the number of cases is said to be very considerable.

Earl GREY has accepted an invitation from Edinburgh, and has Earl Gier has accepted an invitation from Edinburgh, and has agreed to be in that city any day of the week, beginning with the 15th of September, which the inhabitants may deem most convenient. Should the Lord Chancellon also be there, it will require some caution, on both sides, to avoid letting "the murder out."

The following notice was recently posted up by some polished An ioniowing in the shop windows in Paris:—"At the Menagerie of the Combat des Aninaux, August 3, 1834, and every Sunday till further notice, will be a grand combat of a young and vigorous bull. This indominable animal, without equal for agility, will be attacked vigorously by dogs of the greatest force, who will relieve one another, urn about. After which the famous wild boar of the Black Forest will be hunted and pursued by dogs trained to this kind of exercise. Nothing shall be neglected to render the combat obstinate."

Captain Ross having returned from his visit to the Courts of Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, is now busily employed in superintending the printing of his Arctic expedition. All the Northern Courts have subscribed to it, and during his three months' absence 3,000 copies

subscribed to it, and during his three months' absence 3,000 copies were ordered in England.

Musaga.—James Smith, of the Royal Foot Artillery, stationed at Hulme, Manchester, shot his wife dead on Sunday evening. She had been with a former husband (a soldier) in various parts of the world, but her conduct was so outrageous that she was sent home. The allotted period of his foreign service having oxpired, he returned to England, and his wife having found him out, he was so anxious to get rid of her that he petitioned to be again sent on foreign service, but died before he reached his place of destination. In the mean time his wife became acquainted with Smith; and as preguancy was

speedily the consequence, the parish officers of Weelwich, the place at which he was then quartered, offered him the choice of marriage or a prison. The poor fellow little imagined that life or death to both rested upon his answer—yet it was so. He chose marriage, which proved as miserable as might be expected. She wasted his little means in intemperance, and he frequently plunged into the same vice, with reckless disregard of the injury he was doing to himself, while he was endeavouring to "spite his wife." On Sunday merning last, when he came off guard, he found his miserable home without food. He had given his wife 12s, the night before, but she had, it is said, provided nothing. A quarrel was the consequence, and Smith went to a beer-shop opposite the house in which he lodged, called for a pint of ale, and declared to the landlord that he would get drunk; adding, subsequently, in reference to his wife, that he with his musket, the ball of which struck her in the throat, and went out beneathone of the shoulder hlades: her death was instratuneous. An alarm was, of course, quickly spread, and numbers entered the house. The murderry was sitting calmly on the bed, with his fire-lock, the instrument of death, beside him. He expressed no regret for what he had done, and readily surrendered himself to the officer who was sent for to apprehend him.

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in the handle of the afflicted. — Monthly Massazine.

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reet, Whitechupel; Sanger, 130, Oxford-street; Butler, St. Paul's, Stradling, youl Exchange rate; and Barclay, Farringolon-street—in pots, at-8. 64, each.

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MIS Ensy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, Strand, London; and sold in every town in the ROBERT WARREN, 30, Strand, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Lujud in hottles, and Parte Blacking in pots, at 6d, 12d. and 13d. each, Be particular to obquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are conserved.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 31.

THEIR MAJESTIES have honoured Egham Races with their

presence during the week.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND has taken his departure from England, accompanied by Captain SLADE,

his Equery.
Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria are still at Tunbridge Wells.

WE have all along warned our readers as to the course they should take with regard to Spanish and Portuguese affairs;—we see no reason to relax in our caution to them, we have an

we see no reason to relax in our caution to them, we have an opinion which gains strength every day, but to which, at the present moment, we will not give expression.

That the King of PORTUGAL has, for the present, lost his throne, from a procrastination of decisive movements, we are certain. The King of SPAIN is differently situated with respect to arms and ammunition—but we are quite certain, that Major STURGEON'S famous manceuve of marching and countermarching from Acton to Ealing, and from Ealing to Acton, is not suited to the campaign now in progress in the Peninsula.

Acton, is not suited to the campaign now in progress in the Peninsula.

WE some time since noticed the degradation of England in the scale of European nations, which has been consummated without either notice or remark from our Foreign Minister. To the people at large, the matter has never been made evident—but that their country is insulted and outraged is something to know, as an additional proof of the advantages of the system upon which it is just now governed.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that the place and rank of a State, amongst the nations of the world, is determined by the rank and quality of the Ambassadors sent to its Court: upon that principle the importance of a kingdom is regulated, and upon that principle the Sovereigns of Europe have been represented at the Court of Great Britain, by Ambassadors of the first class. England still sends such Ministers to other Courts, and we find Lord Minto at Berlin, Lord Granville at Paris, Sir Rederick Lambat Vienna, Lord Ponsonbrat Constantinople, Sir Robert Adalr at Brussels, and so on; with, we admit, the exception of Petersburgh, to which, however, of course, a Minister of the same class is destined, and would go, if the EMPEROR would receive him. We still adhere to the principle; and holding the rank to send such Ministers, England has an undoubted right to expect such Ministers at her Court. It always was so: but now, to such a state of political insignificance is England reduced, that we have not more than two Ambassadors resident here; and one of these (Baron Bulow) is on the eve of departure.

France is represented at the Court at St. James's, by a Secretary of Legation; Austria, by an officer called Councillor of the Embassy; Russia, by a subordinate member of the diplomatic body, acting pro tempore; the interests of Prussia, here, will very shortly, in a similar manner, be confided to a Secretary or charge de afgaires; while America treats us even more contemptuously still, by leaving us without any Minister at all.

This may appear unimporta

seven more contemptuously still, by leaving us without any Minister at all.

This may appear unimportant; and perhaps, to the English multitude, it makes very little difference whether Prince ESTERHAZY, or the Councillor of the Embassy conducts the business of his mission, or whether M. de Talleyrand plays his whist at the Travellers' Club in London, or the Salon in Paris; but to the eyes of those who look downwards upon such circumstances, rather than upwards to them, they are matters of first-rate consequence.

As for M. de Talleyrand, we suspect he has gone, as the world calls it, "for good." He staid here to concoct with the Narcissus of Downing-street, the supplementary treaty, which they concluded between one and two o'clock in the morning, having cunningly delayed its promulgation until Parliament was up; and that, we have taken into our heads, will be the last act of the illustrious and highly respectable functionary, as far as this country is concerned.

The treaty itself contains but four articles, and one only is important to England, and that binds her to afford evry assistance to France in preventing the importation of arms and ammunition into Spain for the service of Don Carlos, and engages her, moreover, to aid the French Government in supporting, if necessary, the Queen of SPAIN with all the materiel of war, excepting troops.

Our reason for believing that this last successful victory over NARCISSUS will be really the last, is this:—so long as M. de TALLEYRAND fancied that England was stronglin her monarchical feelings, and sound in her anti-revolutionary principles, he felt that her intimate alliance with France was highly advantageous to that country. TALLEYRAND believes that we are fast approaching to revolution, and conscious that the first open manifestation of a movement here, would be the signal for a similar explosion in France, he is desirous to back out of his affectionate intercourse with our mummies. He has had enough of revolutions—of fourteen different Governments has be been the a he does not desire to behold a fifteenth; and we repeat our opinion, founded principally upon his own expressions, that having irrevocably drawn us into a league most disadvantageous certainly, and most destructive probably, he has quitted our shores with all the precipitancy of a rat running out of a falling house.

out of a falling house.

The Albion of Friday contains some remarks upon this

The Albion of Friday contains some remarks upon this treaty which are quite worthy of attention, and we gladly borrow them from the columns of that constitutional paper:—
"In this Quadruple Treaty," says the Albion," we apprehend England has created difficulties for herself of which her sapient Minister for Foreign Affairs was not aware when he signed it. In the first place it sanctions intervention, or it does not. If it does not, there is no question to discuss. If it does, then Russia has the same right to interfere in the concerns of Turkey that England claims in the case of Spain. Thus we have England herself condemning her opposition to the intervention of Russia.
"Another difficulty presents itself in the right of search. In the course of the late war with France a fleet of merchantmen laden with naval stores, and escorted by a Swedish frigate, was met steering for the French coust, by Commodore Lawford, and by him carried into Margate Roads. The detention was objected to an the principle that the 'neutral flag covers the convoy; 'but it was firmed by an elaborate judgment of Sir William Scorr, condenning the convoy. The Continental Powers all joined with Sweden in objecting to this decision: and Dr. Scalkege, a celebrated publicist, was employed to write a pamphlet to refute it. England, however, relying upon the soundness of the judgment pronounced by Sir Wm. Scorr, continued to act uponit.
"Now, should a fleet, laden with military stores, and escorted by a neutral flag, present itself on the Spanish coast, can France proceed to exercise the right of search, and resist the principle that 'the

neutral flag covers the convoy,* for which she then and since, in common with the other Continental States, so earnestly contended; But the cases is much stronger, for England was at war with France, for whom the Swedish stores were intended; but in the case of Spain there is no war formally declared, so that even the practice of England would not be a precedent to justify such act of violence by France. "It is said, however, that the supplemental arcides are directed chiefly against Holland and Sardinis, and will not be exercised against the great Northern Powers; and why noti-The principle is the same in the case of the strong as of the weak. It is most humiliating to take counsel of our fears and acknowledge we are ready to do wrong, when it can be done with impunity. To what modern Machiavel is the world indebted for this generous policy.

"There is another point which should have deterred the Minister of England from committing her with the establishment of Doma Isabeta, on the Throne of Spain. The treaty of Utrecht was chiefly concluded on the solemn assurance that the French and Spanish crown had continued hereditary in the female line, as a Spanish Princess, in succession to the Throne, might possibly marry a French Prince similarly situated, and the Crowns of both France and Spanish volumence Philir P. introduced the Salic law into Spain, and it is for the purpose of overturning this arrangement, which was confined by the Cortes, and sanctioned by treaties with other Powers, that England has now bound hereself in the Quadruple Treaty.

"These few cases may serve as specimens of the numerous difficulties and inconsistencies with the England is involved by this famous Treaty for extending the revolutionry manin on the Continent, and securing to England the exclusive privilege of sunggling arms and ammunition for the use of Doma Isanella and to Spain."

WE understand that Lord William Bentinck as ex-

WE understand that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK has ex-WE understand that Lord William Bentinck has expressed a desire to be released from the Governor-Generalship of India, on account of ill-healh. Upon whom this important post will be bestowed, we are by no means certain. Lord Palmerston would no doubt be extremely glad to get it, and it would be a most advantageous thing for the country if he had it, for his power of doing mischief would be greatly decreased by his removal. As Governor-General, he could only jeopardize India—as Foreign Minister, he is destroying the empire itself. Mr. Charles Grant has also been spoken of; but perhaps the dominion of two brothers at two of the Presidencies might savour somewhat too much of a family

of; but perhaps the dominion of two brothers at two of the Presidencies might savour somewhat too much of a family arrangement. One thing, we suspect, is pretty sure, that the Whigs will appoint a civil Governor-General, in order to get the patronage of the military Commandership-in-Chief—they have plenty of hungry friends and relations.

It is rumoured, however, that Ministers are so extremely anxious to fulfil their promise to that most conscientious and respectable gentleman, Mr. LITTLETOX, of the Chair of the House of Commons, that they are very much inclined to sacrifice their own personal feelings, by offering the Governor-Generalship to the Speakers thus at once opening the Speakership for Mr. LITTLETOX—if he can get himself elected to it—and getting rid of the opposition of the Speakers in the House of Lords, to which of course he would in that case be called.

This is but rumour, and, for aught we know, groundless. The report of Lord MUNSTER's appointment, however eligible his Lordship may be for the office, we, as at present advised, entirely disbelieve.

The Earl of GOSFORD is appointed Captain of the Yeomen

THE Earl of GOSPORD is appointed Captain of the Yeomen Guard, in the room of Lord CLANRICARDE, who, for some reason, to us rather inexplicable, resigned some weeks since. By this promotion of Lord GOSPORD, a Lordship of the Bedchamber is vacated, to which Lord GARDXER succeeds.

The conclusion of the second Session of the Reformed Parliament very naturally excites some reflection: it leads to a consideration of the success of the Reform experiments, and of the means whereby its evil effects may be averted. One circumstance is observable throughout the whole of the past Session, one fact which no ingenuity can possibly conceal—"The Members dread a dissolution."

past Session, one fact which no ingenuity can possibly conceal—" The Members dread a dissolution."

When the Ministry was in confusion on the retirement of Mr. Stanley, who was it that got up the Address to Lord Giev, humbly supplicating him to keep office:—Captain Gionow, the Reform Member of Stafford. In a similar manner Lord Errington Seerts himself to obtain signatures to the same Address; and why:—Because he will never again sit for Devonshire.

Other individuals might be tracked in this manner—other actions accounted for; but if from single persons we turn to the body, we find them entering the House with a command to support Baron Snith and voting with Mr. O'Connell. Littleton, wheeling round and voting with Mr. O'Connell. Littleton, wheeling round and voting with Mr. O'Connell. They carry Mr. Stanley's Tithe Bill by five to one—they reject an amendment of the same description by an equal majority. They are all pledged—they are all delegates—and yet they have dared not only to deceive their constituents, but to violate, in the most flagrant, and perhaps unprecedented manner, every promise they gave.

Mr. POULETT THOMSON, the gentleman who belongs to a mercantile house trading to the Baltic ports—and who, therefore, with disinterestedness and integrity peculiarly his own, intrigues to get an alteration in the timber duties, and to ruin the Canadas—pledged himself to the Ballot, and voted against the proposition. Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, Sir Francis Burddett, and all thought proper, for their own private and party purposes, to sacrifice their characters.

But more than all this, a majority of the House of Commenced and the content of the coption of the content of the content of the content of the content

their own private and party purposes, to sacrifice their characters.

But more than all this, a majority of the House of Commons was pledged to afford the agriculturists relief, and (proh pudor!) not only broke their promises, but supported a measure calculated to inflict the utmost misery on thousands—that atrocious Poor Law Bill. If that measure turn out well, the second Session of the Reformed Parliament will be remembered with gratitude; if not, it will be known for a base attempt to destroy the independence of the Judges, and a despicably mean though impotent attempt to rob the Church of its legitimate possessions to feed and pacify a hungry set of Whig absentee landlords, already living by the injury and misery of their tenantry. But the Poor Law Bill will not succeed; the evil in most country places is not the application of the 43d of Queen ELIZABETH (as to the propriety of which Act, Lord BROUGHAM differs with BACON, BURLEIGH, and WALSINGHAM), but in the foolish system adopted by the farmers of paying their labourers, not according to their industry or the quantity of work they do, but in proportion to the number of their children and the extent of their families. During the war this was beneficial: in these piping times of peace and free-trade, it is an evil. Then the question is, how is it to be remedied? We answer, not by parish bashaws, or village irresponsible tyrants: the manliness and independence of the English character will lead the farmers to attend to no recommendation coming from such persons; and even the Poor Law Bill does not give the Commissioners power to compel the farmers to establish any new system of payment for labour. Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK's

idea (save the mark!) of Commissioners in each parish, has been tried already in this excellent form; the Clergymen in every parish have exerted themselves to establish a better system, and we know many (in Norfolk particularly) who have strenuously exerted themselves—not with a dictating manner and in all the arrogance of newly-obtained and undeserved power—but with persuasion and argument, to induce the farmers to abandon their prejudices. Many have succeeded—others have not; and where Clergymen have succeeded—others have not; and where Clergymen have failed, the parish potentates will not succeed, in spite of all the bravado of Lord Brougham, or the political economy of the amiable and exemplary Bishop of London. The Quarterly Review very properly recommends the magistrates and country gentlemen to co-operate with these Commissioners; and now the Bill has passed into a law, we recommend them also to do so; but we do not believe they will—we do not believe that human nature can be expected to attend to the advice.

also to do so; but we do not believe they will—we do not believe that human nature can be expected to attend to the advice.

The measure is carried against their wishes: their infinence over their neighbourhood and tenantry is to be superseded by the entrance into each parish of some penny-a-liner, some turned-off-clerk of the Useless Knowledge Society, or some macknowledged dependent of Lord BROUGHAM. They are to be subject in all things to these upstart authorities, looking, not to the convenience or comfort of the neighbourhood, or of its inhabitants, but to the wishes of Mr. Edwin CHAD. WICK, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, or Captain NICHOLLS, and these people are to be independent of all control, and if in their wisdom they choose to scrimp justice and to patronize starvation, in order to send up to their masters an account of great economy, a complaint is to be forwarded to London for perusal, and these persons, perhaps 300 miles from the scene of action, are to decide whether Martha Smith or Barbara Jones is to receive help, and by the time the decision comes back the wretched victim of Whig persecution, vanity, and reform, may have perished from want. The injury of the Poor Laws was a cant; a parish paid 1001, in the course of the year for poor's rates; where did it go?—not up to London to feed Whig briefless barristers or broken-down attorneys, but into the hands of the parish tradesmen for the purchase of food and clothing.

The Whigs can see the factory children gradually tortured to death; they can see the Irish Poor abundoned by their landlords and deprived of a system of Poor Laws: they desire to establish the same system in Eugland; but when a set of ragged and desperate vagabonds revolt in Brusels, their humanity is aroused and their sympathies excited.

The remedy is in the hands of the English people. Let them call for a dissolution of Parliament—let them tell the base faction that now lords it with pampered arrogance, that their bour is at hand, and a time shall come when Cabinet intigues shall not avail;

It will be seen in the " Intelligence" of the week, that Dr.

It will be seen in the "Intelligence" of the week, that Dr. MALTRY, the Bishop of CHICHESTER, received at his table, by special invitation, a Unitarian preacher of the name of FULLAGAR, upon the occasion of his Lordship's first public diamer to the Clergy and Gentry of his diocese.

The fact, in itself, is a startling one, but there is something like a precedent for it. We remember an act of liberally, not very dissimilar, which was exhibited to the public eye by the Bishop of WINCHESTER, at Farnham; the present case, however, is more striking, inasmuch as we see by the provincial newspapers, that this Mr. FULLAGAR has very much disfiguished himself by a strenuous opposition to the payment of tithes, and has received some flattering addresses in comequence.

quence.

Of Dr. Maltry, and his opinions and his principles, we are perfectly aware, and we just venture to advise his Lordship to be rather more circumspect. This mandlin librably will not answer; and we are not quite sure that this Right Reverend Prelate may not hear of his most improper conduct from a quarter, to which he must pay attention.

THE Right Honourable Sir ROBERT GRANT, Governor of Old Woman's Island, Bombay, leaves town to-morrow for the seat of his Vice-royalty, carrying with him his amiable Ladythe Grand Cross of the Guelph—the best wishes of his friends, and three carriages, any one of which would make a Sheriff's

To be sure, we are blest with some extraordinary legal functionaries just now. As for Lord BROUGHAM, we cannot bear to say a word about him—grilled, carbonadoed, flogged, and pickled as he is by his injured friend, in the Times, it and pickled as he is by his injured friend, in the Times, if would be worse than useless—not to speak of the inhumanity of the thing—to add the slightest lash to the thousands which he is receiving from that quarter. But Lord DenMAN is yet in "a whole skin,"—he is sleck, and fit for punishmethylat, we sak, will anybody say who reads the following reports of his Lordship's proceedings at Bristol, and can recollect the Noble Lord's proceedings at other places and in other times?

reports of his Lordship's proceedings at other places and in other times?

The Bristod Journal says:—

"On Saturday last, Lord Chief Justice Denmax arrived in this city, and opened the commission of Nisi Prius: his Lordship dined at the Mansion House with the right worshipful the Mayor and his brother Magistrates. On Sunday he attended divine service at the Mayor's chapel, when an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Court, and there were any price of the service of the Mayor's chapel, when an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Court, and there were supported with Mr. Sergean, Lordow, at Down House. Of the dined in the evening with Mr. Sergean, Lordow, at Down House, Chapel, when the Sheriffs at the Merchann's Hall companied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the bar!, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the bar!, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the bar!, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the bar!, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the bar!, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the bar!, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the bar!, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen was served and Gentry of the city and neighbourhood. The dinner was served by the hard the presentance of the control of the companied of the presentance of the control of the cont

of subdued tone of politics—this preacher-up of tranquillity as the greatest benefit that can accrue to the country—is the same Thomas Derman whose speeches at the Nottingham election are printed and filed all over the country? Will it be believed, that he, whose observations upon the burning of Nottingham Castle by an infuriated mob—excited, if not by Mr. DERMAN and his speeches, at least by his partisans and amporters—is the same gentleman who, standing on the scene of murder and conflagration, of which the Nottingham riots et the destructive example, decries popular excitement, and eulogizes Sir Charles Wetherelle to the skies?

The Brittol Mirror gives the following corroborative account of this affair:—

the destructive example, decries popular excitement, and eulogizes Sir CHARLES WETHERELL to the skies? The Bristol Mirror gives the following corroborative account of this affair:—
"The Chairman then proposed the health of the Lord Chief Jussies of England, Baron Dexnax, who had that day honoured them rith his company. The toost was applanded, and his Lordship, in returning thanks, expressed much gratification at the manner in which he had been received by the ancient Corporation of Bristol, and the large and highly respectable company with whom he had the pleasure of associating. It was high time that political differences heald be absorbed in one common feeling of interest for the welfare of the State, and he trusted there was good reason to hope that they were actually softening down into this feeling. He might probably be thought to have an undue partiality in reference to the administration of justice, but this was a point in which all his Majesty's subjects were alle concerned—the rich deriving from it their security, he poor their best protection. He was desirous of offering a tribute drespect to the high character of a gentleman connected with the saministration in this city, where had down to another the subject of the sub

done themselves honour.

That this is true—perfectly true—we know, we always did know it, we have always said it; but so long as the hungry expectants of power could gull the "great unwashed" into the being that Conservatives were deceivers, that law was tymny, and that Government was oppression, so long did they mut, and roar, and swear, and speechify, exactly as Mr. TROMAS DENMAN did at Nottingham. No sooner is this Mr. TROMAS DENMAN first made a Judge and then a Lord by the Skip-jack Chaucellor, than up he gets, in the very place whence Sir CHARLES WETHERELL was hunted by a Reform mob, aided and assisted by delegates from Notturcham, and mob, aided and assisted by delegates from Nottingham, and with a grave countenance denounces the expression of strong political feeling, and with an affected candour and sincerity proclaims the virtues of the man, whose life was as nearly as possible sacrificed on the very spot where he delivers his cant and fustion.

preclaims the virtues of the man, whose life was as nearly as possible sacrificed on the very spot where he delivers his cant and fustian.

Let the Reformers take this as a warning: let them thence see and comprehend the real value of the advice of their Radial patrons. The moment DENMAN attains the height of his ambition, he says. "Here I stop—I am the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, representing him whom I challenged as a slanderer. I can be nothing more—therefore no change is necessary. I can be nothing more—therefore no change is necessary. I was necessary to pull things down to my own level, I would have led you into all scrapes and mischiefs to assist me in the attempt; by one of those mountchank tricks upon which nobody could calculate, I have been hoisted up; there is not the smallest necessity for doing anything farther. When I was aneed, struggling barrister, ambitious of a seat in Parliament, I did not hesitate to advise you to take the strongest measures to obtain Reform. I cried, like ANGLESEY, O'CONNELL and Jo, 'Agitate! agitate! agitate!—and I saw the flames of Nottingham Castle gilding the clouds, without one chilling frown or corrective speech. Now, I am the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of ENGLAND—I now praise my brother Judges—I now deprecate a strong expression of political feeling; and I am ready and willing to hang as many of you as dare commit any of the violences which I before bepraised and advocated." What, weak, does all this prove?—not that LORD DENMAN's principles are altered—not that he does not hate Sir CHARLES WETHERELL just as much now as he did five years ago; it heavs that, having carried his point, he falsifies his principles—bites himself—and, like all the rest of his faction, turns round by mich he rose to importance. To be sure, for law and equity, "So justly formed to meet together," So justly formed to meet together,"

THOMAS DENMAN and HERRY BROUGHAM. We trust and believe that, whenever Sir CHARLES WETHERELL arrives in Bristol, the inhabitants of that great and important dy will disappoint Lo

wish him, but which, if his expressed hopes are realised, will sting him to the quick.

sting him to the quick.

ONE expression in the Whig oracle, the Morning Chronicle, throws more light upon the intentions of that party than all the ingenuity of opponents. That sagacious paper, in speaking of the Orange Meeting, was provoked from its caution, and thus wrote:—"In vain may the screech owls of the Orange Tory faction hoot against Papists, and denounce the Pope—the stream of Reform cannot be stemmed." Now this is sactly what we have been saying for the last four years, that keform was tending to subvert the established religion, to extend Popery, and to give the Papists, if not the supreme Power in Great Britain, at least supremacy in Ireland.

Those who see in this prospect anything inviting had better assist at once in diffusing Reform principles; but those who hot think that any stream which is carrying away all the old institutions, and bearing 'with it Roman Catholicism, to show this with the stand bearing with it Roman Catholicism, to show this we importation from the Birmingham Union in the shape of an editor of the Chronicle, that there exists a lower which can, and which, with Gop's blessing, will, not losse, the standard of the Morning Chronicle for his instition—coming only second-hand from Lord Braught Mark.

We thank the editor of the Morning Chronicle for his instition—coming only second-hand from Lord Braught Mark.

omation—coming only second-hand from Lord BROUGHAM, it is valuable, and will not fail of making a due impression to the established religion, and of various curious proceedings the established religion, and of various curious proceedings

in the Court of Chancery in defence and support of Unitarianism, but we did not certainly ever expect to find him avow that his object was the restoration of Popery. There have been, as the Quarterly Review has explained, such things as the defeat of a SUNDERLAND and a JEFFERIES—there may be again such explosions of national indignation.

the defeat of a Sunderland and a Jefferies—there may be again such explosions of national indignation.

Our readers may recollect, that we some time since called public attention to the invention of Mr. Kyan, for the cure, or rather prevention, of the Dry-Rot. We flatter ourselves that we have been successful in attracting due and proper notice to its value and importance in quarters where its benefits may be called into action, and its efficacy proved, in the saving of millions.

Certain persons were extremely sceptical as to the existence of any preventive of this ruinous disease in timber, and great opposition was made to the adoption of the process in places where one would have thought scientific discoveries would have been better appreciated. It appears, however, that the experiments which have been tried, and to which we have already referred, have satisfied the doubts of the unbelievers: some of the public offices have already availed the inselves of its uses; many public works, docks, warehous-s, and other buildings are in progress, the timber of which has been submitted to the process, which, in every instance, has been found most decidedly and unequivocally successful.

Havingovercome the prejudices which existed against the discovery on the score of efficacy, its snarling enemies, envious of a success for which they were not prepared, have hit upon a new objection, and a gentleman, a Mr. MURRAY, a chemist, and a lecturer on chemistry we believe, has opened a battery against in the Times newspaper, on the score of its unwholesomeness. To this objection we will say a word or two, although perhaps, when our readers know that Mr. Faraday, who has lectured upon the subject at the Royal Institution, utterly denies and disbelieves in its prejudicial qualities or consequences, we might leave it alone. We are, however, well satisfied with the first paragraph of Mr. Murrary's

consequences, we might leave it alone. We are, however, well satisfied with the first paragraph of Mr. Murray's letter, which exhibits at once that gentleman's conviction of its value and qualities, and assures us, not only that it is a certain preventive of the dry-rot, but, moreover, what we were

letter, which exhibits at once that gentleman's conviction of its value and qualities, and assures us, not only that it is a certain preventive of the dry-rot, but, moreover, what we were not yet prepared to state, that the British Government will adopt the invention.

Mr. MURRAY says:—

"Sir.—As there is little doubt that the British Government will adopt Kyas's proposal for the prevention of dry-rot, by the application of a solution of corrosive sublimate, it becomes a question of the most serious importance how far the health of the officers and crews of His Majery's may will be affected by it.

"It may be the health of those on board seems certain. It may be true that dry corrosive sublimate will not rise in vapour at common temperatures, but when in contact with moisture, conjoined with an elevated temperature, and perhaps an electric atmosphere, it is evident to me that it must might with the circumjucent air; and yell do not dispute the finite extent of evaporation. Unquestionally the nutriate of mercury will be decomposed by the suphurvetted induced by a tropical temperature, and decomposed to the suphurvette of the bilge-water, and from subpurvet of mercury, and when nided by a tropical temperature, and decomposed it will also decompose this salt, and reduce it or globales is mining mercury, and will also decomposed by the substance of the mercury will necessary the progress of dry-rort will also decompose this salt, and reduce it or globales is mining mercury, and will induce the observed that iron or steel in contage mercury will induce the substance of the mercury of the progress of dry-rort will also decomposed by the north of the progress of the mercury of th injurious to the health of the congregation? Mr. FARADAY's answer was decidedly in the negative, and the timber so prepared was used.

But we are in a condition to go even farther in reply to Mr. MURRAY, and to prove from facts and experiments that there is every reason to believe that ships, the timbers of which have is every reason to believe that ships, the timbers of which have undergone the process, will prove more healthy than others which have not. It has been found that rabbits, dogs, and other domestic animals, have thriven better when kept in chambers composed of the prepared timber, than in those constructed of wood in its natural state; and this is consistent with a correct theory, and corresponds with true principles. In one case, that of timber in its natural state, while it is in the course of decomposition, it affects the surrounding atmosphere, which in turn excites and promotes the decomposition of the wood—both proceed through the relative stages of vitiation; while the prepared timber, being antiseptic, acts as a protection against atmospheric deterioration, which can only occur from the action of other bodies, animate or inanimate, which alter by abstraction or addition the proportions of the composition of its elementary principles.

As for the atmosphere of a ship "being impregnated with mercurial effluria," we must say we are surprised to find anything as very like nonsense in Mr. MURAY's letter—

composition of its elementary principles.

As for the atmosphere of a ship being impregnated with mercurial effluvia," we must say we are surprised to find anything so very like nonsense in Mr. MURRAY's letter—one might as well call the smell of a newly-painted house poisonous. The truth is, that if any volatilization did take place from the prepared timber, it would occur immediately after the immersion in the solution, in which case the ship-wrights engaged in building the vessel would be the persons to perceive it; and precisely the contrary has been the fact in the case of the "Enderby," the first ship entirely built with the prepared timber, and launched a few days since from Mr. WRIGHT's yard, at Cowes, during the construction of which vessel the workmen of that gentleman's establishment have been more than usually healthy. Nothing can be a stronger proof than this, that no volatilization does take place. It may not be uninteresting moreover to know, that the whole quantity of corrosive sublimate absorbed by a cubic foot of timber is 140 grains, of which quantity the fraction of one single grain is the whole amount spread over the superfices of any one side of the cube.

By the statistical accounts of the French navy, it has been satisfactorily proved that the comparative mortality of the crews on board of new-built ships is much greater than in old vessels, owing to the active exhalation from fresh timber while generating the dry-rot, which disease is greatly encouraged and accelerated by the bilge-water, which, being admitted through the seams, runs down between the timbers and becomes putrescent. Now, as the preservative power of

the solution of deutochloride of mercury is dependent upon the chemical combination between itself and the albuminous part of the timbers, forming an inseparable compound, immovable by the combined agency of moisture and high temperature, and as from the peculiar qualities imparted to the timber, of neither swelling with moisture nor contracting with heat—in other words, becoming in a few weeks perfectly seasoned—it may be ratioually expected that the admission of bilge-water will be much less than ordinary, and that the antiseptic properties of the timber will preserve the portion of bilge-water, if any should be admitted, in a state perfectly free from putrescuce.

Satisfied as we are, by the opinions of first-rate men, and by the results of the experiments which we have seen, we

Satisfied as we are, by the opinions of first-rate men, and by the results of the experiments which we have seen, we could not account for Mr. MURRAY's attack upon this valuable discovery—when, lo and behold, in continuing to read his letter, we came to this passage: "In 1820, in a communication with the Admiralty, I submitted a plan to prevent the dry-rot." The moment we saw this, we saw the cause of all Mr. MURRAY's alarms and apprehensions: indeed, if we had known, when we began these remarks. that Mr. MURRAY had been an unsuccessful projector of a dry-rot cure himself, we should have taken that fact for a full and complete answer to his doubts and suggestions, affecting the present successful achievement of the same object.

THE Poor Law Commissioners have begun their reign of terror—they have issued their first mandate, and commenced their impracticable task. As we ever have done, now that the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill has become an Act, and the law of the land, we shall abstain from throwing any impedi-

naw of the land, we shall abstain from throwing any impediments in its way, or exciting anything like resistance to its provisions—but we repeat our belief, that it is impracticable.

The Times, in referring to the LORD CHANCELLOR's advaceacy of this measure (which provides for three Commissioners, nine Sub-Commissioners, and a Secretary, all of whom, if the thing breaks down, will be entitled to compensation or retiring nearing) says:—

retiring pensions), says:—
"After an examination of the tissue of error and false rensoning which the Charcellon wove with such unlucky ingenuity out of the which the Chartenhole were with such underly ingential vot of the partial evidence of the Poor Law Commissioners, we feel most forcibly the truth of one remark in his speech: it is as follows:—'Ignorance has no bounds. Unhappily, science has its limits, and they are not hard to reach; but ignorance is endless, unconfined, inexhaustible. Ever new in invention, though all its productions are wretched and worthless-always surprising you, though mingling pity and contempt with wonderment; and never is it more daring in its inroads upon our credulity-never is it more strange in the untic feats it performs—never more curious in the funtatic tricks it plays, than when its gambols are performed in the persons of men dressed in

a little brief authority, or who would fain be so attired, and who really are decked habitually in presumption that almost passes belief.'

"We have never seen a remark so strongly supported by example as in the speech before us. The speaker has hit himself off with singular truth. Perhaps the portrait may be a little strengthened in likeness by substituting quackery for ignorance, though persons acquainted with the furniture of Lord Broughan's mind know that it is like the specimens of an upholsterer's show-room—some piece of every set, but nothing in completeness and arrangement—a lumber of fineries, odds and ends, at once more and less than necessary to the

fitting of any one mansion of the understanding.

"What a heap of confusion and contradiction, overstrained propositions, and conclusions against all experience, is this speech!

"As to the principle of relief, the benevolent keeper of the King's conscience says, 'I do not object to compulsory provision in such cases as I have mentioned, so it be subject to proper regulation, in order to prevent the abuses it is much exp sed to. What an indulgent admission; it makes the speaker a match for that gentle person

described by the poet:"Narcissa's temper's tolerably mild,

"Narcissa's temper's tolerably mind,
"To make a wash she'd hardly stew a child."
"The proceeds to argue that the charity is the least safe which
affords a constant fund known by the community to exist for charitable purposes, contending that 'the poor immediately calculate upon
it, and become less provident, forsaking every habit of frugality, taking no care to provide against the ordinary calamities of life, or the inevitable infimities of old age; that they no longer strive for the means of maintaining their children, but heedlessly, recklessly count upon that fund, out of which, whether in sickness or in health, in youth or in age, in impotence or in vigour, they know that they may claim the means of support; and, setting the pains of labour against those of a scanty sustenance, they prefer idleness and a bare subsistence to plenty carned by toil.'
"This is the true charlatanry, the precise parallel of which will

be found in every quack advertisement, in which the utmost possible horrors of the disease are set forth as certain to afflict every patient affected, unless he takes the recommended pill. Lord BROUGHAM, in his quackery, or his ignorance of the human heart, supposes that the conduct of men is determined by one motive; restraining considerations, such as the pride of independence, he leaves entirely out of the account, and talks as if the parish dole was a temptation irresistible in all conceivable cases. We wonder that, in his observations on dispensaries, he did not contend that the certainty of having medicine gratis, in the event of sickness, must tempt people to make themselves ill; or that he did not qualify his approval of hospitals themselves ill; or that he did not qualify his approval of hospitals for accidents, by the argument that it encouraged men to carelessness, and that labourers were disposed to full from ladders and housetops, knowing that their broken bones would be set at the expense of the charitable and humane."

We have not room for more of these extracts, but they are amusing to read-in their way.

THE Government—at least such portions of it as think, and are not gone bird-shooting—are under very considerable apprehensions with regard to the state of the free black population of the Colonies. We have always expressed our feelings upon the subject, and should to-day give the reasons by which those feelings are excited, and upon which our opinions are formed, but we perceive in the number of the New Monthly Magazine some observations upon the subject so strictly in accordance with our views, that we borrow them, saying, like the man in the Play, "Our idea, only infinitely better expressed:"—

Considerable anxiety is manifested with regard to the effects producible upon the blacks in the West Indies, by the arrival of the day of emancipation; which great, worthy, but most hazardous measure came into effect on the first of August. There were vast rejoicings in England upon the occasion, on the part of the anti-slavery body, and many remarkable ceremonies were performed to commemorate the event, all of which we confess we think premature. Nobody can deny that the abolition of slavery in the abstract sounds glorious and just; but it is necessary to ascertain what the effects will be pro-

ducible upon minds in which slavery and work are associated with freedom and idleness

"We trust that no serious insurrections, no violent ebullitions of triumphant joy, have been permitted to place the white inhabitants of our occidental colonies in a position such as that in which the people of emancipated St. Domingo were placed: indeed, we are not disposed to believe that any such tragical occurrences have taken place; but this we believe, that they are eventually very likely to happen. It is notorious, not only from the numerous communications from the West Indies at the present time, but from thousands of instances, and volumes of evidence adduced at other periods, that, as we have already suggested, the notion of the negro who is made to work because he is a slave, is that, when he is free, he is not to work at all. The only difference he sees between his master and himself—barring their colour, of which he gives the preference to his own—a fact perfectly established by the blacks uniformly painting the devil white,—except in these particulars the difference between the master and the slave is, that one works and the other does not; and the slave believes that the moment he is, by emancipation placed on an equality with his master, he is to enjoy all his master's privileges—amongst all of which, none he covets or

during master's privileges—amongst all of which, none he covets or desires so much as the privilege of doing nothing.

"That this is not matter of theory, or argument, or fancy, has been already proved. Lord Rolly, who became many years since an already proved. Lord Rolly, who became many years since hereditary slave-proprietor, stated a few nights before the end of the session, in the House of Lords, that his emancipated slaves had refused to work—they received their freedom with gratitude, because freedom meant idleness; but they declared they would not work, and called upon those who had given them freedom to give them food, clothes, and lodging. With this demand Lord ROLLE had complied, and in consequence had that morning received a bill drawn upon him for 10001.—which his Lordship (whose benevolence of heart is notorious) said he should certainly pay; but he asked, would that be the case in all instances? The answer is clear; even if the proprietors all had the same feelings, they have—scarcely one of them now—the means of acting upon them in a similar way. '1f,' said Lord ROLLE, means of acting upon them in a similar way. '1f,' said Lord ROLLE,
'I did not pay this bill, the negroes must starve—work they will

" That Government expect great difficulties is most clear from the circumstance of their increasing, to a vast extent, colonial magistra-cies and a colonial police. Our fears, therefore, are thus excited— for the first few days after the announcement of their freedom everyfor the first few days after the amount cement of their freedom everything will be gaiety and garlands, jumpings and jonkanoos; and the negroes will dance and sing, and the negresses, aping the manners of the grade, or rather the shade, above them, put on their best muslins (of which, as slaves, they have plenty), and consummate the happiness so civied of their betters, and "talk conversation and comb dog" as merrily as the best of them. It is when the eyes of these ill-used people are to be opened that the mischief will arise—it is when they find slavery to have been a bugbear, and freedom a name, that disappointment and revenge will arise, in all their worst shares. All the writers on the subicet—all the practical men—have shapes. All the writers on the subject—all the practical men—have declared that, call the black slave or free, you will get no work out of him, unless he undergoes all the discipline of the slave.

him, unless he undergoes all the discipline of the slave.

"It has been clearly shown that if the slaves had been fairly told the condition of their emancipation, and that they were to work for themselves, they would have declined their freedom. M. Malouer, speaking of free blacks, says, 'Le repos, l'oisiveté sont devenus dans leur état social leur unique passion:' he gives the same description of the free negroes in the French colonies. 'Although' (we are now quoting Lord Brougham's work on Colonial Policy) 'many of them possess land and slaves, the spectacle was never the orthice. of them possess land and slaves, the spectacle was never yet exhibited of a free negro supporting his family by the culture of his little property. All authors agree in giving the same description of free negroes in the British, French, and Dutch colonies, by whatever railes, free blacks, or fugitive slaves. The Abbé RAYNAL himself, concludes Lord Brougham, 'with all his ridiculous fondness for savages, cannot, in the present instance, so far twist the facts according to his fancies and feelings, as to give a favourable portrait of this degraded race.'
"With this—and ten thousand times more

–evidénce before us, is it not natural to feel fearful and doubtful as to the results of the sudden not natural to teel fearful and doubtful as to the results of the sudden emancipation of the slaves? The only question to be asked is, are they better prepared for emancipation now, than they were five-and-twenty years since? We should answer, certainly not; and therefore it is we look forward with dread and apprehension to the moment when the planters and masters, who have neither the intended tion nor the means to accept periodical bills of a thousand pounds to keep their idle apprentices, find it necessary to exert the authority vested in the new magistracy and the increased police, in order to coerce the negroes. That moment, we think, will be the crisis; and if we had been movers, originators, and successful authors of the ... we man neen movers, originators, and successful authors of the measure, we should have postponed our rejoicings till that crisis had come end gone. The fact is that it is not enough for negroes to be free—they must be free and easy; and we suspect, now so much has been done for them, they will make themselves so in a very short time."

All we have to add to these remarks is, our belief that Government have, rid 8t. Kitt's, received intelligence little cal-culated to calm the apprehensions of those who are most intimately connected with, and most deeply interested in, the existence of our West Indian Colonies.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, at which an Address was unanimously voted to His Majesty, on the safe return of the Queen to this country. A Court of Common Council was also held on the same day, and a similar Address agreed to.

In noticing that most contemptible of all absurdities, the report of In noticing that most contemptible of all absurdities, the report of the Drunken Committee, we stated that the annual mortality had greatly, decreased; it following is an accurate statement of the fact:—The annual mortality has diminished at Paris nearly one-third within the space of 80 years; at London rather-more than laif within 178 years; at Berlin, afith, or nearly one-fourth, in 72 years; at Geneva, three-fifths in 261 years; at Rome, about half in 63 years; at Amsterdam, a sixth in 64 years; at Cambridge, two-fifths in 10 years; in Norfolk, one-fifth in 10 years; at Manchester, three-fills in 64 years; at Birmingham, about two-fifths in ten years; at Liverpool, about one-half in 38 years; at Portsmouth, rather more than a third in 11 years; at Petersburgh nearly two-thirds in 40 years; at Vienna, one-fourth in 80 years; and at Stockholm, more years; at Vienna, one-fourth in 80 years; and at Stockholm, more than one-third in 67 years. The calculations here made were within the period from 1811 to 1829, and the periods from 1650 to 1811.

IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.—The new and increased commission has issued, and is as follows:—Lord Brougham, Viscount Duncannon, Right Hon. E. J. Littleton, Sergeant D'Oyley, Thomas Henry Lister, Wm. Henry Curran, Geo. Barrett Lennard, Edw. Carleton Tuffnell, Daniel Maude, Geo. Corwall Lewis, William Tighe Hamilton, Ach son Lyle, William Newport, Dennis George Lube, John Fox Strangways, Neill O'Donnell Browne, Rowley Lascelles,

Thomas P. Luscombe, John Gibson, Anthony Austin, William M'Dermott, James Moody, William Gibson Craig, and Anthony Wills, Esqrs.; Matthew Barrington, Sec.

A remarkable proof of the increase of capital in this country is afforded by a Parliamentry return of the amount of capital on which legacy duty has been paid in each year since 1797. It appears that the amount on which the duty was paid was—

nount on an	uen tn	e auty	was p	ma wi	us—	
In 1798	٠.	·	••		••	£2,504,812
In 1803	••	••	• •	••	••	5,109,655
In 1808	••	••	••	••	••	10,238,077
In 1813	••	••	••	••	••	20,118,508
In 1818	••	••	••	••	••	30,178,613
In 1823	••	••	••	••	••	32,735,674
In 1828	••	••	••	••	••	39,099,523
In 1832 In 1833	••	••	••	••	••	43,334,508

In 1833
It ought to be observed that it was not until the year 1800 that legacies to children were chargeable with duty. The legacies to children form about half the amount, and those to brothers and sisters or their descendants nearly another third.

sisters or their descendants nearly another third.

Attempted Suicide.—Morrow Munders, aged 72, brother to the late celebrated comedian, was received on Saturday at Bartholomew's Hospital, in an almost hopeless state. He had for some years been a pauper in St. Andrew's workhouse, but left it three weeks since, and was found sitting on the bank of the New River, with his feet in the water, and cutting his throat with a penknife. The miserable old man, it appears, anticipated that his brother (who died very rich!) would have provided for him in his will, and disappoint-ment preying on his mind, induced him to contemplate suicide.

The Brighton Gazette says-We are indebted to the Standard for

The Brighton Gazette says—We are indebted to the Standard for the following rich morceau, extracted from the pamphlet of a Mr. Harny Chester, upon the subject of Portuguese politics:—

"One word to the Tories, and I shall have finished the task I proposed. I would deprecate their hostility to the young-eyed liberties of the Peninsula.

"From the ultras of either party, who, urapped in the double-milled garments of prejudice, are alike insensible to the sharp winds of experience and the gentle deux of reason, I turn to the moderate and rational; and, believing that the annals of English politics can furnish no body of men more honest, more intelligent, more deserving of respect, than that portion of the Conservatives which I would designate as the reforming Tories, to thom I confidently appeal on behalf of the Portuguese Constitution and of the Government of the Queen Regent of Spain.

"Certain am I, that if the appeal be fruitless, it will fail from the weakness of the advocate, not the want of merits and justice of the cause. Certain am I, that if it be possible to strip it from all encumbering considerations of cant and party, and to present it simple and true to your judgment, you must give a favourable verdict. It is the cause of light against darkers, sense against folly, religion against superstition!! security against tyranny!! it is our cause, your cause, every man's."

"Young-eyed liberties" double-milled garments"—" sharp

your cause, every man's."

"Young-eyed liberties"—" double-milled garments"—" sharp winds"—and "gentle dews!" If this profusion and confusion of metaphor be not enough to satisfy even an Irishman, the duece is in it. Seriously, our contemporary has but wasted his own admirable powers, in employing them to the refutation of such drivelling

We find by the Kentish Observer that the gallant and distinguished Admiral Flemina, so advantageously known in the West Indies, hoisted his flag at Sheerness one day last week, and struck it the next,

Moisted his flag at Sheerness one day last week, and struck it the next, on leave of absence. The Perth Courier says:—

"A Reformer Rewarden.—The exertions of Admiral Pleming in forwarding the cause of the Government candidates in every county in which he had a vote, and particularly on the occasions of the two last elections for Perthshire, has not been overlooked by a grateful Administration. The gallant and electioneering Vice Admiral has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in the room of the late Sir Richard King, but as the command at Portsmouth was refused to Sir H. B. Neale, on the ground of its interference with his Parliamentary duties, Admiral Fleming's appointment is stated in the London papers to have been delayed till half an hour after the prorogation of Parliament, to prevent any charge of undue partiality or inconsistency being preferred against them on this occasion. The electors on the Drummond Castle estates, in the event of an election for this county occurring soon, will thus have the prospect of enjoying undisturbed repose at nights during the canvass.

We very much regret to have to submit the following statement.

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estates, in the event of an election for this county occurring soon, will thus have the prospect of enjoying undisturbed repose at nights during the canvass.

We very much regret to have to submit the following statement—we shall not add one syllable by way of comment:—
The town of Chatham was thrown into the greatest state of confusion, on Friday the 22d, in consequence of a large body of sailors, followed by a meb of persons, parading the town, armed with bludgeons and other weapons. It appears that on the preceding evening (Thursday), about eight o'clock, a serious row took place at Chatham Lines, just after the conclusion of the races, between the soldiers of the 88th, an Irish regiment, commanded by Colonel O'Hana, now lying in our barracks, and a party of suilors. On that night several persons were seriously injured, particularly a warrant officer, belonging to his Majasry's ship Tribane, and who is now lying at the Royal Naval Hospital in a very precurious state. The soldiers, upon that ocasion, drew their bayonets, and plunged them, indiscriminately, into every person they met, wounding upwards of thirty individuals. On Friday aftermoon, about the o'clock, the privates of the 88th sallied out of their barracks with their side-arms drawn, accompanied by their non-commissioned efficers, who urged on the men, saying, "Now give it them, my boys!" Several sailors, who were standing near the Army and Navy Hotcl, were severely wounded; five of whom were conveyed, bleeding proinsely from their wonds, to the Royal Hospital. One poor fellow received a wound in his head four inches in length, and his skull is fractured in a most shocking manner. Nohopes are entertained of his recovery. About three weeks ago this town was so disturbed by the men of the 88th, that the shopkeepers were compelled to close their windows. Several persons were then wounded; and yet these men are still permitted, by their commanding officer, to wear their side-arms, with a perfect knowledge of the disgraceful use they make of them. Really

in the riot on Friday evening on the Chatham Lines, was produced to the meeting. It was bent completely double. The meeting was bent completely double. The meeting was bent formed that some of the wounded men now lying in the Royal Musal Hospital are suffering under very sowere wounds, and that seven civilians are also lying dangerously ill. Resolutions were curied unanimously, and a petition founded on them, containing a statement of facts, drawn up and forwarded to the Representative of the borough Geoner Byno, Esq., to be presented by him to the Secretary of State.

The Kentish Observer, a paper whose unabated talent and in creasing circulation we witness with great pleasure, says—to Thursday, the Firebrand steemer, John Alex master, arrived at Thursday, the Firebrand steamer, John Allen master, arrived at Sheerness, having on board the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, &c., Lord Auckland, Rear Admirals the Hon. G. H.L. Dundas and Sir WM. Panker, Captain G. Elliot, and Captain Symons, Surveyor of the Navy. After visiting the Dock-yard and giving directions respecting the new works, they re-embarked a heard the steamer and same up to Rochester. Their Lordships of the Steamer and same up to Rochester. giving directions respecting the new works, and reconstructed on board the steamer and came up to Rochester. Their Lordships slept at the Crown Inn, and on Saturday morning surveyed the various repairs in progress in Chatham Yard, and accompanied by Sir JAMES GORDON, visited every part of that establishment. Having completed the inspection, their Lordships returned to London, and will proceed immediately to Portsmouth.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming hoisted his flag on board the Ocean, at Sheerness, on Tuesday, and struckit the same day, on leave of absence.—Hard duty for the Admiral, 28 76 have said elsewhere.

We do not exactly understand the meaning of the following, which

We do not exactly understand the meaning of the following, which we see in the Morning Post:—

"The costly artificial stone figures, executed by Coap and Seelley, and lately taken down from the front of the Custom Honse, have been removed to the Tobacco Ground, Rotherhitts, where they are to be sold by order of the Commissioners of his Michael Charles, and the World, are to be knocked down in those distressing and economical times to the best bidler. A formation of the world, are to be knocked down in the distressing and economical times to the best bidler. A first, and America, for a mere trifle."

On Saturday evening, as the Westerham coach, fully laden, driven On Saturday evening, as the westernam concu, unit more, arms by Barrox, the proprietor, was passing Keston Court, the home shyed and set off at full speed, defying allithe powers of the cond-man to stop them, and was hurled down a tremendous precipies. The shricks of the passengers were dreadful. Messengers were immediately despatched to Bromley for medical assistance and crackets the conference of their respective homes. Most of them riages to take the sufferers to their respective homes. Most of them were more or less injured, and a gentleman, named Sharps, it is feared, cannot recover.

A steam-coach runs now every day from the Bank to Paddington We extract the following article on the Irish Protestant Establish

ment, from the Dublin Evening Muil:—

Nothing can exceed the brutal truculency of the Government and Popish press in their articles upon the Protestant Clergy of Ireland. For a brief space they affected the utmost sympathy with this persecuted and insulted body, and bitterly complained that the couse and opted by the Lords was one calculated to consign them to misery and weat. We fearliessly assert that that course has not only saved the property of the Church, but will preserve the landed intested Ireland; and accordingly we find all the cant of commiseration abandoned by the revolutionary press; and slang, and blackgravitina, and vituperation in all the ramifications of low and vitigar abuse, substituted in its stead, If any evidence were wanting of the vision and justice of the decision come to by the Conservative portion of the Legislature, it would be found in the Innitive condensation their rejection of Mr. O'Connell's measure receives from that section of the community opposed to our religion, and who have devoted to destruction the best and wisest institutions of the community opposed to our religion, and who have devoted in the property of the Church be recovered? Asy will like and the untermost farthing. Then, quoth the timid and the wareres, there will be no such thing; and if there were, still property should be pretected, and the majesty of the law vindicated at any risk, and under any circumstances. We pledge ourselves that means—ample and sufficient means—are in existence for the recovery of very shilling of tithe due in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, and the warers, there will be hooked spilled, insurrection formented, rebellion excided. There will the weather than the substitution of the purpose of commencing suits in every parish insufficient for the purpose of commencing suits in every parish in land where an arrear shall exist, we shall soon have the deluded in sufficient for the purpose of commencing suits in every parish in land where an arrear shall exist, we shall soon have the deluded and who nent, from the *Dublin Evening Mail:*Nothing can exceed the brutal truculency of the Govern

We regret to state that the accounts from Canada, which come down to the 28th ult., contain most gloomy accounts of the health of the colony. The weather has been unusually hot both in Quebe and Montreal, and during that period some cases of cholera appears in both cities. In the latter, however, when the heat was less serens. an none cines. In the latter, however, when the heat was less series, the discusse entirely subsided; the intense heat returned, and with it this frightful disease. The letters from Montreal, of the 26th differ as to the amount of deaths on the preseding day; the lowest amount given is fifty-six; several merchants have fullen victims to this epidemic. this epidemic.

The prospectus for a loan for CHARLES V. has been issued, and is Anc prospectus for a loan for Charles V. has been issued, and is stated to be for 125 millions of francs, divided into 125,000 bonds of 1,000 francs each, at five per cent. interest. It is redeemable in 30 series, of 6,250 bonds each; the first to be drawn in Paris on the 1st of May, 1835; the interest nearly account of the 1st on the 1st. of May, 1835; the interest payable every six months, viz., on the is of June and the lst of December in each year. As a guarantee the general revenues of the kingdom of Spain are pledged, and especially those of the four previous such as the spain are pledged, and especially general revenues of the kingdom of Spain are pledged, and especially those of the four provinces which have already acknowledged the authority of Charles V., viz. Navarre, Biscay, Alavs, and Guipuscoa. Navarre alone has a population of 280,000 soils, and at the prices of 1729 and 1800 its total produce and manufactures were estimated at 154,147,866 rials, equal to 751,340 rials for each square lengue. It is, however, on the good faith and integrity of the Krae himself that the lenders rely for a punctual compliance with engagements which he himself authorized. The Government of Charles ments which he himself authorized. The Government of Caracter N. will also receive these bonds at par in half payment of duties. Messrs, de Lepy and Messrs. de Lepel and Labouchere, of Amsterdam, have opeoed books for unboant. books for subscription.

Dr. M'HALE is said to have been appointed to the Roman Cathelia Archbishopric of Tuam.

The American papers state that a new steam-boat on the Burden The American papers state that a new steam-boat on the per-principle is now building at Prescott, of such immense dimensis that it will require 15,000lbs, weight to sink her one inch. She's improvement in many particulars on the present race of steam and is intended to overcome the difficulties of particulars on the and is intended to overcome the difficulties of navigation on the Lawrence.

A respectable yeoman, named Winton, from the neighbourhood

fSlorrington, was, during the late Goodwood races, on the course every day mounted on his horse, whose age, with that of the rider, numbered upwards of 130 years, the latter being 92.

CHEAP LAW.—After all the "New Rules" which have been made CREAT LAW—There on the Trew Rules" which have been made to reduce the expense of suits at law, it appears that the costs in an action Health v. Coppand, which was tried at the late Sussex Assires to recover a ten pound note, amounted to very little short of an action from the suits of the s two hundred powerds!!

The Committee of the South Lancashire Conservative Ass The Commune of the Source Lanceshire Conservative Association are making the most extensive preparations for celebrating the anni-sensor at Newton, on Thursday next. A temporary building is in course of crection sufficiently extensive to accommodate upwards of 700 persons. More than 600 tickets are already taken; it is expected to the countries of the countries no persons. Proceedings of boxes are aready taken; it is expected that every seat will be occupied. Amongst the company will be most of the leading noblemen and gentlemen of the district.

A physician of Darlington, Dr. Peacock, has addressed a letter to A physician of Darimgton, Dr. Feacock, has addressed a letter to the ditor of the Medical Quarterly Review, in which he invites the profession to treat the malignant cholera by single grain doses of colonel, frequently repeated, and as an earnest of the reality of his belief in the efficacy of this treatment, Dr. Peacock adds, "that if any two respectable practitioners will make full and patient trial of it, he will be bound to forfeit a sum of money to any public charity in instance in which it fails." every instance in which it fails."

gery instance in which trains.

A correspondent remarks, that Lord Brougham, by travelling on Sandays, affords but faint hope of the passing of a Sabbath Bill. The Learned Lord, after changing horses at the hotel, sent his servant to mock at the Mercuny office, and seemed surprised that no one attended there on Sundays. He, however, was so considerate as to leave the Chancellon's compliments? in the keeping of a byside, on condition of due delivery on Monday morning. stander, on condition of due delivery on Monday morning.—Leeds

There is now to be seen in Carlisle a somewhat singular monu-There is now to be seen in Cartisie a somewhat singular monu-ment of that illiberal and uncharitable feeling of Roman Catholics against Protestants, which in all ages has distinguished their conduct. A Scotch church is now erecting, on a site adjoining that of the Roman Catholic Chapel; and lest, we suppose, the latter should con-tract from the former any infection of heresy, the Roman Catholics have built up a strong wall, the full height of the Scotch church, and on ear the windows, as very seriously to obstruct the light. This is mother practicul contradiction of much of the praise it is now-a-days the fashion to bestow on the improved feeling of the Papists.

the feation to bestow on the improved teeling of the Papists.

The Cork papers say that two gentlemen, each six feet five inches ligh, have been appointed High Sheriffs there. The high qualifications of these gentlemen for the office to which they have been elected, cannot be disputed—but as Sheriffs, like other great men, have their

cannot be anyoued—not as surering into other great men, have their deputies, we think the following ought not to be overlooked:— "A young Welchman enlisted in the Royal Horse Guards, a few days aince, whose height is six feet four inches, and who states him-eff to have a brother residing in the principality of the height of six feet ainc."

The following is a literal copy of a billet sent by a clerk of a parish in Warwickshire to a neighbouring friend of the same calling "Dere John-Wull you bury my wife and ill bury yourn any other by when you want me I shall be very happy ony time.
"I ham yours to be obliget, WILLIAM TURNER."

The wily master of Lord PALMERSTON has returned to Paris, and had an interview with the King of the French, which lasted four hours. It is whispered that the additional clauses of the Quadruple were the principal subjects of deliberation.

Treaty were the principal subjects of deliberation.

The Dundee paper has the following:—
"In the Town Council of St. Andrew's, there are a couple of parties: when any question comes under review to which the more ideal one is favourable, but on which it is thought by the other party that some preliminary discussion may be of importance, on which, however, the liberal are likely to have a majority, a Learned Canacillor commonly endeavours to put a stop to all debate by the following pithy remark:—"D——nit, what's the use o'explaining makin's peeches? put it to the vott, we have a majority; d—n it, Proost, put it to the vott, dinna ye see we have a majority."

There has been a general turn-out of all the moulders in Rochdale for an advance of wages from 28s. to 30s. ner week. The masters

for an advance of wages from 28s. to 30s. per week. The master eem determined to resist the demand.

It is said that in Norfolk, barley is now fetching a higher price than wheat; and the Boston Herald informs us that at Spalding market, on Tuesday last, wheat and oats were sold at nearly the same price

A few days ago, a fellow who was absolutely cleared out of the current coin of the realm, went into the Green Dragon public-house Coventry, and offered to let any of the company pull out one of his testh if he would give him a "short'un." On these terms a bargain was struck, and the fellow suffered four of his teeth to be pulled out for four and a-half pints of ale.

Amidst the mass of libels which compose the evidence of the Lord Chancellon before the Libel Law Committee, we find the following wholesale sweep at the modern Athenians. Abusing the institution of grand juries, he says of the period when he lived in Edinburgh:—"I have no hesitation in saying that I could name fifth highly respectable and even highly consected persons in Edinburgh, against any one of whom any grand in why would have found almost any bill that was preferred.

The remains of the last I and Westers ware demosited last week

The remains of the late Lord Wenlock were deposited last week in the family vault at Hints, near Lichfield. The body was followed to the grave by his Lordship's brother, Sir Francis Lawley, Bart., and D. 12. and P. Beilby Thompson, Esq. M.P.

The venerable Earl of Londrag age a grand dinner last week to the Gentlemen of the Bar on the Northern Circuit, at his seat, Lowther Castle, at which Viscount Lowther was also present. The dinner service was of solid gold, and everything belonging to the satertainment in a style of corresponding magnificence. The whanity of the solid, but the spirity excellent health and surjets. whanity of the noble host, who enjoys excellent health and spirits added much to the pleasures of the day.

A lawyer, retained in a case of assault and battery, was cross A lawyer, retained in a case of assault and battery, was cross-tamining a witness, in relation to the force of the blow struck. What kind of a blow was given?" asked the lawyer. "A blow of the common kind." "Describe the blow?"—"I am not good at description." "Show me what kind of a blow it was."—"I can't." You must."—"I won't." The lawyer appealed to the Court. The Court told the witness that if the Counsel insisted upon his showing what kind of blow it was, he must do so. "Do you insist upon it?" hat do thow it was, he must do so. "Do you insist upon it?" sace you compel me to show, it was this kind of a blow!" at the same time suiting the action to the word, and knocking the astonished disciple of Cork upon Littlefon over.—New York Advertiser.

Lord Brougham arrived at his seat in this county on Tuesday.

Lord BROUGHAM arrived at his seat in this county on Tuesday seaing. His Lordship left Lancaster on Tuesday forenoon, and on things at Milinthorpe he was recognized by a skinner who had been dinking, and who, "bold with the barley bree," accosted his Lordship in homely terms, and reminded him of his electioneering cam-

paigns in this county against Tory domination. His Lordship affected to remember an old friend, and ordered him a glass of the best liquor he could obtain, which speedily procured a release from impertinence. His Lordship would not allow four horses to be put to his carriage at Milnthorpe (probably to clude observation in this county), but ordered a pair to go by Leven's-bridge through Lyth, dec, to Bowness, a distance of fourteen miles, thus avoiding passing through Kendal. When within about three miles of Bowness the turougn kendal. When within about three miles of Bowness the horses were unable to go forward; a messenger was despatched to Bowness for fresh ones, which not arriving so speedily as was expected, his Lordship got out and walked the remainder of the stage. His Lordship passed through Ambleside, over Kirkstone, by the side of Patterdale Lake to Brougham-hall.—Kendal Mercury.

EXTRAORDINARY LIBERALITY OF THE SCOTCH SOLICITOR-GENERAL. —All the world knows that we never fail to do justice to the benevo-lent deeds of those politically opposed to us. In this spirit we quote with pleasure the following morceau from the Scotsman:—"On Friday the teachers of George Henor's Hospital gave the boys belonging to the institution a country excursion as far as the Solicitor-General's estate of Bonalley. Mr. Cockburn, who eminently delights in juvenile hilarity, received the boys with his suad kindness, and invited them to—bathe in his pond!!!"—This is truly exalted.— Glasgow Courier.

Accounts from Alexandria mention that great discontent prevailed among the troops employed on the works there. A general feeling prevailed that a grand conspiracy, fomented by Russia, had been concocted against the Viceroy, and that the revolt in Syria, in Upper Egypt, followed by the discontents in Alexandria, all emanated from this scheme.

The British Jews have presented the Right Hon. Sir Robert GRANT with a magnificent piece of silver plate, called a paundan (a vase made use of at Indian tables for handing round rose-water, &c.), for his exertions in their behalf.

A sad and melancholy accident happened off Dover on Sunday ast. It appears that the *Castor* frigate, on her return from Woolreactions. It appears that the Castor Irigate, on her return from Wood wich (where she had been to escort the QUEEN) to Portsmouth, run foul of the Cametion revenue-cutter, Lieut. John Pratten, Commander, about three miles out a little to the ensiward of Shakepeare Cliff, whereby thirteen persons (including the Captain and Mate, out of the whole crew of seventeen) were drowned.—Three men were also drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, on the previous evening.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Thomas Stafform, of Diddington, to the Rectory of All Saints and St. John, Huntingdon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward Edwards.—A correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle says, "This appointment, to say the least of it, has given great dissulsistiction to the two parishes, and indeed to the whole town, and a memorial to the Bishop of the diocese is in the course of signature, as well as to Mr. Peyton, by whose influence the Living was obtained.]

The Lord Bishop of Exteet has instituted the Rev. Chas. Didby Mackworth Daake to the Rectory of Huntshaw, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Hiern, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Charles Rodolph Lord Clinton, the true

Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Hiern, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Charles Rodolph Lord Clinton, the true patron.

The Rev. Thomas Musgrave, M.A., has been presented, by the Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Blyth, near Retford, and its dependencies (Austerfield and Bawtry), vacant by the death of the Rev. John Rudd.

The Rev. James Foortr, of Southwell, has been collated, by the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of that place, to the Vicarage of Farnsfield, in the county of Nottinghum, void by the cession of the Venerable Archdeacon Wilkins.

The Rev. James Ancock, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Lincoln, has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Skillington, near Grantham.

The Marquess of Hertford has been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Hilt., Carate of Ballinderry, to the Vicarages of the united parishes of Aghulee, Aughagallon, and Magheramesk. This appointment is alike creditable to the noble patron and the Rev. Gentleman, who has discharged the duties of that large and Protestant The very Rev. Dean Stanuus has nominated the Rev. WILLIAM THOMSON, James of Ballinderry, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Robert Hill.

At Rickmansworth, Herts, in the 44th year of his age, the Rev. John James

o the Curacy of Ballinderry, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Lobert Hill.

At Rickmansworth, Herts, in the 44th year of his age, the Rev. John James Jore, Vieur of Aylsham.

At Rickmansworth, Herts, in the 44th year of his age, the Rev. John James Jore, Vieur of Aylsham.

The Rev. Richard Tates, D.D., Rector of Ashen, Essex, and for thirty-six years no of the Chaplains of Chelsea Hospital, aged 65.

At Brocklet House, near Frome, in the 86th verrol his age, the Rev. J. Methuen ozers, thirty years Rector of Brockley, and Incumient of Roddan.

The Rev. James Bligh, Head Master of the Development of Franchis and School, and At Heath Cottage, Beelfordshire, the Rev. Martin Benson, Rector of Merstham, Surrey. At Easoin, near Lancaster, the Rev. H. Robinson, B.A., Vicar of Otley, uged 43.

MISCELLANEGUS.

The subscription for the monument to the memory of Dr. Jenn he late Bishop of Limerick, amounts to nearly nine hundred onnuls.

The subscription for the monument to the memory of Dr. Jens the late Bishop of Limerick, amounts to nearly nine hundred pounds.

The Rev. D. Williams, D.C.L., Head Master of St. Mary's College, and Prebend of Winchester Cathedral, has resigned his stall in Brecon Collegiate Church.

The funds of the new Church of St. Philip, Bristol, will be benefited by the amount of 3,300. Three per Cent. Consols, that sum (being the residue of Mrs. Hannah Mone's estate, after paying the numerous, charitable legacies, &c.) having just been invested in the Funds by her executors for that purpose, as directed by her will. Part of this sum is directed to be applied for ornamenting and beautifying the Church, and the remainder in payment of the Minister.

A handsome sum, russed by voluntary contributions, assisted by donations from the worthy Vicar, and his personal friends, has been appropriated to the execution of a new cast window, in Trinity Church, Coventry. It is now completed, and for beauty of design, and for splendid colouring, is searcely to be surpassed by any work of a like nature ip the kingdom.

The new Church which is to be creeted in the parish of Subdenary, Sussex, is to be commenced building about the beginning of the ensuing spring.

On Sunday list, an excellent sermon was preached in the parish Church of St. Clement, Sandwich, by the Rev. Edward Bickerster, Rector of Watton, Herts., in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Forcign Parts. Upwards of five goineas were collected at the doors.

In consequence of the infirmities of the Bishop of Norwich, his Lordship will be unable to hold his ordination as usual in October; but the Lord Bishop of Rochesters has kindly consented to receive the candidates at his ordination, to be holden in London, in the course of that month. The examination will be at Norwich on Wednesday, the first of October, and candidates are to send their papers to the Bishop of Nonvier in the beginning of September.

The Rev. J. Serman has declined to accept the pastoral

uphold that establishment, both in Iroland and England, as the best bullwark which are nowed the Church of Scotland. The Dissenters—that is, the enemies of the Establishment, are the common for against whom the friends of the Church of Scotland and Scotland and Scotland and Scotland and Scotland and Scotland and Scotland are strongly united. Moreover, the friends of the Establishment in Scotland will know that the question in Iroland is, singly, whether Popery or Protestantism shall be the established religion, and that they have, therefore, no alternative hirs that of Oxide deceive itself or its readers. It knows nothing—or else wholly misrepresents freelings and principles—of the Presbytains in Scotland—Edinburgh Evening Post.

Increase of Protestants in tretand during the last Forty Years—Since the Union above 600 Churches, 800 glebe houses, and above 700x Thousand working Craymene, have been chief to example, the Sunday concregation is six times as large as it was at the Union. **Moreover. Dr. Martin.**

At a general confirmation, held in our Cathedralb by the Lord Bishop of Stouresers, on Tuesday last, nearly 500 persons were admitted to that holy rite; and it affords us much pleasure to state that the conduct of those who were confirmed vas strongen to the following day, his Lordship confirmed upwards of 700 persons at Cheltenham, whose conduct was equally becoming. In both places we observed, that the number of fetanles greatly predominated over that of the males. The Bishop has since, at other places in this diocese, (viz.) Newent, Taynton, Newland, and Mitcheldean, confirmed runners—discussed review of the Church, with the supinenses which partially characterises Churchmen, numbers could not bring themselves to believe there was any serious danger, and if they even did a that give their twee subjective and the contractive of their proor rate remained unpaid. In this way many votes were to the property, believe the contract of the contest of the Church, as perhaps may be shown in a future under property

Missionary has been received by a lady residing mear this city; the Journal which he intends publishing cannot fail to prove highly curious:—

"Dear Mrs. — I have not forgotten the kindness I have received at your house 8 years ago, when at Worcester. Many things have taken place since. Dear Mrs. — I have been enabled, by Gol's grace, since we saw us, to preach the tidings of Salvation at Gibraliar, Malta, Egypt, Jerusalem, Cyprus, Thessaloniea, Smyrna, Constantinople, Bythnina, Attalia, Gilatia, Toxat, Erzeroom, Persia, Korassaun, even in the city of Meshed, Toorkistaun, Bochara, Somarcand, Balkh, Cabool, Cashmere, Delhi, Calcutta, Cochin, Goa, Bombay, Musne in Abyssinia; and after an absence of 3 years, I am again with my dear wife and child, in Malta, and have prepared my Journals for immediate publication, and it will make 1 vol. and the price of it will be 16 shillings. You know that I am not supported by any society; that I take nothing from my wife for the expense of my journey. My mission to Bochara did cost to Mr. Fargas 560l., to my wife 1251; but as soon as the King of Ouos had made me a present of 1000l. sterling, I repaid, as well as to Mr. Fargas as to my dear wife, and with the rest I travelled back to Malta; and I beg you, therfore, dear Mrs. —, to procure me some subscribers in Eugland, and send the manes of the subscribers to me, and their direction; for with the money I get for my book, I shall undertake a journey to Abyssinia, Timbuctoo, Cape of Good Hope, Lassy, capital of the Grand Lama, Yoxand, Chima, America, Kamtschaka, Petersburgh, Poland, and Prussia. I intend, however, to come to England with the October packet.—Vour's affectionately, "Joseph Wolff, Missionary to the Jews. "Malta, 24th July, 1834."

This letter is quite a literary curiosity, and when considered as an awant propos of a book, cannot fail to recommend the work in an extraordinary degree.

The Literary Gazette says—"We have seen a design by Mr. S. C. Fairp, lithographed by Mr. P. Rovr, of a very chaste and elegant

extraordinary degree.

The Literary Gazette says—"We have seen a design by Mr. S. C. Farry, lithographed by Mr. Paour, of a very chaste and elegant martin mountent, which is about to be erected by subscription in Bristol Cathedel, to the memory of the celebrated author of "The Analogy of Natural and Revenled Religion." The inscription, which is from the pen of Surriey, is as follows:—

Sured Survey of Surriey, is as follows:—

to the Memory

Sacred
to the Memory
of
Joseph Butler, D.C.L.
Twelve Years Bishop of this Diocese,
afterwards Bishop of Durham,
Whose Mortal bloop of Durham,
Others had established
in the Choir of this Crabetital.
Others had established
The Historical and Prophetical Grounds
of the Christian Religion,
and
that sure Testimony of its Truth
which is found in its perfect Adaptation
to the Heart of Man:
It was reserved for Him to develope
its Analogy to the Constitution
and, laying his strong Foundations
in the Depth of that Great Argument,
there to Construct
another and Irrefragable Proof;
thus readedring Philosophy
and finding, in Outward and Visible Things,
the Type and Epidenre
of those within the Veil.

nent jurist, has caused a deep sensation of regret, and the courts immediately adjourned as a testimonial of respect for his talents.

Braningham Musical Februal—Friday a grand choral rehearsal took place in the New Town-hall, on occusion of the opening of the magnificent organ, which is now nearly completed. The public were admitted to the galleries at 2s. each, and to the floor of the hall at 1s. each, and nearly 3000 persons were present. The number of singers was about 150, who executed several fine choruses, with precision and judgment, aided as they were by the powerful and brilliant tones of the organ, which was presided over by Mr. Munden. The rehearsal commenced with the first chorus of "The Messiah," which was followed by the other choruses in succession, the first part concluding with "Lift up your heads." The second part comprised "The Coronation Anthem," "Zadoc the Priest," together with several choruses from Handel's Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt," and concluded with the grand Hallelujah Chorus of "The Messiah." Several of the choruses, and particularly the "Coronation Anthem," were loudly and enthusiastically applauded. The building is a Grecian Temple of the Corinthian order, created upon a high rustic base, the material being Anglessen marble. The length of the hall is 140 feet; its height, from the ceiling to the floor, 65 feet. The portico is supported by eight columns, which, with the twenty-four on the sides, gave it a most imposing and magnificent effect. The organ is said to be the largest in the world.

Lord Charles Wellesley, the second son of the Duke of Wellington, has taken the command of the dance of the Messian of the second son of the Duke of Wellington, has taken the command of the dance of the second son of the Duke of Wellington, has taken the command of the dance of the second son of the Duke of Wellington,

ported by eight columns, which, with the twenty-four on the sides, gave it a most imposing and magnificent effect. The organ is said to be the largest in the world.

Lord Charles Wellesley, the second son of the Duke of Wellington, has taken the command of the depot of the 5th Foot, at present stationed at Templemore, in Ireland.

A serious accident happened to Sir John Mansell Tylden, a few days since at Dover. The gallant officer was mounting his horse, and at the moment he had placed his left foot in the stirrup the animal started. Sir John made two or three efforts to mount, but was unsuccessful, and his right foot coming on a stone gave his ankle so sharp a twist as to smap the bone of his leg. Medical assistance was procured, and Sir John is doing well.

On Wednesday hast another shocking and fatal accident happened on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. It appears that a labouring man was engaged with some other workmen in repairing the road, when the train from Manchester and the one from Liverpool train, he sprang to the adjoining rails, and, not perceiving that the Manchester engine was close up, it came in contact with him, and knocked him down. The engine and carriages passed over his thighs and part of the trunk. He was taken up in a horribly mangled state (although not quite dead), and conveyed to the Liverpool Infirmary, where he expired shortly after his arrival.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. Ducrow, the spirited Proprietor of this popular place of amusement, we perceive, takes his benefit to-morrow evening, and has provided a series of equestrian and other entertainments, which cannot fail to attract a very crowded audience.

of this popular place of amusement, we perceive inkes his benefit to-morrow evening, and has provided a series of equestrian and other entertainments, which cannot fail to attract a very crowded audience.

MEETING AT MANCHESTER RELATIVE TO THE CHURCH RATES.

A vestry meeting of the householders of Manchester, including the thirst townships of that populous and important commercial town, was held on Wednesday, in the collegiate church, the Rev. Mr. Parkinson, one of the Junior Fellows of the establishment, in the chair, for the purpose of discussing the subject of a church rate, of so much in the pound, proposed to be levied on the householders, in conformity to the ancient custom. The amount proposed to be levied was but one halfpenny in the pound, and the determined opposition with which the demand was met was directed against it not from any care about its extent, but, as awowed by the speakers (principally Dissenters), with a resolution of getting rid of the rate altogether, as a most oppressive imposition.

After a long and animated discussion, a show of hands was taken, and of the dense body of persons present, some were held up in support of the rate, while others reared and flourished in a spirit of vehemence against it.

A poll was then demanded on the behalf of the Church, and the excitement increased, and the emphatic cry of "The poll, boys; to the poll."

The meeting then separated, large parties proceeding to the Townhall, where the clerks and books were in readiness to commence operations, and the poll was accordingly opened, and carried on with much spirit and resolution to the hour of closing, when the declaration on the day's proceeding appeared to be in favour of the Dissenters, giving them a majority of 23, which, though not very numerous, had the effect of arousing the real supporters of the Church to a sense of the danger with which its rights and privileges seemed to be threatened, and of causing them on the following morning (Thursday), which was appointed for the continuation of the poll,

Chairman of "three more for it."

The poll is to be kept open until Wednesday evening next, when the final state will become known.

HE NEW Mospies, among other interesting original Paper.—Ten III.—Ten Para and La-Xi to it.—The many and the State of the Advances of Para and La-Xi to it.—The Many and the State of the Advances of Para and La-Xi to it.—The Many and the State of the Advances of Para and La-Xi to it.—The Many and the State of Para and La-Xi to it.—The Many and the Para and

PELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard and Spring Gardens.

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Matthias Attwood, Rsq. Mr. D. INECTORS.

William Stanley Clarke, Ess.; F.R.S. John Coope, Rsq., William Stanley Clarke, Ess.; F.R.S. William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S. William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S. Sir Charles Flower, Bart. & Alderman.

William David, Esq., Sir Charles Flower, Bart. & Alderman.

ADVANT Good Form. Sir Charles Flower, Bart. & Alderman.

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For the V	Veek e	nding A	lug. 23.			
Per Imperial Qr.		1 ¨A	verage c	of last Si	x Week	OS
Wheat 48s 9d Rye 3	5s 2d	Wheat	t 48s	7d Ry	e	34s 7d
Barley 29s 1d Beans 3	7s 9d	Barley.	28s	9d Be	ns	378 54
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Duty on Foreign \ \ \text{Wheat 3} \ \text{Barley 1}	9# 10d	Rye	158	3d Pe	186 ····	38 02
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Bank Stock	2231	2234	222	2214	221	220
3 per cent. Red	903	903	901	90	89£	90) 89)
3 per cent. Consols	903	90"	895	891	99	89#
34 per cent. 1818		991	983	993	994	_
3 per cent. Reduced	983	984	983	954	972	984
New 31 per cent.	981	98	979	974	971	97
New of per cent.		1011		3		1013
4 per cent. of 1826					173	171
Bank Long Annuities	173	174	174	178		13
India Bonds	15 p	17 p	15 p	16 p	14	35
Exchequer Bills	40 p	38 p	38 p	37 p	36 p	1 50
Consols for Account	901	891	901	897	982	1 30_

BIRTHS.

On the 26th inst., in Hill-street, Viscounters Encombe, of a daughter.
On the 27th inst., at his house in Park crescent, the lady of the Hon. Butlerson, of a son—On the 26th inst., the lady of Sir Henry Rivers, Bart., 6ti
—On the 23d inst., at Ash Vicarage, the lady of Sir Henry Rivers, Bart., 6ti
son—On the 23th inst., at Ash Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. Charles Fonied,
Son—On the 23th inst., in Upper Wimpole-street, the lady of F. H. Mile
Eq., of a daughter—On the 27th inst., in Heritord-street, the Right Hon. I
Barthun, of a son—On the 23d inst., at Scarborough, Lady Blackett, of a daughter—On the 25th inst., at Hornsey, Mrs. Frederick Dauvers, of a one
ter—On the 25th inst., at Hornsey, Mrs. Frederick Dauvers, of a one
to 27th inst., in Hereford-street, the lady of Bernard Browns, Esp., of a daugh
MARRIED.

a anigner—On the 20th list., at 1071sey, Mrs. Frederics America, and adapted the 27th list., in Herefond street, the lady of Bernard Brows, Bey.-of a daughter the 27th list., in Herefond street, the lady of Bernard Brows, Sey.-of a daughter of the late John Knowles, of Englefield-greek Stry-On the Ulti list., at Pathey, Swynford Jevits, Sey., of Davies, Sey.-of Da

terbert Jenner, second son of Sir Herbert Jenner, is Majaey's Advocate Gene to Fanny, second daughter of the late Junes Hales, Esq., of Norvich.

On the 20th inst., at an advanced age, at the reset, Herts Hall, Sexmundh Mrs. Jane Long, reliet of the late Churles Long, Esq., and sister to Lord Fan rough—At Gatcombe House, Cosham, on the 25th inst., Mary Rizabeth an rough—At Gatcombe House, Cosham, on the 25th inst., Mary Rizabeth and Saughter of Col. the Hon, William Henry Gardner, aged 21—On the 22th and, Esq. and Saughter of Col. the Hon, William Henry Gardner, aged 21—On the 22th and, Esq. and Saughter of Col. the Hon, William Henry Gardner, aged 21—On the 22th and, Esq. and Saughter of the Rev. Jarvis Kornick—On the 23th and, Fana vouncest daughter of the Rev. Jarvis Kornick—On the 23th and, Fana vouncest daughter of the Rev. Jarvis Kornick—On the 23th and, Island Jarvis Henry Col. and Saugaret Plunkert, the infant daughter of the Rev. Blodgeon, relied of the late Mr. Thomas Giston. In John London and Col. Advanced Charles of the Rev. Blodgeon, relied of the late Mr. Thomas Giston. In John London and Charles and Saugaret Plunkert, the infant daughter of the Rev. Blodgeon, relied of the late Mr. Thomas Giston. In John London and Charles and Saughter of the late Anthony Gardon, Esq.—All Broadstairs, on the standard share and the standard shared and the standard shared and the standard shared and the Saughter of the late Anthony Cardon, Esq.—All Broadstairs, on the John London—All Red Hill, Surrey, on the 23th inst., Mary Anne, else the shared branch of the Rev. All Saughters of the late Anthony Cardon, Esq.—All Broadstairs, on the constitution, Stopphinie—On the 24th inst., at his card and all gift in an Charles Frederick Engston, Resp. merchant, of Landon All Bright on the Saughter of the late All Red Hill, Saughter of the late of t

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JOHN



BULL.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 717.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,

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by Mr. Jas. Bell, foreman 0 15 9	Scarr, foreman 0 15 9							
Mitchell, York-place 1 0 0 1	The London Grand Jury, June							
Mrs Crainer, Do 1 0 01	Sessions, by Deputy Hicks.							
M.F	foreinun 6 6 0							
4C 2 2 01:	I. S. Wright, Esq 5 5 0							
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Subscriptions will be thankfully received	d by Mr. Under-Sheriff Stokes, 24 Cat.							
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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court of St. James's, the 3d day of September, 1884; present the King's tost Excellent Mejecty in Council,—This day the Right Hon. Archibeid Barl of osford was, by His Majerly's command, sworn of His Majerly's Most Hongole Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

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Mr. Brunke's Hasroay or rue Consumens.—This publication excites as it proceeds an increased degree of interest. The Literary Greetlet, in recivening the first volume, lately completed, observes, that, "A mong our Commoners are to be found the ancient Squire, when the control of the common weak of the control of the process of the work of the process of the work of the process of the work of the common weak. Heretofore, except in some cases of county history, ologuany has greater delight,—few indeed immediate circle or to the common weak. Heretofore, except in some cases of county history, ologuanous and difficult of access, we have known nothing of this numerous race,—some possessed of the weakth of the common weak. Heretofore, except in some cases of county history, ologuanous and difficult of access history and weakther the county are principally recruited, and in which the history of the common weakther the county are principally recruited, and in which the history of the county are principally recruited, and in which the history of the county of the county of the county of the county are principally recruited, and in which he has performed history of the county of the c

THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE DINNER AT NEWTON.

The grand Conservative Dimer, which has been talked of for some time, took place on Thursday last, at the Legh Arms Hotel, Newton, about half-way between Manchester and Liverpool, and passed off with more than ordinary splendour. The tables, on which covers were placed for 700 moblemen and gentlemen (the number who had signified a desire to be present) were magnificent in their ordinary between the diner, which was most efficiently served, was of the first and most costly description, embracing every delicacy of the season.

covers were placed for 700 moblemen and gentlemen (the number who had signified a desire to be present) were magnificent in their outley. The dinner, which was most efficiently served, was of the first and most costly description, embracing every delicacy of the season.

Tho following noblemen and gentlemen were among the distinguished party, viz.—Earl Wilton, Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Lyndaay, Hon. R. Wilbraham, Hon. A. Powis, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart., Sir R. Brook, Sir T. Freemande, M.P., Thomas Hawke, Esq., M.P., Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., 1. I. Blackburn, Esq., ——Parker, Esq.,——Crouse, Esq., J. H. Leigh, Esq., Rev. Peter Legh, Rev. J. Parkinson, J. Entwistle, Esq., W. Hulton, Esq., Rev. C. Wray, Rev. T. Blackburn, T. Heskett, Esq., J. J. Blackburn, Lord, Esq., Rev. O. Sergeant, William Hulton, Esq., Thomas Lyon, Esq., Acc. &cc.

After the customary loyal toasts, the Noble Chairman (the Earl of Wilton) said he had the honour to propose the health of a nobleman, to whom, he believed, they were all sincerely attached. His service, his zeal, and his integrity, during sixty years that he had been before the people of Lancashire, he might be excused for saying, entitled him to their respect. The toast he was about to propose was, "The Lord Lieutenant of the County" (Lord Derby). (Loud and long continued cheering, which lasted several minutes.)

The Noble Chairman then said, that he rose with feelings of uncommon interest, to propose the next toast, especially when he viewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed the respectability, the intelligence, and the loyalty when he wiewed h

society than any thing eise, had passed away, the current of public opinion would return to its former channels, and England would be herself again. (Applause.) The Noble Chairman concluded by drinking "Success to the South Lancashire Conservative Association."

Lord Skelmersdale proposed the Chairman's health. He had been in a situation to know whether his noble friend was present on any occasion where his country could call for his exertions. He knew that he was among the foremost in the battle, that he had always given his firm support to those measures which he thought were intended for the good of the country, and his strong disapprobation against those which he thought, and which he (Lord S.), and he believed all in that room thought, were calculated for the injury, if not for the destruction of the constitution. (Cheers.)

The tonst was drunk in a lumper, with mine times nine.

The Noble Chairman in returning thanks for the honour thus conferred upon him, alluded to the principles by which he had benatuated ever since he had entered public life, and said he would be actuated so long as reason and intelligence might be left to him. All the could be actually and the land." Drank with loud applauses. The Rest had entered public life, and said he would be actually and the land." Drank with loud applause the left to him the could be actually the second of the constitution than the health of the Duke of Wellings whose in history talents had raised this country to the greatest state of pre-eminence. (Cheers.) Having further enlogised the Noble Duke, who, through good report and bud report, was ever true to his principles, and whose consistency won him the admiration of friends and enemies, the Noble Earl concluded by proposing his health, which was drunk with the warmest enthusians.

The remaining toosts, including the Conservative Press, for which Mr. Alexander returned thanks, having been given, the Noble President left the chair, and dhe company, for whom railway trains were in waiting to convey them to thei

The Morning Post of Friday has the following, headed " The Speech

which King William ought to have delivered:"—
So completely sickened has the country been with the proceedings of the late Session of Parliament that we believe not one in the three kingdoms would have regretted, although the King had adopted, as the model of his Speech from the Throne, the words of Old Noll

kingdons would have regretted, although the Kins had adopted, as the model of his Speech from the Throne, the words of Old Notawhen he turned the Long Parliament out of doors. There is scarcely an inapplicable phrase in it:—

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defilled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factions crew, the enemies of all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would like East, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money, is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse, fold is your god. Which of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that hath the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes! Have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's Temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles and wicked practices ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation. You who were deputed by the people to get their grievances redressed are yourselves boccome their greatest grievances redressed are yourselves boccome their greatest grievances redressed a final period to your intquitous proceedings in this flonce, and which, by God's help, and the strength he has siven me, I am now come to do. I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart inmediately out of this place. Go 'Get you out!—Make laste! Ye wend slaves begone! Sot! take away that shining barble there, and lock up the doors."

On Thursday evening, during Settle Races, the town-crier,

On Thursday evening, during Settle Races, the town-crier, mounted on the topmost step of the Market-cross, made solemn proclamation to the lieges then and there assembled as follows:— "At four o'clock the members and friends of the Temperance Society will take collee together; immediately after which there will be horse and foot races, wheelbarrow races, and a sack race, for five shillings or half a-crown, I cannot tell whether, but it will be either yan or l'other!" This announcement was received with roars of laughter by the bystanders.—Leeds Intelligencer.

LITERARY SECRETS.—When literary men fall out the world gets LITERARY SERRETS.—When literary men fall out the world gets hold of some of the secrets of the craft, which would otherwise, in all probability, never have come to light. The Society for "the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" having quarrelled with one of their authors, the latter, among other curious particulars, states, "I expressly stipulated to have 1801. for 'Insect Architecture,' but I exceived only 1601, because it was alleged that the manuscript had required so much revision, and so many additions, though the chief of these were the insertions, without consulting me, of a number of the sprojected edition of Paley's 'Natural Theology,' sinced announced with notes by the Lord Chancellor and Sic Chanles Bell., which cuts were jurated from Kirry and Spence's 'Enturpology,' "—Morning Herald,

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

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WAR OFFICE, Sqrt. 5.

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Lord F. Somerset's levee at the Horse Guards, on Tuesday, was attended by Maj-Gen. King, Cole. Sir R. Armstroug, and Taylor;
Majors, Cole, Gibson, and Mackie; Capts. Irving, Smith and Brudgh, and about thirty other distinguished officers.

Majors, Tole, Gibson, and Mackie; Capts. Irving, Smith and Brudgh, and about thirty other distinguished officers.

And batt. of the Coldstream Guards, commanded by Col. Mackinnos, was drummed out of his regiment at the new Wellington Barracks, was drummed out of his regiment at the new Wellington Barracks, was drummed out of his regiment at the new Wellington Barracks, was drummed out of his regiment belonging to one of his court-martiel for stealings a watch belonging to one of his comrades, the Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to three months' in-risonment, and at the expiration of that time to be drummed out of the regiment. The imprisonment having expired on Friday, the battalion was drawn out, when the culprit was brought from his loca, the name of the regiment was also erased from the kanpsack; he was then marched between two soldiers up and down the ranks, the name of the regiment was also erased from the kanpsack; he was then marched between two soldiers up and down the ranks, preceded by the drummers and fifers, playing the "Rogge's March;" and in this manner he was marched to the barrack gates, when his discharge and is, were handed to him.

The report that the cholera had broken out on board the ! ernos, at Sheerness, and that the gun-room steward died in an hour; swithout foundation.

Government have allowed 1501, per annum for house real for the

was then marched between two soldiers up and down the rans, preceded by the drummers and fifters, playing the "Kogne's March;" and in this manner he was marched to the barrack gates, when his discharge and is, were handed to him.

The report that the cholera had broken out on board the I-ernos, at Sheerness, and that the gun-room steward died in an hour, is without Government have allowed 1501, per annum for house rent for the Lieutenant-Governor of the lade of Man. Colonel Ready is in fainter Carle Roshen.

Rear-Admiral P. Campbell, C.B., will, on assuming the command on the Cape station, fix his head-quarters at St. Helens, thatbeing now a Government Island, and as a central position is the most eligible as rendezvous for the squadron. The Cadror, 36, Lord John Hay, is to be fitted at Plymouth with new cabin apartments for distinguished passengers, whom she is take on Board at Lisbon for Red James.

The first batt. of the Gren. Guards marched on Wednesday morning, from the Tower of London, under the command of Col. Saltoun, to Portman-street barracks. The 2d batt. from Saltoun, to Portman-street barracks. The 2d batt. from Saltoun, to Portman-street barracks. The 2d batt. from Guards marched an Wednesday under the command of Col. Bown of Col. B

The Imish Church Bill.—We have the gratification of announcing, says the Dublin Evening Mail, that the Marquis of Downsente has nobly followed up his adhesion to the Conservative for including the same spents of his extensive estates in Society frieland, by directing the agents of his extensive estates in Society of Down to communicate to the Clergy of the Established Church has desire of undertaking in future the payment of tithe composition to which they may be entitled from the lands held under his Lordship in their respective parishes. This most seasonable and lordship that the same states in the clergy and all friends of the Lordship takes a position in which every Protestant proprietor ought to be found who regards the interests of religion or the peace and religion on the state, and takes charge of the application to its destined purposes. Such an example, generally followed, as we trust it will be insected the same state, and takes charge of the application to its destined purposes. Such an example, generally followed, as we trust it will be stability of landed property in Ireland. In joining the Conservation so zealously maintained by his ancestors, the firm and munificent patrons of true religion. He will thereby secure the confidence, and reanimate the moral courage, of 100,000 brave Northerns, who bid defiance to the mechinations of their enemies, and who stand With hearts and hands alike prepared, The blessings thad are left to guard.

Two of the gentlemen whose names have been communicated by authority to the public as Poor Law Commissioners, are Mr. F. Lewis, a rat to the Whigs, and Mr. S. Lepevar, a violent Whig. Now with respect to Mr. Frankland Lewis (says the Northampton Herald), the public indignation will be excited by hearing that he is already a sinecurist as patentee of "printer of the bills of entry in the port of London," a situation estimated at 2,000 per annum, thus making his Whig receipts 4,0001. per annum. As to Mr. Shaw Lepevar, his merits are obvious. His brother is Earl Spencer's anditor, and this very Mr. Shaw Lepevare was the identical personage that presented Mr. O'Connell's and Mr. Hume's round-robin address to Lord Althorp, requesting him to break his word and continue in office in spite of it. Thus Mr. Shaw Lepevare, with 2,0001, per annum for five years, will pocket at least ten thousand pounds for having helped to supply Lord Althorp with an excuse for retaining his own place, and his own income of 5,0001, per annum. Was there ever such jugglery among men calling themselves "retrenchment men?" What next?

Neither the Earl of Rosslyn nor the Earl of Laudendale signed Two of the gentlemen whose names have been communicated by

Neither the Earl of Rosslyn nor the Earl of Lauderdale signed the requisition to Earl Grey to dine with the citizens of Edinburgh. the requisition to Sant Grey to one with the citizens of camburgh.

Another railway speculation is set on foot, calculated of course, like all the rest of these projects, to "accomplish great national objects." Meetings have been held in London and Norwich for the purpose of carrying into effect a plan for a great north and northest railway from London to Norwich, and for another northern line from London to Cambridge. It is to this extent that it is intended

sites all the rest of these projects, to "accomplish great national objects." Meetings have been held in London and Norwich for the purpose of carrying into effect a plan for a great north and northest railway from London to Norwich, and for another northern line from London to Cambridge. It is to this extent that it is intended to apply for an act in the first instance—but the project is to unite by the same means, the metropolis of England with Edinburgh and Glasgow, and, by intersecting the whole heart of the country with silved the same means, the metropolis of England with Edinburgh and Glasgow, and, by intersecting the whole heart of the country with aircade, effect a communication with all the great manufacturing twas in the midland and northern counties. As at present contemplated, the road would commence near High-street, Whitechapel, in a excavation of eighteen feet, passing under the Regent's canal, sear Bonner's Hall; it would take an undeviating course to Norwich, maning to the north of the silk-mills at Hackney-wick, crossing the size Lea by a bridge with a solid embankment to Lower Layton; it would then pass between Enping and Hainault Forest, and so on to Dummow, where the northern road would branch off in a direct line to Cambridge. The Norwich road would continue its course of me river Stour, by a bridge and embankment, and pass by Clars, in Suffolk, on the north-enst side, then close to Hortest, through the grounds of Coldhurst Hall, and past those of Rushbrook and the summer of the side of the proceeding the summer of the House.

The cholera has again made its myo-transe in the north of England and many fall ensee have occurred in Liverpook, Manchester Stockstand and many fall ensee have occurred in Liverpook, Manchester Stockstand the summer of the proceeding week.—A medical correspondent of a sense gapter saye:—

The cholera has again made its myo-transe in the north of England and many fall ensee have occurred in Liverpook, Manchester Stocksport, and the summer of the stormed of the proce

PORTUGAL.

Lisson, Aug. 23.—This country (says the correspondent of the Post) continues as described in my last, and, as I have before said, must be worse before it can be better. The people at length will get tired of spoliations and theoretical plans as they did in 1823, and then they will take their affairs into their own bands.—Don Pedro is the same man in Portugal that he was in Brazil, and he will meet with the same fate whenever matters are ripe. People will not be plundered with impunity. The amnety is a mere farce, intended only to blind Lord Palmerston and the English Liberals. The speculators who came here must make fortunes; this they were promised, and Don Pedro cannot now forfeit his word or get rid of them. Men whose Sunday clothes used to be in London pophops are now living in handsome palaces, bought out of the property of poor Nobles, perhaps now exiles in a foreign land, or swept away from some convent. This cannot do. The discontent therefore increases. The guerrillass are augmenting, and daily become bolder. A few days ago they came down to Montejo, near Aldea Gallega, and situated on the other side of the Tagus. Troops are marching hence to Tras-os-Montes, to quell, as we are told, an insurrection in Galicia. This province is in a most dreadful state. Morillo keeps the prisons filled with the most respectable people, and is committing those barbarities which might be expected from a man of his class. The wretchedness endured in Galicia and in the bordering provinces exceeds belief.—The two Chambers are already at variance, and so they will continue—a pretty blessing for a country like this. Don Pedro's healt does not improve; if any thing it is worse. As a forlorn hope he has been advised to go to the Caldas Baths, and he went thither on the 18th. The Empress and the little Queen attend him, and arrangements have been made upon the road to send him quick expresses. In the Family Council it is not yet determined whether the little Queen is to have a Beauharmais or an Orleans. She has the miniatures of

It is with regret we record the demise of the Hon. RICHARD JEBB, It is with regret we record the demise of the Hon. RICHARD JEBS, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, which event occurred at Rosstrevor, where he had been residing for some days with his family. The death of Judge JEBS was sudden and unexpected: the Neury Telegraph states that on Monday night, whilst retiring to rest, he was attacked with cholera, of a type so virulent as to set at defiance all human interposition; and, at four o'clock on Wednesday morning he expired. Subsequent accounts, however, attribute his death to a very different cause—the explosion of a soda-water bottle which he was shaking, preparatory to opening. A fragment of the glass entered his thumb, and some efforts were made to extract it. This brought on a serious nervous excitement, the which the Judge was habitnally subject, and in the course of a few made to extract it. This brought on a serious nervous excitement, to which the Judge was habitually subject, and in the course of a few hours became so violent as to terminate his existence. It is not hours became so violent as to terminate his existence. It is not decidedly stated whether the attack partook more of tetanus or paralysis, or whether both series of symptoms were observable in the short progress of his fatal malady. The earthly remains of Judge Jebb were removed, at midnight on Wednesday, from his late residence, for interment at Drogheda, his native place. He had survived his excellent brother, the late Bishop of Limerick, but a very short time. His Lordship was called to the bar in 1780, and had been a leading member of the profession during the last 45 years. A dinner is to be given in Canterbury, in commemoration of his Majsky's late declaration to support the Constitution in Church and State. The Earl of Winchiera takes the chair.

Mr. Spicka, the landlord of the Peacock Inu, Islington, while en-

Mr. Sprieze, the landlord of the Pencock Inn. Islington, while enjoying the sports of the field on Wednesday at Grendon, Northamptonshire, met his death in consequence of his gun going off accidentally, the contents of which passed through his head.

An accident, attended with serious consequences occurred to Lord

An accident, attended with serious consequences occurred to Lord Deerhusst, while shooting with a party of friends at Sezincote, the seat of Sir Charles Corresell, Bart. near Morton-in-the-Marsh, on the 1st of September. His Lordship received the whole charge from the gun of one of the party, which struck him on the arm and side, and, unfortunately, one shot entered his Lordship's eye. Mr. Wingfield, of Oxford, was immediately sent for; but it is feared that his Lordship will not recover the sight of the injured eye.—It is not a little remarkable, that the grandfather of the present Lord Deerhusar became blind in consequence of an accident while hunting; and that his father, the present Earl of Coventry, also had a narrow excape of being blinded while shooting at Witley, about three years since. years since.

years since.

Mr. Beazley, has commenced his improvements in the interior of the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, by extending and enlarging the stage to nearly double its original capacity. Mathews and Yates have purchased a considerable property in Maiden-lane, to enable them to effect this most important object. The audience part of the Theatre will likewise be augmented and improved.

The Earl of Winchiese is stated to have given the munificent sum of 500l. to the fund raising for the relief of the Protestant Clergy in Ireland.

in Ireland.

The Earl of Winchinsk is stated to have given the munificent sum of 5001, to the fund raising for the relief of the Protestant Clergy in Ireland.

The Temps, Paris paper, contains the following, under the head of "female stockjobing:"—

"The cruel disasters which have lately afflicted the Stock Exchange would seem calculated to calm the unbridled passion of gambling in the Public Funds, which engulphs the fortune of so many speculators. This, however, is far from being the case. The Exchange is more frequented than ever. Even the females, whom the police by a petty comp d'état had expelled in the first instance from the upper galleries, are now ejected beyond the outer railings, and have addressed the Minister for permission to resume their primitive stations. The number of these gamblers is said to be from 100 to 120, some of whom prudently declined to afix their signatures to the petition, from a desire to avoid publicity. The majority appear to belong to a class of society between the boxrgeoise and the servant. Those who were the most plainly attired seemed to speculate most largely. We remarked one in particular who appears to purchase extensively at the new Hotel for auctions, also situated in the Place de la Bourse. Some time ago a celebrated actress frequented the galleries, and met with immense losses; she has at length discontinued her visits. On one side the Place de la Bourse may be seen a lady established at a parter's lodge, where the brokers visit her at intervals, while she herself is semployed in methodering. Another comes in company with her husband. The speculating couple remain the whole of Change hours without stirring from their actrole, and receive the visits of numerous agents, whose personal attendance betokens the importance of the affairs which occupy their attention. Madame la——, wile of one of the principal clerks in a Government Office is also a speculator or Change, and has even by her influence induced an old governess who brought her up, and her cook, to follow her example. This

STRICTURES.—Inst published; the 22th Edition, with additional Remerlos, and Cases ILLUSTRATING the ABSURDITY and DANGER of relying on Internal Medicines as the SULE means of Cure, and Medicines as the SULE means of Cure. The Cure of the Cure illustrating its Efficacy by numerous remarkable classes in the Cure; illustrating its Efficacy by numerous remarkable classes in some of which Strictures of from 15th 25 years of the Cure of the

often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

THE DISCOVERY of the Circulation of the Blood by the immortal HARVEY has not, hitherto, been so beneficial to mankind as it ought to have been. The SOCIETY for the RESTORATION of HEALTH confidently offer to the world, as forming a complete medicine-cheet, and as a protection against the deleterious drugs of ignorant pretenders, HARVEY'S expected the inversal PLIC, which, by regulating the circulation and portifying the blood, strikes at the root of all disorders; in boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. each.

Vegetable Universal PLLI, which, by regulation in Statistics at the root of all disorders; in boxes at 1s. 13t., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. each.

HARVEY'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL, delicions to the taste, and infallible in all rases of debility and nervous affection; in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 1ls. each, or the state of travelling, at 9s. and 22s. each case; five 9s. cases 1. five 2s. and 2s.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, for gout, rheamatism, sprains, cramp, dc.; in the control of the state o

N.B. All boxes and bottles have the address embosed and cast in the gless.

N.B. All boxes and bottles have the address embosed and cast in the gless.

DOWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, a Vegetable production, to possessing wonderful salubrious properties, superior to other preparations, for improving, beautifying, and preserving the hair. Subduing all relaxing tendencies, it finnly keeps the hair in curl, and other decorative formation, during many hours, unimpaired by damp weather, crowded assemblies, the dance, or equestrian exercise. In exposure to marine atmosphere, and in see bathing, the hair is subject to change, a glossy appearance and sellity feeling. The exposure to marine atmosphere, and in see bathing, the hair is subject to change, a glossy appearance and sellity feeling requesting the properties of the second of both exects. For while it facilitates the progress of femule beauty, it enhances, by producing Whiskers, Mustachios, &c., the graces of manhood.

Notice.—Each bottle of the Original Macassar Oil is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the Name and Address of the proprietors, in Red, on Lace-work, A. ROWLAND and SOX, 29, Haiton Garden, A. The bottle is enlarged, and the modern of the content of

EXTRACT from, and BALSAM of, ROSES.—These esteemed try, by RIGGE, RROCKBANK, and RIGGE, of No. 33, New Bond-street, as the most delegant Articles are most respectfully offered to the Nobility and Gentry, by RIGGE, RROCKBANK, and RIGGE, of No. 33, New Bond-street, as the most delicate and effecting preservatives of the Hair, and as contributing to it a glose and brightness which compositions prepared from ardent spirits destroy. The EXTRACT is a liquid distilled from Plowers grown by the Proprietors, and when applied in washing the Hair renders it soft, and of the most delicate texture; the BALSAM is a pointed, and will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

TOPY of a LETTER from a LADY, dated Marine Hotel, Cowes, August, 182:—Gentlemen—About a year ago I found my hair repidly faling off: I tried several things without effect, until I was recommended hair reduced by the control of the

Bright is sold, and by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders, price 38, 661, 68, and 11s, per bottle.

INERAL MARMORATUM for FILLING DECAYED ARTHUGIAL TEETH, and INCORROUBILE ARTHUGIAL TEETH, and INCORROUBILE ARTHUGIAL TEETH TEETH, and INCORROUBILE ARTHUGIAL TEETH TEETH, WITTED WITHOUT WIRES CORNER DECAYED ARTHUGIAL TEETH WITTED WITHOUT WIRES DESTIFYS, No. 60, NEW-MONTREET OWN HART THE MINERAL MARNORATUM, SO NEW-MONTREET OWN HART THE MINERAL MARNORATUM, ON NEW-MONTREET OWN HART THE MINERAL MARNORATUM, SO NEW-MONTREET, WITHOUT THE LEAST THE MINERAL TO THE MERITAL THE MINERAL MARNORATUM, ON ONLY OF THE MINERAL MARNORATUM, OF MINERAL MARNORATUM, ON ONLY OF THE MINERAL MARNORATUM, OF MINERAL MARNOR

THE EVIL or SCROFULA, LEPROSY, SORES, and Diseases of the SKIN of every kind, and of however long standing, effectually cured. WHITE SWELLINGS, and all diseased JOINTS, which are also of a serofulous nature, equally effectually treated.

Compunications by post, if free of postage, promptly attended to.—At home

SILAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, R.N., No. 20, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

SILAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, R.N., No. 20, Dover-street, Treenality.

CHIOLERA, and BOWEL COMPLAINTS in GENERAL.—
For complaints in the Stomach and Bowels, which so often occur at this season of the year, either from excessive heat, or partaking too freely of fruit, vegetables, &c., frequently attended with violent Spasms or Cramp in the Chest or Stomach; even in the very acute stages of these complaints, which have, at different periods, particularly during the summer and autuum, prevailed so sewerely, as to acquire the denomination of English Cholera, few medicines have been found more efficacious than DICEY'S GENUINE DAFFY SILAIR, which are been found more efficacious than DICEY'S GENUINE DAFFY SILAIR, which was the properties of the stage of the st

try.—Particular care should be taken to ask for "Diccy's Daffy's Elixir," and I to observe that the name of Diccy's Co. is printed on the stanna shixed over the cork, conserve that the name of Diccy's Co. is printed on the stanna shixed over the cork, which is the conserved that the server the server the server the server that the server the server that the server

REGIMENTAL ORDERS REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"The regiment to-morrow will form for inspection, Each man to be characterized by reflection."
The Colonel meant stendines—other pursuits
A Patlander thinking of, polish'd his boots;
And shone on parade in resplendence so bright,
That all to his seeming was perfectly right,
And proved so—for Pat had the order obeyed
By boots that suroassing reflection displayed,
Not menta., nonce, ounst tractyre, ygr ara.
At Warren's Mart gained, No. 30, the Strand;
ROBERT WARREN 30 STRAND, London; and sold neverytown in the Kingsom. Luquin in octes, and Patel Blacking in plus, at 61, 124, and 18d, each. Be particular to inquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All fothers are counterfeit.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Thre Pelock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

HIS MAJESTY arrived in town at a quarter before two clock on Wednesday, to hold a Levee at St. James's alace. A slight cold prevented Her MAJESTY from coming o'clock on Palace

About three o'clock the LORD MAYOR and Sheriffs arrived About three o'clock the LORD MAYOR and Sheriffs arrived at the Palace, in state, accompanied by many of the Aldermen, Mr. Serjeant Arabin, the City Pleaders, the Remembrancer, and a numerous body of members of the Court of Common Council. The civic body were shortly ushered into

brancer, and a numerous body of members of the Court of Common Council. The civic body were shortly ushered into the Royal presence.

His MAJESTY received the LORD MAYOR and Common Council seated on the Throne, attended by the usual members of the Royal Household, and the Cabinet Ministers who are in town, when the Recorder read the following Address:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign—We your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, approach your Royal person with the liveliest sentiments of lovalty and devotion, to tender your Majesty the homage of our most heartfelt concratulations upon the occasion of the sake and happy return to this country of her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

"In quitting for a season the splendours of a Court, and exchanging the dominions of Great Britain for her Majesty's native thand, the Queen hastened to fulfil the grateful offices of filind affection to her revered and Royal Mother, and, exhibiting an equal ardour in all the delicate and refined relations of domestic life, your Royal Consort, seated on the throne of your Majesty, has resumed without delay the shendid sphere of private virtues and of public usefulness.

"In testimony how we appreciate the bright pattern her Majesty so mainly depend, we trace the model and review the sacred memory of Queen Charlotte in the perfect imitation of her transcending the Majesty with deep comotion the opportunity presented to the Lord Mayor by the Way attendant circumstance of dutiful respect to the limits of his Lordship's jurnsdiction as Conservator of the Thames; but our happeness was only then complete, when, deigning to accept with countless multitudes rending the air with shouts of loyalty, her Majesty and ascending the shore of the river, peopled with countless multitudes rending the air with shouts of loyalty, her Majesty placed her foot again upon British ground."

To which His Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"I receive with the utreeted to me in congratulation on the

Majesty placed her foot again upon British ground."

To which His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"I receive with the utmost satisfaction the dutiful and loyal Address which you have presented to me in congratulation on the safe return of her Majesty the Queen from the Continent of Europe. The expressions of respectful attachment to the Queen which are contained in that Address are peculiarly gratifying to my feelings, sads give you a renewed claim to my regard and attention.

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have marked your duty to her Majesty the Queen by attending on the occasion of her embarkation and her return.

"The city of London may at all times rely on my favour and protection; and I humbly-trust to the blessings of Providence to guide and assist my best efforts to promote the interests and huppiness of all classes of my loyal subjects."

The Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs had the honour to kiss the King's hand, and then withdrew.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen having then been joined by the deputation from the Common Council, were again ushered to the foot of the Throne, when the Recorder read the following address to His Majesty:—

"The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled." Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We. vour Moiesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor,

The dutum an loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Mes, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty with the most sincere attachment to your Royal person, to present our congratulations on the safe return of her Majesty, our most illustrious Queen to this country.

"And while we express our thankfulness to Divine Providence for having preserved her Majesty in health and safety to resume the high duties of her exalted station in your Majesty's family, and apon the throne of these realins, we beg also to renew the assurances of our devoted lovally and attachment to your Majesty's Royal Consort.

"That the same gracious Providence which has protected our illustrious Monarch and his beloved Queen through periods as event-fal and important as history ever reorded may continue to shower upon them his cloicest blessings, and long preserve them to reign in the hearts and possess the affections of a loyal and devoted people, is our sincere and fervent prayer."

To which the KING was graciously pleased to return the

tioned by that very Dandy, the prominent member of a non-interfering Ministry.

The unhappy victim of persecution, who now lies stretched upon the bed of death in a foreign land, was born on the 22d of April 1800. Her MAJESTY was married to the present King of Spain on the 29th of September, 1816, and leaves behind her three children—

CHARLES LOUIS MARIE, born 31st January, 1818.

JOHN CHARLES MARIE, born 15th May, 1812.

An over melancher and afficiency circumstance has not.

A more melancholy and afflicting circumstance has not, perhaps, occurred in modern history. To the feeling hearts of Englishmen there cannot be much consolation in the reflection, that English interference has been the cause of it.—GOD HELP US!

flection, that English interference has been the cause of it.—GOD HELP US!

A correspondent has sent us an extremely elever parallel criticism of Lord Brougham and Mathews, which, if Mathews had not sailed for the dis-United States of America, we would publish complete; but as he is not here, we shall only snatch a bit here and there.

"Mathews," says our correspondent, "after culling materials for half the year, can exhibit to the wondering public highly entertaining materials for his monopolylogues during the other half; but he cannot vary the exhibition every night, nor can he appear on the same evening in eight or nine characters without one change of dress. Now," says our correspondent—whom we usspect to be some disappointed churchman, forgotten in a promised living,—"Lord Brougham, like Pistol," (the hand-writing is cramped, and it looks as if it were "likes Pistols;" this, however, cannot be, for Lord Charcellors never fight,)—"like Pistol, is 'valiant in his cups;' like Bottom (not the Right Honourable B. G., but Bottom, the Weaver,) will maintain his right to be principal actor; like Quince, he will play (and take) 'the lion's part.' like Dogrerry, will boast of, but neglect his duty; like Captain Bobadhi, brag of his deeds; and blend in this Olla Podrida of character, occasional sketches of Sancho Panza and Bridlegoose."

As Mathews was wont to do, Lord Brougham has done—he is gone to the country to study some striking novelties for next season, or Session; but in order to raise public expectation to a proper pitch, and by shewing what the country may expect from what he has already done, we will venture to give a few extracts from the "Brougham at herourby against all sound principle."

On the 22d of July, the Lord High Chancellor thus declared himself:—

"I now come to the third species of charity—that which "ages to support the aged and infirm. I must say, that seems "against all sound principle."

On the 22d of April, the unbounded distributor of Church patronage—of the extent of which he beforeha

"It rears itself to my eyes as a degree of meanness, a refinement of subtility, as a device of Jesuitism and casuistry, as a cloak for hypocrisy of the vilest and coarsest nature,

Here the Marquess of Salisbury most properly called the man to order, very justly observing, "That Lord Brougham having merely risen to explain, had no right to enlarge upon the subject."

Upon this a scene, never paralleled by Lord Brougham, and never attempted by Mathews, ensued. He flatly contradicted the Duke of Wellington, and then ate his words. When he had to put the question, he glided dexterously off the Woolsack, and made a third speech. Why anybody staid to listen to him, is one thing which surprises us; and the other thing is, seeing the difficulty he had of standing, when he was up, how he had contrived to sit so long on the Woolsack.

On the 2d of August, the same Lord Brougham said, on

"Add while we express our thankfulness to Divine Providence for having preserved het Mujesy in health and safety to resume the high duties of her estated station in your Majesty at the high state of her estated station in your Majesty at the high duties of her estated station in your Majesty at the same parameter of the was up, how the had contrived to sit so long on the even of her estated the same parameter which has protected our dear the same garcines Providence which has protected our dear the same garcines Providence which has protected our majest the same Lord Briot Gibbs." On the 2d of August, the same Lord Briot Gibbs, and the was up, how the had contrived to sit so long on the was up, how the had contrived to sit so long on the was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to sit so long on the was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to sit so long on the was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he was up, how the had contrived to sit so long on the word had the was up, how the had contrived to sit so long on the word had the was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he had contrived to sit so long on the word had the was up, how the had contrived to standing, when he had replied "No.2" after which the himself of the present of the standing and he had replied "No.2" after which the himself and provided he

not their fault that they committed errors, they must of necessity do so." He then "tops up," as the worthies of the "Steaks" would call it, by entering a protest upon the book, which nobody signs, and which has been ridiculed even by those who are nearest and dearest to him—then as weak as Mr. BELLENDEN KER, as obsequious as Mr. LE MAR. CHANT, and as subservient as Mr. CHADWICK.

Let us, however, trace him one step farther—let us find my LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR at a dinner of Barristers on the Northern Circuit—not a dinner given him by the Bar; for that was over-ruled and out-voted—but the dinner, at which twenty pounds were proposed to be expended in turtle and twenison, out of the Bar fund, which proposition was uegated; but at a dinner, which was one given to Lord BROUGHAM by certain individuals, who, having invited him, felt bound, much against their will, to entertain him, and pay for the same out of their own pockets.

felt bound, much against their win, to entertain min, and pay for the same out of their own pockets.

The following is a description of the party, which we find extracted from the Record. We certainly have no right, and very little desire, to follow the great actor behind the scenes, but as we find the statement already in print, we make ceremony of borrowing it :-

"We find in the evening papers the following account of a dinne given to the Lord Chancellor:—

and ceremony of borrowing it:—

"We find in the evening papers the following account of a dinner given to the Lord Chancellor:—

""PINNER TO LORD BIGUCHAM.—On Monday last the Lord Chancellor particols, of a grand entertainment at Lancaster, to which has an invited by the gentlemen of the bar on the northern circuit. The second of the convivality of the particols of the festive meeting, that a was invited by the gentlemen of the bar on the northern circuit, which is the convivality or harmony of the festive meeting, that a reference should be made to politics or to professional matter, as the latter subject, by embracing the reform in the courts of lar, was not likely to add to the sociability or good feeling of the company if it were discussed. The dinner commenced at five, and it was one c'clock in the morning before the Chancellor took his departure. Agreeable and general conversation, and some excellent spirits, and an annual entertainment of the same sort, it was understood, would be agreeable to all parties.

"This paragraph does not state that Lord Brauctana hinsoffe extertained his gay companions by singing a song!" The circumstance of a Lord Chancellor dining with the Benchers of the luns of Court is a circumstance of no uncommon occurrence, and one which is calculated to promote a reciprocity of kindly feelings between the Bench and the Bar, without trenching upon the dignity which wought ever to adorn the judicial character. But we confess we do not like the idea of a Chancellor dining, as Lord Brougham did, at "the Beef-Steak Club," or even appearing as an ordinary member of a Bar mess, and there singing songs, 'playing at high jinks' or enacting other antics altogether unbecoming the grave and loft station which he occupies.

"We understand the Northern Circuit would never have presumed to invite the Chancellor to their mess, had he not first intimated his own wish to be present. But when he did accept the invitation, the word of the Chancellor of the evening. The occurrences would, we are told, hav

THE conciliatory tone of Mr. O'CONNELL'S speeches, and the pacific character of his conduct since his return to ireland, must be extremely satisfactory to those of the Ministra who have truckled to him and confided in him. They have not got him yet, and must now bid higher than they be before. He now would follow the bright example of Lord BROUGHAM, and trample and spit upon the offer of the Irish Attorney-Generalship made by Lord Melhouerne, at which a year ago, he would have jumped at from the hand of Lord GREY.

GREY.

The open avowal that the abolition of tithe in Ireland is only valuable as a preliminary step to repeal, seems quite enough of itself to satisfy those who had any previous doubts as to Mr. O'CONNELL's ulterior objects.—The question is at what price is he cheap? We shall at no great distance of time have that question answered.

WE last week mentioned the extraordinary circumstance of a Mr. Fullagar, the Unitarian minister at Chichester, having been invited by the Bishop of that diocese to his pace, upon the occasion of his Lordship's first public entertainment to the Clergy and gentry of the county and neighbourhood: Mr. Fullagar, in addition to the circumstances of his religious faith, having recently presided at a meeting at which resistance to Church-rates had been discussed and eventually recommended. eventually recommended.

The Brighton Herald gives the following explanation of caffair, which seems only to make the mystery greater: the affair, which seems only to make the mystery greater:

"The Bishop of Chichistra's second public day was on Wednesday. Among the company were his Grace the Duke of Reasonshaud nearly fitty of the neighbouring Gentry and Clergy. The attendance of the Rev. Mr. Fellowang Gentry and Clergy. The attendance of the Rev. Mr. Fellowang is stated as leading to it.—The secondary of the personal intention, as it is said he dined by special invitation. The following is stated as leading to it.—The Rev. Mr. F. is living in the parsonage-house at Dominaton, to which living the Bishop has presented the Rev. Mr. Upros, and a note was sent stating the intention of the new incumbent to pay a wist there to determine on some repairs. The Rev. Mr. E. received his sistering brother the bishop is stated to have asked his dissenting brother if he intended to dine with him (the Bishop) on the morrow; to which Mr. F. replied he had slways understood it was confined to the members of the Established Church, when the Bishop said certainly not to the Clergy alone, and hoped Mr. F. would homer him with his company. This is said to be the version of the invitation.

This explanation is anything but satisfactory; for, besides

tainly not to the Clergy plone, and hoped Mr. F. would homor his with his company. This is said to be the version of the initiation."

This explanation is anything but satisfactory; for, besides confirming the fact, as we had stated it, it informs us that his Unitarian preacher is residing in the Parsonage-house of a Living in the gift of the Bishop.

Our constitutional contemporary, the Brighton Gazette-whose local knowledge and facilities will no doubt enable it, next week, to throw a stronger light upon this extraordinary affair than yet has burst upon it—says, on Thursday:

"We forbore last week, in the hope that the report would prove to be unfounded, to notice a statement in the Lowes paper, burnoring that an Unitarian minister had, by special invitation of Chichester, been present with the clergy of the Diocess at one of Chichester, be proven that the clergy of the Diocess at one of this Lordship's public days; but since that statement remains up to this hour uncontradicted, although made the subject of severe reluctantly, to believe in its correctness. It does seem impossible that any Prelate, whatever his political tenets, should involve studied insult to his elepsy; and our readers, who know in what restricted insult to his elepsy; and our readers, who know in what restricted in the other parts of the much is we differed from him upon other matters—will judge of the unwillingness with which we now feel our; elves compelled by a sense unwillingness with which we now feel our; elves compelled by a sense.

of day to this public notice of so painful a subject. We trust that the master will not be suffered to rest in its present stage."
We most sincerely agree with our contemporary in his last sentence. It is due to the Bench of Bishops, and to the Established Church generally, that the real fact should be made known authoritatively, both as to the special invitation of the Unitarian to the Episcopal palace at Chichester, and to the occupation, by the Unitarian, of the Parsonage-house at Donnington.

In enumerating the departures of Foreign Ambassadors of proper rank from our insulted Court, we last week menioned the approaching retirement of Baron Bulow. His Excellency quitted England on Tuesday.

WE are not aware whether Captain ELLICE, who has been just appointed to the flag-ship of Admiral Fleming at the Nore, is nearly, or even distantly related to the Right Homographe SCIPIO AFRICANUS of the War Office; but this we have the the the unpointment has given were according to nourable SCIPIO AFRICANUS of the war Omee; but this we know, that the appointment has given more general dissatisfiction to the Navy than any similar act which has been committed by the Admiralty for many years. Our readers will scarcely believe that to this favoured Captain Ellice there are 781 senior Captains, while there are but 28 his juniors. He is not yet of three years' standing, and, consequently, under the rank necessary to the command of a ship of the

With respect to Admiral FLEMING himself, he is one With respect to Admiral Fleming limself, he is one of birteen flag-officers who lave had two commands since the peace—his recent command at Jamaica having been, if not particularly agreeable to his feelings, remarkably profitable to his pocket; and yet this new appointment is made to the exclusion of numerous brave and meritorious officers, and in direct violation of the principle of the Ministry, which compeled Sir Harry Neale to resign his command at Portsmouth when he was elected a Member of Parliament.

This is the Government which rules without patronage !!!

THE Globe and the Albion are engaged in a hot and furious warfare, of which we find ourselves the innocent and mintentional cause. We are very much obliged to our able and loyal contemporary for taking up the cudgels for us, and are quite content to leave our great adversary entirely to his

Bristoi, August 29th, 1834.

DEAR MASSA JOHN BULL,

Me jus arribe from Jamaica, and me broder (who berry good poet in dat country) gib me dis song, and beg me send um to you, and hope and trus in God you put um in your Paper for him; for he say, you is really our true friend.—So me remain, dear Massa TOM ASHTON.

SONG FROM NIGGER MAN TO GOBERNER OF JAMAICA

Now me Massa we all free Dance arround de tamarind tree, In week, perhaps, we'll work one day, And all de rest we'll sing and play.

Arround we bound our merry course, Tanks to Massa WILLERFORCE, For he gib us freedom all, Piccaninny, well as tall.

Goberner he come and tell How de King he lobe us well, And send him out dat he may see, Buckra man habe well to we.

But he say still we mus work, Not like Nigger, but like Turk; How can dis be if we is free? Really, Massa, we can't see,

So Goberner we tink is fool, And had better go to school; For we tinking dat his head For true, it must be made of lead.

For Blackman nebber will agree To work again, if he is free; So, Goberner, go back and tell-For really, Sir, we wish you well.

Me broder say, if you tink Goberner offend wid um for fifth verse you may leab um out.

No broder say, if you tink Goberner offend wid um for fifth verse, you may leab um out.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been created in the "Deserted Village" by the circumstance of Mr. Thomas Duncome laving called out Mr. Fraser, the bookseller, of Regent-street. The affair appears to stands thus:—
Mr. Duncome having seen in the number of Fraser's Magazine, for the present month, some severe and groundless statements concerning himself, despatched Lord Allen to the eminent Bibliopole with the following letter:—

"Sir-Having this moment rend a most false and alrocious attacking the moment rend a most false and alrocious attacking the present month, I call non von either to give a contradiction to it, as full, as explicit, and as public as the calumnies which one gentlemm has a right to demand from another, who has been the means of disseminating, or else that satisfaction when have been the means of disseminating, or else that satisfaction was may rendered him.

"My friend, Lord Allen, will deliver this into your hands, and recive your reply.—I may, sir, your obedient servant."

"To J. Fraser, Esq."

"The following account of Mr. Fraser's reception of Mr. Uncombe's mission is given by Lord Allen's:

"Mr. Fraser, Isq."

"The following account of Mr. Fraser's reception of Mr. Uncombe's mission is given by Lord Allen's:

"He following account of Mr. Fraser's and delivered it to be your pressing him at his house in Regent-street, and delivered it to be your pressing him for one, he said that the letter contained a bath heavy that he by no means approved of hostile meetings, and seal and proved that he was the proprietor of Fraser's Magazine, which is wondern a retice traducing Mr. Duncombe's character, and that selling the declared giving the name of the author had he been than the proprietor of Fraser's Magazine, which is wondern a retice traducing Mr. Duncombe's character, and that selling the declared giving the name of the author had he been than the sound and the seal that Mr. Fraser had not never the search of

Mont-street, Sopt. 3, 1834."

Mont-street, Sopt. 3, 1834."

Mont-street, Sopt. 3, 1834."

Mis a poster Magazine, and we must say we consider a complete vindication of the line he adopted is contained in the following letter, which he addressed to Mr. Duncombe, after with due professional knowledge, he did not letter him until Mr. Duncombe accompanied with the head bound him.

Mr. DUNCOMBE.
Mr. DUNCOMBE. accompanied by the Marquess of Workerster, it consequence of a festing and obtained by Mr. Fraser, and was held to ball in 500. himself, and in the sureties of Lord Worcester and Mr. Cosry in 2501. each to answer at the next Middlesex

Sessions to any complaint which might be made against Imm; after which the parties withdrew.

sessions to any complaint which might be made against min., after which the parties withdrew.

It was subsequently to these proceedings that Mr. FRASER wrote his letter to Mr. Duncomba:—

"215, Regent-street, Thursday; 2 o'clock, p. m. "3ir,—I am inclined to think that you will, upon reflection, perceive that the course which flell it necessary to adopt in consequence of your note of yesterday, was the only one which, as publisher of the Magazine, I could have possibly pursued. You will at once see that if I were to have replied to your note after the fashion you desired, I should have set a precedent which would of necessity subject me hereafter to personal annoyance from every body, high and low, who might fancy himself injured or offended in the publication. Having submitted these remarks to your consideration, I have inform you that the pages of the Magazine shall be open to you next month for the explanation or denial of those charges which you have stated to be 'failse and a trocolou."

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient and humble servant,
"Thomas S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.
"James Fraser.

We repeat our opinion, that only one course was left for Mr. Fraser to pursue. The attack complained of is contained in the following paragraph:—
"Now the Firshur addition systemed this point in a simple and "Now the Firshur addition systemed this point in a simple and "Now the Firshur addition systemed this point in a simple and

Arlington-street."

We repeat our opinion, that only one course was left for Mr. Fraser to pursue. The attack complained of is contained in the following paragraph:—

"Now the Finsbury election presented this point in a simple and clear manner to them. It was not a question between two men of 'nashionable morals,'—the one a Whig, the other a Tory; nor was it a contest between two candidates of some religious rank—the one a Churchman, the other a Dissenter: but it was a competition between a man of spotless character for religion and morality, and one of infamous notority for every sort and degree of vice. In Mr. Pownall, they had a man who was personally known to them as actively engaged in every effort of religion or benevolence in which they themselves professed to be interested. In Mr. Duxcombe they saw one whose fame had reached through all classes as a distinguished supporter of the gambling-house, the brothel, and every hann of vice. But then, on the other hand, in Mr. Duxcombe they saw a Churchman,—in Mr. Duxcombe they saw one who would willingly be their instrument in pulling down the Church. Every profession, therefore, was forgotten: all idea of Religion being of more value supporters of the favourite of Madame Vestrus, and the patron of for partner in) Crockrow's hell?"

Differing, as we do, toto cæto from Mr. Duxcombe in politics, we cannot ourselves acquit the writer of this article from blame for indulging in this invective against his private character. It is evident that the object of this ultra-violent description of Mr. Duxcombe's pursuits and galeties, is to put in the strongest point of view the hollowness and hypocrisy of the saints and canters who supported him. But these would have been made equally evident, by describing him merely as a man of the world, mixing in the world's galeties and dissipations. Mr. Duxcombe is, or has been a visitor of the Green-room—and for all we know (not baving any opportunity of ascertaining) of the other "haunts of vice," to which the writer refers by name.

the bank with Crocky, and patronise it occasionally by breaking it altogether.

Mr. DUNCOMBE may have, or rather may have had in other days, some of the follies, and perhaps the vices, common to society, but he has done nothing of which we are aware, to subject him to the charge of "infamous notoriety." It is a great misfortune, as a writer of the present day says, "that the world are apt to form their judgment of men from the actions of their youth, at a time when their passions are strongest, and their judgment is weakest." One thing is pretty clear, that Mr. DUNCOMBE's political vices, which are flagrant enough, have not any very great effect upon his social intercourse with the world—a fact proved most distinctly by the circumstance of his having had as friends, upon the present occasion, the Marquess of WORCESTER and Lord ALLEN.

We think Mr. DUNCOMBE would have acted more wisely if he had made no stir in the business whatever. If he read the Times, and saw what that paper says daily of Lord BROUGHAM, he might learn a lesson of patience, under a protracted martyrdom, well worthy of imitation. The article in question is but a passing thrust, which, sharply as it might have told, would have healed in a week. As it is, public attention is called to a discussion of the merits of the last Finsbury election, and FRASER will sell an additional five thousand of his Magazines.

Our readers will perhaps give us credit for the truth and

public attention is called to a discussion of the merits of the last Finishury election, and Fraser will sell an additional five thousand of his Magazines.

Our readers will perhaps give us credit for the truth and justice of our anticipations with regard to the probable effects of the measure of Emancipation upon the black population of our West India Colonies. It is with deep regret, but with no surprise, we find all those anticipations realized. The following letter has been received from Falmouth, and is, we apprehend, only the first of a melancholy series:—

His Majesty's packet Stammer, Surrox, Commander, is just arrived from the Leeward Islands. She arrived at Barbdoes from England on the 22d of July, and sailed the 23d, to proceed to the different islands on her route, arriving at St. Thomas's on the 28th, where she remained until the 7th of August, then she sailed for England. The news she brings is truly alarming:—

"Much confusion and disturbance prevailed at Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, Montserrat, St. Kitt's, and Dominica on the 1st of August. By the mails boot we learnt that the towns at Trinidad much resembled a place besieged. The negroes on that day came in by hundreds, having refused to work on many of the estates; many were arrested and sent to prison; and it was reported that the Island was to be immediately lind under martial law. Barbadoes is well supplied with troops. Al Dominien the white people were afraid to go to bed lest their houses and property would be set on fire while they slept. There was only one merchant vessel at Basterre, and she was to have left on the 1st of August. Antigua was quiet, and the negroes are there employed in preparing their emacipation dresses for the 1st of August. Aug

1834:—
"We are all here in a state of great excitement and alarm. The

negroes are not saustied with the apprenticeship which the Dritish Act of Parliament has provided for them, as a probation for unre-stricted freedom which they are to enjoy in six years. They say that stricted freedom which they are to enjoy in six years. They say they have been bound long enough, that they consider themselves entitled to absolute freedom now. The new system gives them about a day and a half in each week to themselves, and takes from the master the power of punishing them, which helpad before, without reference to a Magistrate. They refuse, however, to work without wages, and have evinced so hostile a disposition, and been guilty of so much insubordination and insolent conduct, that Sir Evan Murnay M'Gregon, the Governor-General, has come down from Antiqua to St. Kitt's son our protection, bringing with him an additional company of regular troops. We have also four mem-or-war in the Road, and the whole of our bland Millia we nown never manner duty.

The lst of August being the duy on which slavery ceases, and the new system begins, has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving, whereby the labourers all get a holiday; and the 2d of August being on a Saturday, has been given as a holiday also by the masters. It remains to be seen whether they will turn out to work on Monday the fourth. On a great many estates they declare they will not, and there are rumours of their intention to burn and destroy. I do not myself believe that they have any such intention at present; but idleness, and the want of the regular supplies of fool which they have releness, and the want of the regular supplies of 1004 which they make they make been accustomed to receive from their masters, and which of course will be withheld while they refuse to work, may lead them to commit violations of private property, and breaches of the public peace; and, what extent hostilities may be carried. Many planters have moving to what extent hostilities may be carried. Many planters have moved their families into the towns, and some are on board the ships in the harbour. My family, however, is still on the estate. We are but a short distance from town, and can soon come in if the necessity should arise."

should arise."

These are pleasant prospects—for the correctness and authenticity of the intelligence we pledge ourselves.

Here then, our Liberal Parliament has opened a new source of mischief. Lives and property, and the colonies themselves, are endangered; while, in order to coerce the unfortunate people who have been made free, the House Guards is in confusion to afford troops, and the Admiralty at work to find ships, upon a scale of force and expenditure equal to a war establishment, besides the 20,000,0001. which the country has to pay for the mischief.

ONE of the things which strike foreigners when they read ONE of the things which strike foreigners when they read our newspapers more foreiby than any other, is the elaborated absurdity of the puffs of books, and quack medicines, and lottery tickets, and bedsteads, and blacking, and pills, and pins, and pedometers, and all the rest of such objects. The following puff for "Colley's unrivalled cream for changing grey hair to black on one application, and which neither soils the skin nor the linen," strikes us to be quaint enough to be recorded. It quite equals "Warren," and beats Bish hollow:—

llow:—
Says my Lady, one day, to the middle-aged Cupin,
"Why don't you try Colley?—Says he, "The so stupid."
"Not stupid," says she, "by its use, age is hidden."
Says my Lord, "Oh, I'll dye, if by you! a m bidden."
"Then do," says my Lady, "for people here say,
That you seem very rapidly turning to Grey."
"To Gare!" cries my Lord, "not a word's to be said,
I have of changed my tate, I'll now change my head."
So, my Lord goes to Holles-street, Cavendish-square,
He buys Colley's cream, and be plasters his hair: He buys Colley's cream, and beplasters his hair; And when the next day he calls on his "Missus," She cries, "Cupid no more—come hither Nancissus."
Her heart with delight grew with benting so big,
At the sight of my Lord in his "juvenile wig."

From that moment has Colley redoubled his fame, And Viscount Nagcissus been Palmerston's name.

From that moment has Colley redoubled his faine, And Viscount Narcisses been Palairaston's name.

It is with no ordinary feelings of surprise that we view the conduct of the LORD CHANCELLOR on the subject of the payment of the promised compensation to the gentlemen who were, one and all, so shamefully ill-used and abused by him and his friends at the time, and who were turned out of their places (to make room for as many more of the LORD CHANCELLOR's friends as he could stuff in) when the Bankruptey Court Bill was passed. This precious piece of humbug, our readers are aware, created sixty-three new Whig places, with an annual expenditure of about £50,000;—the old system not costing half so much; and, for the satisfaction of the professional world, we think that the Vice-Chancellor was a better Bankrupt Judge than Serjeant PELL and Co., and that Messrs. Swanston and Jacon (with some others) were as good Commissioners of Bankrupts as Mr. Charles Frederick Willlams, the senior Commissioner of the New Court: at all events, they had more practice in the matter. But with all the defects of the old plan, and with all the improvements of the new one, neither the Lord Charcellor nor Mr. Vizard could have carried it through the House of Lords, had not the principle of compensation been fully and distinctly admitted by the insimuating and innovating Lords on the Treasury Benches. Fully and distinctly did they admit that principle, and a fund was formed, out of which that compensation was to have been paid. As nobody, however, in the new Court was particularly interested about this fund, or from some other unknown cause (for Lord Brougham), or his secretary, with the able advice of Brother WILDE, could never have miscalculated its produce), it has singularly and totally failed. The patentee for Commissioners was permitted a priority in payment over the other persons interested, and he received accordingly, up to last March, all his due, minus, 500l. or 600l., we scarcely know which.

Not so, however, the holders of other p

really the feelings of a gentleman, will take up the subject next year, and carry it through.

As we have already mentioned that the Governor-Generalship of India is in the market, we think the following description of a display of pyrotechny, recently made upon the ultra-magnificent scale at Calcutta (which we borrow from the present excellent number of that admirable work, the United Service Journal), ought to be made generally known. Judging all the works of the British in India by their fireworks, the mind must expand wonderfully to grasp the great proceedings of the Monarchs of Leadenhall. No wonder the Court of Directors grumble at an increased scale of pensions to the deserving officers of their marine establishment—they cannot provide for fire and water both.

We remember meeting a man just returned from India, who had, immediately after his arrival in this country, joined the party at Melton, in whose sporting exploits he most enthusiastically joined. When the season was over, somebody asked him what he thought of it? "Gad, Sir," said he, "hunting in an island so small as England is cramping work, after what I have been used to in the tiger line in India. There you have plenty of space for your sport—here, if you had a tolerable run, you would be stopped by the sea, take what direction you might."

This is magnificence—so was the mandate of the wellscription of a display of pyrotechny, recently made upon the

what direction you might."

This is magnificence—so was the mandate of the well-known Nabob, who having ordered thirteen carriages of his own to the door, to take a party of visitors to a pic-nie, and finding them unequal to the transport of his guests, called out to his servant—"STEVENSON, send round some more phaetons!"

panetons:"
The fireworks are exactly upon the same scale; as the late
AARON HILL would say, were he alive—" Here are millions
of rockets—Pooh, pooh, tens of millions." Let the programme, however, speak for itself:—

PROGRAMME OF THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF FIREWORKS,
To be displayed in celebration of the new Charter on the evening of
Friday, the 10th of January, 1834.
Calcutta, 1st of January, 1834.

Friday, the 10th of January, 1834.

RROGRAMME.

A gun of preparation, at a quarter before seven o'clock, r.m.
Three bounced rockets in succession, fired from the southern eclosure of Government House, the last to be accompanied by a flourish of trumpets, which will be the signal for
Diserval.

A general illumination of 40,000 blue lights, covering a space in a ring-fence of about four miles. The Government House, Town Hall, Court House, New Ghaut, &c.— and the Ochterlony column spirally illuminated and crowned with twelve white blossoming trees a cap of Roman candles, and a mortar of sigrettes. At the commencement of the illumination, H.M.S. Curacog, Capt. Dunn, at anchor off the Esplanade, will fire a royal salute, which will be followed up by another (of salvos from batteries of six 9-pounders each) from the artillery drawn up on the line of the Esplanade,—the disposable infantry at the same time firing a feu-de-joic from the walls of Fort William; and the several bands playing "God save the Disseave 2.—(Chiefly prepared in the Laboratory School at Dum.)

Dum.)
(Under charge of Cond. Cordon.)—Inside the Government House

(Under charge of Count Cottan, 1977). The grounds.
Four common 2-pounder rockets; two common four-pounder ditto revariously loaded with scrolls, serpents, rain, stars, &c.; one 1-pounder Caduceus rocket; one 2-pounder honorary ditto; one towering ditto; one swarm of 8-one ditto; one foundain of thirty 1-pound ditto; the 8-inch and five 31-inch balloon shells; a swarm of 300 tourbillons, and a semicircular fence of 100 large flower-pots of brilliant spur-fire.

Display 3.

One bounced rocket, a signal to fire on the plain.
Serient Michel, Arsenal Depot.—Division, No. 1.—" Hiddertollah."

tollah."

A forest of various kinds of trees, and in the midst of it,—lst. A fight between two giants; 2nd. A fight between two giants; 2nd. A fight between two elephants; 4th. Tiger-shooting from the back an elephant; 5th. A hape bac constrictor attacking a buffalo; 6th. A discharge of 100 single rockets in rapid succession, and three swarms of 100 rockets each; 7th. A palm-tree with a mortar.

Display 4.—(Dum Dum.)

Cond. Cordon.—Insilat V.—(Dum Dum.)

courms of no rockets each; 7th. A palm-tree with a mortar.

Display 4.—(Dum Dum.)

Cond. Cordon.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and balloon shells; 2nd. A vertical wheel; 3rd. A new figure piece; 4th. A spiral wheel.

Display 5.

Two bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjennt South, Arsenal.—Division No. 2.—"Buxoo."

1st. A pooffedar booroodgee; 2nd. A pyramid of spur-fire; 3rd. A hathphul; 4th. Edipus of the moon, at the end of an avenue of blue-blessomed trees; 5th. Two vertical wheels, and a horizontal wheel in the centre; 6th. A swarm of 300 tourbillons; 7th. A palm-tree with a mortar.

Display 6.

Cond. Cordon.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and balloon shells; 2nd. A swarm of 8-ounce rockets; 3rd. A fountain of thirty ditto; 4th. A spiral wheel; 5th. A vertical ditto.

ditto.

DISPLAY 7.

Three bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjeant Hinton, Arsenal Depôt.—Division No. 3.—"Baumoo."

1st. A shurrh gole, or town with revolving bastions illuminated;

2nd. A chunder cote; 3rd. A kunnuck chumpah; 4th. A swarm of

500 rockets; 5th. A palla-tree.

DISPLAY 8.—(Dum Dum.)

Cond. Cordon.—Inside.

Let. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A yew-tree; 3rd. A rose piece.

Ist. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A yew-tree; 3rd. A rose piece.

BISPLAY 9.

Four bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjeant O'Brien.—Division No. 4.—"Sookar Mullick."

Ist. Representation of a native orchestra; 2d. Two vertical wheels, and a horizontal wheel in the centre; 3d. A man in the pillory; 4th. A double vertical wheel; 5th. A native firework, called "Undreet Ing Bung;" 6th. A swarm of 300 tourbillons; 7th. A palm-tree.

DISPLAY 10.—(Dum. D.—)

tree.

Display 10.—(Dum Dum.)—Inside.

lst. Rockets and shells; 2d. A swarm of 8-once rockets; 3d. A new figure piece; 4th. A fountain of thirty 1-pounder rockets; 3th. A regulated, illuminated spiral piece.

Display 11.

Five bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside. Serjeant Daly.—Division No. 5.—"Hubby Mahommed."

A forest of white blossomed trees, in the midst of which, 1st. Two runs fighthing; 2nd. A tiger and buffalo fight; 3rd. Two men wrestling, and a hathphul; 4th. A fort attacked by ships and troops; 5th. A palm tree.

Display 12.—Inside

ling, and a hathphul; 4th. A fort attacked by ships and troops; 5th. A palm tree.

DISPLAY 12.—Inside.

lst. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A yew-tree; 3rd. swarms of 8-onnee rockets; 4th. A rose piece.

DISPLAY 13.

Six bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjennt Neal.—Division No. 6.—"Mudden."

A feu-derjoie of \$\frac{300}{2}\text{ or rockets} or receiving one mile of grond, which serve as a train towards the explosion or eruption of "Mount Etna," which will discharge 16,000 rockets, aigrettes, balloon shells, Roman candles, and marcons in abundance, and display about 200,000 BRILLIANT stars in the air at once.

DISPLAY 14.—Inside.

The "Golden Temple" or "Eastern Court of the Directors," brilliandly illuminated!: the Kings of the East in royal robes, and crowned with eastern dindems, being seated in durbar, within, and surrounded by attendants. At the angles of the steps in front, are two illuminated by ramids, and a cascade of fire in front of the centre: at the top of the pediment appears a brilliant sur rising, arched over with an extensive how of brilliant spur-fire, and containing in illuminated letters, the motto of the Halleybury medials, "Redit a nobis Aurorn discrete reduction of the speciment (which has the Company's arms embossed in silver on a ground of gold in its centre)

appears their motto, "Anspicio Regis et Senatus Angline:" and on the wings of the building, over the collorande, and under the King's arms, which app ar at each end embossed in sold, "Giuleinnas IF. Rez." and "Adelaide Regina," flanked by illuminated stars, having the King's and Company's arms appearing as transparencies in the centre of each respectively. From the ceiling which presents a front of ninety feet, will be a number of large blue-blossomed brees, to fountains of fire, two horizontal wheels, with crowns, &c., &c.

To conclude with (in illuminated letters) "Goo save the Krsc."
N.B. Fire balloons will ascend, and rockets will be thrown at intervisis from the balconies of the Ochterlony column, and the artiflery and disposable infantry employed in satio and platom firing during the night.

This is grand—superb subline with bare and these

This is grand—superb—sublime—with here and there a touch of the Bathos. The arrangement is something like that of an auctioneer's catalogue, where one finds "Lot 32, a bust of Jupiter, Milton's Paradise Lost, Newton's Principia, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, a set of fire-irons, a fish-kettle, out of the line and the sublime and Beautiful, a set of fire-irons, a fish-kettle,

and two tin pots.

in this extensive "flare-up" at Calcutta, " We have We have, in this extensive "nare-up" at Calcutta, "A fight between two giants, a pootfedar boroodgee, a kunnuck chumpah, two chunder cotes, Mount Etna, the Kings of the East in Royal robes, with eastern diadens on their heads, an eclipse of the moon, two rams fighting, and α man in the nillogn."

We wish the East India Company joy of so splendid an exhibition, which affords a brilliant contrast to the confusion exhibition, which are too evident at their sales in London upon the new principle adopted under the new Charter, which the grand display commenorates. It must be extremely consolatory to the proprietary to feel certain, that, although they are unable to dispose of their Hyson or Bohea, their Gunpowder goes off in a manner at once so delightful and so profitable.

COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.

TO THE RIGHT REV. C. R. SUMNER, LORD BISHOP OF WINTON, VISITOR OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD. My Lond Vistron-There are at this time about 650 Fellows of

Colleges at Oxford, and, perhaps, the like number at Cambridge; Colleges at Oxford, and, perhaps, the like number at Cambridge; but it does not appear that they study or defend their rights and privileges as they should. Now, if the Visitor will please to consult the statute de promotione, he will there see it clearly proved that the founder speaks of two distinct kinds of preferment—the one beneficium scelesiasticum de jure et consuetudine; the other promotion, as Prebendam vel liberam capellam, and the requisite dispensation. Now a dispensation is not necessary, unless it be to hold a second living and what is that seeond "—why the promotion obtained by chance, to the amount of ten pounds de claro in the King's books; and if the person be a D.D., he is allowed fifteen (una cum collegio), together with the college living, provided he has a dispensation. Collegio clearly has that sense, for if it had meant fellowship, it would have been una cum societate sua; the same word used as in his oath of admission—"Item quod non resignabo societatem meam mercede ant pretio dato, soluto promisso aut expectato adductus." This is elucidated (stat. 65, sec. 4): Forma obligationis pro sciis-in usum admissione—"The devise and order is appointed that every Fellow of the above-named College of St. John Baptist in Oxford, whose chance shall be to come promotion afterward." Now, what is ob-tained (de jure et consuctudine) by right and custom, cannot be said tained (de jure et consuetudine) by right and custom, cannot be said to come by chance; therefore, they are distinct, and the statute de promotione does not govern the college proferment or interfere with it; and the statute goes on:—" If he be promoted to the highest dignity, he shall give 40l. Also every Dean and Archdeacon, what value soever his said promotion shall amount to, shall likewise pay 20 marks." This statute is silenced by the Act of Elizabeth, but it is simply quoted to show what was meant by promotion. The statute of Eliz. (31 c. s. 1, 2) the 40th canon, founded upon that statute, the immemorial custom of all Cathedrals where the Prebendaries, or Canons, do not vanante their stalls, shew that the wise Pincres ELIimmemorial custom of all Cathedrals where the Prebendaries, or Canons, do not vaante their stalls, shew that the wise Pincess ELIZABETH determined that the Prebendaries, Canons, and Fellows of Colleges should remain undisturbed in their respective patrimony; and Lord HARNOWNY'S consolidated Bill of Residence shows what the Legislature-thought on the subject, and allows Fellows of Colleges to be absent from their Livings when required at Colleges. Now, the observation that secession would be impeded if that construction were allowed, is as weak as its wicked, for, is the impedience of a living the sample of the secretic construction of the company of the sample of the company of the compa patience of a junior to supplant a senior, or impel him to commit perjury! The hic jacet of death or matrimony will always pro-mote succession by the victims of one or the votaries of the other. To say the least, no Fisitor should rest upon the construction of nnother, but look into the statutes for the will of the founder; and if he feels himself in any way incompetent, he should find a person properly qualified to give a fair construction upon both; and as the Visitor has an attested copy at Farnham, he should not suffer a senior Fellow to lanattested copy at Farnaum, he should not sufter a senior fellow to tan-guish on a precurious subsistence for two or three years, and pledge every thing, even his paraphernalia, and his library, the gift of his literary friends, more particularly as he knew that the subsistence, or rather existence, of an aged individual was so nearly concerned. What will a benevolent King, or a reformed Legislature, say to this stoic apathy of feudal times? This is not consentaneous with that peace and benevolence which Psiscopacy solemnly pledges itself to observe at consecration, and which should hereafter be confirmed by an acth, where so much depends; neither is it in union with the an oath, where so much depends; neither is it in unison with the founder's emphatic provision of advovesors, who says "he leaves his fellows joint heirs with Christ, the son of the living God, and that they are for the symport of the president and scholars who are in order (clericis.)—(Stat. 32.) Again, he gives leave of absence thus—"W do not object but to the fellows or scholars on account of their president and scholars of their p do not object but to the fellows or scholars on account of their pro-motion a certain period may be granted, by which they may be absent: we likewise judge that they shall have equal favour and indul-gence who are elected to any Church belonging to the College, which we wish to be done three times a year." Now Dr. PHILIP WINTER, the President, deliberately swears that a perpetual Fellow of the College ceased to be a Member on taking a College living fourteen m after his presentation; and quotes as a proof the statute which only regards promotion on foreign preferment, which allows only twelve months as the year of grace: the words are "cum per unum annum manere permittimus." Now the statute which the President so much relies on, as governing the College, only enhances his guilt; for that orders that "every Fellow who has an annuity of ten pounds, pension or patrimony de claro, shall, within three months, be removed from his Fellowship." Yet the President continues several there who are amenable (and also for not taking orders), and among the rest, Mr. J. CROSBY CLARK (whose father, the City Chamberlain, is said to have left him 50,000l.), and have presented him to the rectory said to have left him 50,0001.), and have presented him to the rectory of Winterborne, which the senior Fellow (contending for the conscientions observance of the Founder's will) ought to have had de jure et consuctudine, and entered a caveat accordingly, with the persons authorised to prevent it. This is one specimen of innovation, or the offects of the spirit of the Times at Oxford, and requires the prompt

interference of a Chancellon, or some higher judicial authoris-"fin interpretamen ut Præsidens Cellegii nosti, quoties surcula afiquid omissum est quod faciendum sonsuimus, ant factum quod as fint prehibuimus toties pasaum perjurit ipso facto incurrint." Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.

We see by the Kentish Observer that Mr. Alderman PARTEIRE was most appropriately elected President of the Canterbury & Club, on the first of September. His friends, we conclude, are fied that he is came.

Everybody of taste and feeling has undoubtedly seen the collection of tape-worms, lizards, scorpions, lumps, and odd-shaped thing which have been expelled from the bodies of various ladies and gentlemen of different ages, by means of Dr. GARDINER's effic tiemen of different ages, by means of Dr. Oldinker's efficacion, vermifuges, and which are exhibited in glass bottles, properly labelled, with descriptions of the respective sources where they have been derived, at the Doctor's shop in Long-acre. The newspaper give the following account of the venerable vermicide's pursuits during the summer :-

ouring the summe:—

"This venerable and eccentric personage has gone from London
to Gravesend three or four times weekly during the present summe, and generally by the Mercury steam vessel. In no one instance has been known on shore, but takes his dinner on board, after which he parades the deck, and employs himself in reading, while the other passengers are regaling themselves on Windmill-hill. Althor notes are regaling the caused as valid and tomb to be created in Shoredictic churchyad, upon the head-stone of which he has, at several periods, caused his following inscription to be chiselled :— 'Dr. John Gordiner's he to be caused as and the stand best hed-room, wherein are laid two sons and two grand-daughters, and in which he himself means to rest until his morning of the resurrection.—'Reader, you may gain hundreds he day, but this night thy soul may be required of thee.'

'There's nothing worth a thought beneath

'There's nothing worth a thought beneath But how I may escape the death— That never, never dies!'

1833.—Dr. G., aged 82; is in good health."

To shew the amiable versatility of Eord Brougham's political character, his Lordship's health was drank with three times three, at a dinner of the electors of Warwick, for having thrown out the Radical Reform Bill for their disfranchisement.

By the Statue 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 44. entitled "an Act to regulate the conveyance of printed Newspapers by Post, between the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and Foreign Parts," and which obtained the Royal Assent on the 13th of August last, the former laws relative to the transmission of newspapers, are repealed, and the following enacted in their stead:—From and after the 1st day of October, 1834, newspapers duly stamped, are to be received at the Post-offices throughout the kingdom, and transmitted, free of postage, to any of his Mujesty's Colonies, beyond the seas: and newspaper printed and published within such colonies or possessions, are to be sent free of postage, by packet-boats, to Great Britain or Ireland, and the same are to be delivered within the United Kingdoms, free and the same are to be delivered within title United Kingdoms, free of the duty of postage. Newspapers, duly stamped, may also be conveyed, free of postage, to any port of the United Kingdoms, other than his Majesty's colonies and possessions: and newspapers printed in any kingdom or state beyond the sens (printed in the foreign language of the foreign kingdom or state-from which the same shall be forwarded, but not otherwise,) and brought into the United Kingdom by packet-boats, are to be delivered by the General Port. within the United Kingdom, free of postage, provided that in such countries newspapers printed in Great Britain are allowed to be transmitted postage free. Papers so sent to be in coversopen at the transmitted postage free. Papers so sent to be in coverage at the end, and have nothing on the cover or paper, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; and such papers must be put into a Post-office or Receiving-office in Great Britain or Ireland, within seven days next after the day in which the same shall be published, the day of publication to be ascertained by the date-of such papers. Papers put in after such period, may be detailed by the Postmaster, or forwarded, charged with the full duty of letter prostage. Postmasters may once and examine newspapers, and postage. Postmasters may open and examine newspapers, and persons are allowed by the Act to send newspapers beyond the sess in any manner they may find practicable or convenient.

The following is a specimen of the evidence given before the Drunken Committee of the House of Commons, upon which their admirable Report was founded :-

admirable Report was founded:—

"Mr. Sanuer. Herapatra, of Holborn-hill, said, this woman, now a widow, and the aunt of a moet distinguished vocalist, is an irreclumable gin-drinker; she has four sons and two daughter transported; after making away with all her substance, and select the interest of the procure intoxionting drink, she agreed to sell give the transported to sell give the transported to sell give the transported to sell give the interest to the transported to sell give, and seld them for gir; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Lozg-acre, the same dentist who bought the others are left dual in Lozg-acre, the same dentist who bought the others are left in the process of the sell give the same dentist who bought the others are left in the process of the sell give the same dentist who bought the others are left in the process of the sell give the same dentist who bought the others are left in the process of the sell give the same dentist who bought the others are left in the process of the sell give th

-Surely the lady ought to have been before the Committee herself. PLYMOUTH, Ang. 3.—A Court Martinl will assemble on Friday of board the guard-ship San Josef, for the trial of Capt. Lord Jonn Har and officers of his Majesty's ship Castor, for running down the Canterior cutter off Dover. The Castor is now lying in the Sound, and will probably be brought up the harbour, to remain during the inquiry into the circumstances of this most nufortunate and unaccountable accident. It would be idle to make any comment on the various. into the circumstances of this most unfortunate and unaccountable accident. It would be idle to make any comment on the various reports in circulation. The Papers had put Lord Jons under constraint at Dover at the very moment he was walking the streets of Devonport, where his Lordship has taken lodgings. It is not likely that anything bearing upon the positive merits of the case will transpire before the detail is given in evidence at the Court, which it is somewhat doubtful whether it can be formed on Fridy. The witnesses from the enstward are not yet arrived. Lord Jong The witnesses from the eastward are not yet arrived. Lord Jos. HAV is said to feel most acutely the sad event. Personally is Lordship is irresponsible, the ship being at the time in the profet charge of one of the chief officers. It is stated as a fact that there were at the time of the scaled at the chief officers. were at the time of the accident about one hundred persons on the deck of the Carlon. deck of the Castor. At that time (six A.M.) these would all be more or less employed in the internal affairs of the ship. It is considered that in the event of or Less and the six A.M.) these would be more than the internal affairs of the ship. that in the event of an Inquest being held on the dead bodies appeared to the solution of the Advocate, is Mr. George Eastlake.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 3.—The great yacht match between the End FORTSMOUTH, Sept. 3.—The great yncht match between the part of Belliars's Water Witch brig, of 331 tons burden, Each the Galades schooner, of 179 tons, belonging to Mr. Talbor, come of at Portschooner, of the school two of clock.

winner by twenty for a livery witch was the many the property twenty for the New from the New from the New form winner by twenty-five minutes. The Worr Witch was from the National Course was from the National Course

Light, round the Eddystone Light, and back. The vessels started on Monday, at ten A. M., and at seven that evening neither of them h ed Dunose; but the schooner was about two miles to windwesthered Dunose, but his sundance was about two maps to wind-ward. At seven P. M. on Tuesday evening, they had reached the length of Berry Head, the schooner still two or three miles to windlength of Berry Head, the schooner still two or three miles to windward, and she rounded the Eddystone first, and got a start of at least other winds. But in the long run of 140 miles from the Eddystone fifteen miles; but in the long run of 140 miles from the Eddystone fifteen miles; but in the long quarterly, or justabaft the beam, the brig was enabled to set every stich of her canvas, and it all drew; the wind being fresh, her superior tonnage then told in her favour. Considering the distance to be worked to the westward, and the run home, the difference between the two vessels is astonishingly little. Taxnor. we understand, loses about 2.000%. but some hearm home, the difference between the two vessels is astonishingly little.

Mr. Talbor, we understand, loses about 2,000l., but some heavy
sums were depending. The Cowes people are all alive, as the Water
With was built there, and at the moment of starting six to four on
the brig was freely offered, and many bets of 600 to 400 taken. The
schooner had, however, many favourites, and Mr. Talbor, who is a
horough seaman, managed his own vessel.

chooser Bag, however, many two tries, and Mr. Albert, who is a factoring Post says:—

The Morning Post says:—

"On Monday last, an old man, named James Smith, was brought before Mr. Hoskins, who sat for Mr. Combe, at the Thames Police Office, on a charge of stealing a jacket the Thames Police Office, on a charge of stealing a jacket the Thames Police Office, on a charge of stealing a jacket the Thames Police Office on the ship Clare, in the West India Docks, the property of Henny William Cookes, an apprentice belonging to the used. The prisoner was stopped with the property in his possion by a Thames police constable, named Bisnor, attached to the Dock, and the charge being clearly made out he was fully conmitted to take his trial at the Qunter Sessions of the Peace, to be Dock, and the charge being clearly made out he was fully conmitted to take his trial at the Qunter Sessions of the Peace, to be dock a signed by the Manistrates to attend on that day at the Sessions House, to give evidence the Grand Jury, and, in the cent of the bill being found a true one, to prosecute and give evidence on the trial of the indictment. On Thursday morning, however, the minesses unexpectedly received orders to go before the Grand Jury and sitting at the Sessions House, which they obeyed, and the bill was found a true one, and presented by the Grand Jury in the usual manner to the Court. Soon afterwards the prisoner was called no to plend to the indictment, and take his trial, when, to the associated with a batch of other prisoners on Tuesday by order of Mr. Rore, the Chairman, and other Magistrates, from Clerken well Prison. No one could give any explanation of the circumstance, except that the calprit was now est invention, and the the Andrews Hermits and the American School and the America The Morning Post says:-

sme of James Johnson."—[These Magisterial mistakes occur smewhat too often.]

The Worvester Journal has the following:—
KNDREMINSTER.—Mr. GODSON, the Member of Parliament, stried in this Borough on Friday last. He spent that day and Sunday in receiving visits from his friends. On Sunday he attended at the Old Charch, and heard a most excellent sermon delivered by the ser Vicar, the Rev. James Farley Tuner, on behalf of the Charity Mools. On Monday he continued to receive the calls of his continuation, to the Ludies, 63 houses were opened for the invitation, at all of which (excepting four) tea and serve of the calls of his formal admirers. At some houses as samp as 80 ladies assembled, and at none less than 20; taking an aways of 40 ladies to each house, it makes a tea party of 2440 ladies. All houses music was provided, and the hadies continued "to chase a glowing hours with flying feet" until daylight appeared. A faint some of the devotion of the Honourable Member to his fair supporters may be formed from the fact, that he visited all the 65 houses between the sevening and 3 in the morning. He dauced down the radie of a contra dance at each of the 27 houses. He underwent the same that the sevening and 3 in the morning. He dauced down the radie of a contra dance at each of the 27 houses. He underwent the same at a chair evered with laurel, at 47 houses, and it is within the same at a chair every each with laurel, at 47 houses, and it is within the same at the contradinct of the same of the Member for Kilder-with his fair constituents. Who would not be Member for Kilder-maker! We shall expect several candidates at the next Election.—It is pleasant to see his Parliamentary sponsors receive their Gon-It is pleasant to see his Parliamentary sponsors receive their Gonson so favourably.

It will be remembered that when CARLILE, the infidel, It will be remembered that when Carlle, the infidel, was, some time since, making the tour of the West of England, he was anxious to have an opportunity of instilling his poisonous notions into the minds of the manufacturing town of Bradford; but that his object was fustrated in consequence of Mrs. Hales, of the Swan Inn, and another landlady at that place, to whom he applied, steadily resigns him the use of a room for the purpose of a lecture. The conduct of these worthy persons, in thus sacrifising their pecuniary interests to a conscientions sense of the duty they owed both to themselses and to the public, was so much approved, at the time, that a liberal subscription was entered into, for the purpose of presenting each of them with a handsome silver snuff-box, and we have much pleasure in saying that hast week the boxes were presented to the paries, bearing suitable inscriptions. They were of exquisite workmaship, and very massive, having been manufactured, for the express purpose, by Mr. Tucken, of Trowbridge.—Salisbury Heradd.

At a numerous parish meeting, held at Middleton, near Manches-

At a numerous parish meeting, held at Middleton, near Manches r (containing a population of 15,000), on Friday, August 22, the R. C. J. WAY, Rector, in the chair, the churchwardens' accounts of the last way. As. C. J. Way, Rector, in the chair, the churchwardens accounts for the last year were passed unanimously, and the whole amount of ste required by the churchwardens for the current year was also mated unanimously, the only question that arose at the meeting saving been as to whether it might not be desirable to grant a much larger rate than that asked for by the churchwardens, in order to pay of a debt incurred some years azo by the nurchess of a burial ground. a debt incurred some years ago by the purchase of a burial ground. was debt incurred some years ago by the purchase of a burial ground. When it is remembered that the same rate of threepence in the pound, so granted unanimously, was only obtained last year by a poll throughout the parish, and collected after an action in the Eccleration Court, this may well be set down among the many other happened signs of the times in regard to the support afforded to our baselines of Church.

We subjoin the copy of a letter addressed to the Marquess of Chan by a numerous body of the agriculturists of West Sussex, and the reply of the Marquess:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUESS OF CHANDOS.

"My Lord,—Impressed with a deep sense of the obligations we are use of your Lordship, for your able and constant support of the sense of pour Lordship, for your able and constant support of the lordship should, from our silence, infer apathy to our own interests, a lour Lordship may well be assured that in a county so purely a solution of the services which you have rendered us.

"I our Lordship may well be assured that in a county so purely a solution of the services which you have rendered us.

"I our Lordship may well be assured that in a county so purely a solution of the services which you have rendered us.

"I our Lordship may well be assured that in a county so purely a solution of the services which you have rendered us.

"We therefore a common the services of the se

ted, therefore, as agriculturists of that county, beg your Lordcept our wannest thanks for your unremitting exertions in
a property of the standard of these exertions in
begunusuccessful, you will persevere in demanding justice

for a class of individuals who, at the same time they labour under acknowledged difficulties, have experienced more opposition in enfor a cuss of industrations with a school such control of a chrowledged difficulties, have experienced more opposition in deavouring to obtain a redress of their grievances than any other the productive classes of the community.—We have the honour, &c. (COPY.) "Willow Arm 58, 1884

the productive classes of the community.—We have the honour, &c. (corv.)

"Wotton, Aug. 26, 1834.

"Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 23d was transmitted to me yesterday by Mr. Newland. I hasten to acknowledge it, and to request you will accept my warmest thanks for your kindness, and for the very gratifying manner in which you have noticed my endeavours to relieve the agricultural interest. Deeply regretting this object, I still entertain the most confident expectation that they will be eventually crowned with success. At all events you may be assured of my constant attention to the interests of the farmer, and my best exertions to promote the prosperity of the country.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and humble servant,

MR. TELFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER.-We announce, with feelings of deep regret, the death of this eminent and excellent individual, which took place at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at his house in Abingdon-street. Mr. Telfond was in the 79th year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was a repetition of severe bilious attacks to which he had for some years been subject. He was a native of Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, which he left at an early age. His gradual rise from the stonemasons' and builders' yard to the top of his profession in his own country, or, we believe we may say, in the deep regret, the death of this eminent and excellent individual, which His gradual rise from the stonemasons' and builders' yard to the top of his profession in his own country, or, we believe we may say, in the world, is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate abi-lity, and persevering industry, than to his plain, houest, straight-forward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life.

We are told that the uproar and confusion which take place over-crowded steam-packets to Gravesend are beyond belief violent, and even dangerous. The other day the pickpockets, who abound in them, eased the steward of one of them of his snuff-box, but after a consultation it was agreed to return it to him.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Sir Robert Wilson, called on Sunday last at the Oxford and Cambridge University Club St. James's-square, to reward a veteran serieant, late of the 28th Foot, with a situation. It appears he served in all the Peninsular campaigns with his Grace—was also at Les Quartre Bras and Westerles. This is the control of the C Waterloo. This is another instance of his Grace's attention to the application of meritorious soldiers.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. GILMOR, late Incumbent of Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury, has been appointed to the Curacy of the parish Clurch, Halifax, in the room of the Rev. R. Jarrett, A.M., Incumbent of Ludderdon.

fax, in the room of the Rev. R. Jarrett, A.M., Incumbent of Ludendenden.

The Rev. Francis Tate, M.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Vicerage of Charing, in the county of Kent, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Rev. William J. Hackert has been appointed to the Curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Robert O'Callaghan.

The Rev. LLOVD APJOHN is appointed to the Curacy of Drunkeen.

The Rev. LLOVD APJOHN is appointed to the Curacy of Drunkeen.

The Rev. Dawson Massy succeeds the Rev. Thomas Willis in the Curacy of Kilmurry, near Limerick.

OBITUARY.

At his rooms in St. John's College, Cambridge, aged 47, the Rev. Wm. Tatbam, B.D., Rector of Great Challey, in the county of Essex, and late Fellow of St. John's College. The Rectory is in the patronage of the Marter and Fellows of that society. At Kildely, Vorkshire, the Rev. John Clewer, LLD. V., Vicar of Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire, aged 37.

At Volles Green, Eastwood, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Walker, Curate of that parish, aged 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.D. Lieston of Genetics and the Control of Essex, and the Fellow of St. Johns College Control of Control of Exercising the Fellow of St. Johns College Control of Co

Frome, and a sum exceeding 1,0001, to the new Church at North Bradley and the building a house for the Curate, and sums of smaller amount to many other Churches, altograter, and sums of smaller amount to many other Churches, altograter exceeding 10,0001.

The inhabitants of Beckley's usus, have presented to the Rev. J. Calling, L.D., Curate of their affection and esteem.

The Lord Bishop of state, as to them of their affection and esteem.

The Lord Bishop of the state of the parish for upwards of 11 years, a spiendid piece of plate, as induced, on Thursday week, administered the secred rite of confination to upwards of 400 persons of both secred rite of confination to upwards of 400 persons of both secred the secret is in the minister, and that the obstructing him in the excess of that right, is an offence which may be proceeded against in the Ecclesiastical Court. He has consequently the right of Courd over the singers.

The Archbishof of Casari, Waternora, and Lismora will not, in future, allow any beneficed Clergyman of the Established Church in his diocease to hold the commission of the peace, or the situation of agent to alanded proprietor. The Rev. Mr. Hill, Rector of Ballybeg, near Clonnel, agent to the Earl of Donoremora, has lost his cure in consequence of this arrangement. Mr. Hill, Aluring the lifetime of the Rev. Mr. Tuckey, was his nominee in the cure, and on the death of the latter geutleman the former was dispossessed of it by his Bishop.—Waterford Chronicle.

The Lord Hishop of Barn and Wells, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Barn and Wells, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Barn and Wells, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Barn and Wells, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Barn and Wells, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Barn and Wells, and the care, and on the death of the latter geutleman the former was dispossessed of it by his Bishop.—Waterford Chronicle.

The Lord Hishop of Barn and Wells, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Barn and Wells, and the hight of the large death of the latt

SIOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENTUR.

During the week the alteration in the Consol Market has not been represented by the Account the quotation is 90% in the afternoon. I serve sales of Exchequer Bills have been made during the week, not the premium declined to 31s. 33s; it closed this afternoon at the among quotation. India Bonds are 12 14. 3 per Cent. Reduced, if per Cent. Reduced, and Long Annuities are now closed for the windend.

and the premium declined to 31s. 35s.; in the second of the dividend.

In the Poreign Market, Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian Bonds have all undergone a considerable fluctuation. Spanish Stock has been in considerable request, and was done this morning at 49½, at which quotation it left off. There has been a panic in Brazilian Stock, which has been as low as 73½, but it has since rallied to 76½ ¾, at which it left off. Portuguese Bonds have also undergone violent variation, having been as low as 75½, but, they rallied to 82, and closed at 82½. In the Northern Bonds there is little to notice: Russian Bonds are at 103½ 104, ex-dividend, which is now in course of payment; Dutch 5 per Cents. are 98½ %, Danish 75½, and Belgian 98½ 99.

In the Share Market, Real del Monte have been as low as 221. los. per Share, and have since rallied to 301. 311. Imperial Brazil Mine Shares are at 291. 311.

Sper Cent. Reduced, 3½ per Cent. Reduced, 3

Tork, dated the 30th of July inclusive. Hey are of a very alarming character, stating that the negroes hed dispived feelings of greed greaters, they had declared their determination not to work. The greatest alarm prevailed as to the result of the arrival of the 1st of August.

The Madrid papers contain very few particulars of the war in the north. Some notice is taken of disturbances in Murcia, but it is said that they were speedily suppressed. The machinations also of some conspirators in Salamana are almded to, and these, too, we are told, have been put of the law of the more than the conspirators. We have from other quarters various indicates almost universally diffused through Spaine.

Letters from Bayonne state, that on the 27th ult. a rencomret took lace at Alegria, near Tolosa; and that a great number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Christinos were commanded by Lorenzo, who, it is said, fell in the action. Another action also tooked to Zum Letth, at Elecando, between Rodil and o'roz, opposed to Zum Letth, at Elecando, between Rodil and o'roz, opposed to Zum Letth, at Elecando, between Rodil and o'roz, opposed to Zum Letth, at Elecando, between Rodil and o'roz, opposed to Zum Letth, at Elecando, between Rodil and o'll, to the 21st Aug., out of a population of 23,000, there have been 1800 deaths, among whom are many of the higher classes. Of the Jews only one woman has died. All business was suspended, but it was hoped that the rain, which had just failon very heavily, would had died, and 400 remained ill. At Uldewalla 66 deaths took place out of 167 patients; and in some other districts 55 out of 168. It had broken out at Stockholm, and the King had held a council to devise measures for checking it. It has also spread into Norway.

The accounts from Canada are to the 7th ult. The choleren morbus continued to prevail. According to the official bulletins, published bissess, after having reached on Friday from the Custo of 168. It had broken out at Stockholm, and the King had held a counci

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Excellent Wine	148	West India Madeira	34s				
Superior ditto, Sherry flavour	178.,208		52s58e				
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rish and Scotch Whiskies	s, genuine	from the Si	till	12s 0d	16s	
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indy of John Cottoli, Self., oli a daughter—At her house in Hype Tabasanian, in the 3th inst., the Right Hone, Lady Burphers, of a daughter—Con the 3th inst, it Hampton Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Frederic Beckford Long, Esq., of a consequence of the State of the St

DIED. n the 4th inst., John Craven, jun., Esq., late of Lower Clupion, aged 88, on the 3d inst., at Weymouth, David Monro, Esq., of Buth, and late of Quebes, 174.

n Wednesday, the 27th ult., at his residence at Brinkley, Cambridgehire, and Frank Roy, deschood the second to the control of the con

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spromany, and held at the White Hart Inn, Bath, on the 12th September, 1824, Sir THOMAS FELLOWES, Bart, of Bradford in the Chair, It as resolved unanimously—
It as resolved unanimously—
It has the inhabitants of Bath are deeply interested in securing a communition, by railway, in a line best adapted, from the levels and general direction of the control, to Become the permanent unain trunk between the Metropolis and & Western Districts of England, passing in the immediate vicinity of this city, and with the control, or dependent on the manufacturing towns both in Succeedershire and Wiltshire, and councering them with the port of Bristol.

2 that it would be inconsistent with the interests of this city, and with the Succeedershire and Wiltshire, and councering them with the port of Bristol.

2 that it would be inconsistent with the interests of this city, and with the Succeedershire and Wiltshire, and councering them with the port of Bristol.

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THOSE PSELLOWES, Chairman. THOSE PSELLOWES, Chairman. Thanks were then moved to the Chairman, for his impartial conduct in the Cair.

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Thanks were then moved to the Cairman and the Cairman and Cairma

TO the NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, and Others, encourages of Literature, the following brief case is most respectfully submitted, by one who knows the premises to be true:—A Popular Writer, whose parameters in the many years he has been engued in the pursuits of literature, and the property of the prope

HEMRY and PRACTICE of PHASIC, by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Seymour.

THERRY and PRACTICE of SYRGERY, by Mr. Cesser Hawkins and Mr. G.

MATERIA MEDICA, by Dr. Seymour and Dr. Macleod.

MIDWIFERY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, by Mr. Stone,
conjointly with Dr. Henry Davies.

MEDICAL JURISPRUIDENE,
BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson.

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These Lectures are free to all the Pupils of the Hospital. A Library, Ausseum,
Collection of Materia Medica and Herbanium, are also provided for the use of the

ST. THOMASYS HOSPITAL.—LECTURES on MIDWIFERY

The Outset of the Medical M

M.D. F. L.S., Assistant Physician-Accoucheur to the General Lying-in Hospital. The course will commence on Thursday, October 2, at Provi Coick.—Particulars may be known by application to Dr. Rigby, 44, Parliament-street; or to Mr. Williams, and the Mr. Parliament Street, and the Dr. Rigby, 44, Parliament-street; or to Mr. Williams, and the Dr. Rigby, 44, Parliament-street; or to Mr. Williams, and the Dr. Rigby, 44, Parliament-street; or to Mr. Williams, and the Dr. Rigby, 44, Parliament-street, and annihimided number of cases.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Griffith, at his residence, 27, Lower Betrave-street, Belgrave-street, Belgrave-street, Belgrave-street, Relgrave-street, C. G. Rigby, 44, Parliament-street, 14, Parliament-street, 14,

the Classics, includes Fench, Accounts, Gregoroby, &c. Co., at an advantage in previous of Communication is read for Ontotals. For previous and decidence happy in receives a featurement in read for Ontotals. For previous and continues happy in receives an effective and the street, Loudon.

A ILL Persons INDERTED to or baving Cl.AIMS on the Street, Loudon.

A ISTATE of ROBERT JONES, late of Frommon Castle, in the county insistator. Communications from parties resident in Wales to be addressed to Frommon Castle, Cowbridge, and all others to C.P. Dimond, Esq., 10, Henricitastreet, Caronish-square, Lordon, in each case post-paid. Particulars already insistator. Communications from parties resident in Wales to be addressed to the Administrator need not be repeated.

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This Volume (which completes the Work) consists of entirely New and Original Poems never before published, and is embellished with a Portrait of the Author, from an Original Painting by Thomas Phillips, R.A., and a Vignette after Stanfield.

"There are, in my recess at home, where they have been long undistribed, another series of stories—in number and quantity sufficient for rolling and the received and control of the con

hn Major, 71, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury ; George and William Nicol, []

John Major, 71, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; George and William Nicol, 1 John Major, 71, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; George and William Nicol, 1 We should deem this assemblage of much importance, were it only the whole it conveys on the pictorial art. While its graphic portion is full of Balay-varied interes, Int. Cunningham has performed his critical task most high court Journal of Balay will form a most delightful present to young perform the street of the property of the property of the street of the property of the street of the property of the street of the property o

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

RANKRUPTCV SUPERSEDED.

J. VINEY, Crouch End, Housey, conjenter.

H. W. RICH, Joiners'-ball-building City, whenemeshant. Att. Bennett, locative yard, Bud-lane—J. WATSON, Million-terrace, Spathwark Bridge-mad, baker. Att. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminstep—E. LAW, Lower Lames-streek, Salt interchant. Att. Walton and Co., Warnford-court—J. Gall-AWAY, Bronti-place, East-street, Walworth, cheesethonger. Att. Pauker, Evaluer Cherch-yard—J. E. CUITEN, St. Paners, Cinchester, conchunaler, Mits. Sonvius, Great James-street, Befford-row, Londons, Price and Co., Chichester, conchunaler, Latt. Sonvius, Great James-street, Befford-row, Londons, Price and Co., Chichester, conchunaler, Latt. Compigne, Reading—T. SARTAIN, Holt, Willebire, cuttle salesman. Atts. Rigger, Gray's Inn. London—W. WATSON, Great Eastly, Cumberland, attle dealer. Atts. Mounsey and Co., Staple Inn. London; Ewart, Carlisle—J. WHGREGOR, Clayton Vale, Manchester, caller printer. Atts. Adington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Coates, Manchester—W. HOUSE, Bridgewater, wine way the Charles of the Compiler of

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

PRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. CHANDLER and S. KING, St. Pant's Church-yard, woollen-drapers.

J. NICHOLLS, Wells, Somersethire, apothecary. Att. Cook, New InnZ. WALKER Titchborne-street, Golden-square, saddler. Att. Randall, jun,
astle-street, Holborn-F. C. WESTLEY, Strand, bookseller. Att. Lumley,
ballty-court, Chancey-lane-W. MATSON, Liverpool, wine-morchant. Atts.
skeekstock and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple; and Curry, Liverpool-E. P.
OWELL, Southampton, milor. Atts. Blanchard, Southampton; and Gleomey, Montagn-street, Rusell-square-S. WINTELROTTOM, Fernele, Sadsadgern, Oldham--W. HOPKINS, Frome Selvood, Sounerstehir; miller,
tits Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn-square; and Miller, Frome Selvood—IT.
IARRETT, Stanford, Lincolnshire, grocer. Atts. Fladgate and Co., Essextreet; and Jackson, Stanford.

weworth, Yorkshire, clothier. Alts. Spinks, King's Bench-walk, Temple; and Redfern, Oldham—W. HOFKINS, Frome Selwood, Someret-hire, miller. Attacker, and Framplor, Ony's Ina-guare; and Miller, Frome Selwood.—T. Marker and Framplor, Ony's Ina-guare; and Miller, Frome Selwood.—T. Marker and Framplor, Stamford.

LITERATURE—Among the interesting New Works and New Editions, which have lately appeared, particularly deserving of public attention, we notice:—I. Mrs. Gore's best work, in "The Romance of Real Life," published in that popular collection, Colburn's Modern Novelists, st only 4s. per vol. bound.—2. At the same low rate, Captain Marryar's best work, his "Adventures of a Naval Officer," and Mr. Gleig'e "Chelsea Pensioners," each in 3 vols.—3. A new and improved edition of Lloyd's "Northern Field Sports," with 23 plates, 2 vols. 8vo., 32s., one of the most valuable productions ever given to the sporting world.—4. Mr. Fraser's "Highland Smugglers," Svols.; a story in which we have the most animated pictures of hunting, of deer-stalking, of ptarmigan shooting, &c.,—5. Mr. Carne's charming "Letters from Switzerland and Italy," written during a two years' residence in those countries.—6. Mrs. Radcliffe's Poetical Works, now first published in a separate form, 2 vols.—7. Mr. Leigh Hunt's Prose Works, the "Indicator and Companion," two admirable volumes, justly pronounced to be worthy a place in the hibrary text to the Spectator and Tatler.

HAYMANET There are also and the companion, "two admirable volumes, in the names of persons who figured in the secues antecedent to the Revolution which involved the fate of Louis XVI. and his unhappy Queen; and the incidents of the first act are supposed to occur about the year 1786, five years preceding those of the second, which comprises her attempted exappe in 1791. We have no room for a description of the plet of this piece; suffice it to say that a more interesting little drame has seldom been witnessed. The acting too, was admirable, and the "effection of the place of the

ated scale to the dress and upper tiers of boxes will be adopted. The Adelphi opens next Monday week, the 22d inst., with a regenerated corps dramalique, and a very great accession of stage-room, as the alterations now making in that department will be by that time completed.

The re-opening of the Victoria will take place on the 29th inst., after having undergone most extensive alterations in the interior; the most material of which are an entirely new ceiling, from which will be suspended eighteen chandeliers on a new principle. The stupendous glass curtain will be restored, and the first circle of boxes will be divided by a lobby, making a double row of boxes, the admission to which for the front will be 4s; to the back 3s. To the second tier and pit the price will be 2s, and besides a separate entrance to this circle, a private way has been contrived from it to the pit, so that visitors to either may ascend or descend as may suit their convenience or pleasure. The exterior, also, will partick of some embellishment; and the company, besides retaining all its old favourities, will introduce many new ones to public favour.

Thor INTELLIGENCE.—Worceater Sept. 10—Picking is now become every general. In point of bulk the Hops come down quite equal to expectation, but it is thought that the weight will not tell so well. Some very fine samples were shewn on Saturday, and four prockets were at market, but they were very indifferent; they sold at 6f. 6s. Yearlings have gone down to 6f. Our duty is backed at 12,000. The Duty of the Kingdom was faid in the Morough yesterday at 160,000. A Barriss it as — At the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, William Horough and the process of the same and the prisoner of the grantine English day, with a bing, honest look, and an air of happy indifference. He had, it appeared, just come home from a long wayage and was paid off. He came to London, having four five-pound as loss and two or three soverreigns, the whole of his hard-earned wages, in his pocket, with a single bard was made and the

REVOLTING MURDERS AND SELF-DESTRUCTION.

The following horrible transaction is perhaps unparralleled in the annals of crime. It is some consolation to find that the wretch who

perpetrated so revolting a series of murders was not a native of this country:—

Incodery a sensation of horror was excited in consequence of a trace of a country of the c

which the horrid transactions were committed was now produced, the name of the maker of the knife was Verender, St. Paul's Church, yard.) I never heard whether or not my master was married to my

yard.) I never heard whether or not my master was married un mistress.

Mr. Levis Cuthbert was next examined, and described the manner in which he with others entered the house, and found the bodies of the deceased. Mr. Steinburge, he said, supeared to be a quiet, tradestgan-like man: and when he took his bouse he referred his him, and said he was perfectly able to pay the rent. He wighly do him, and said he was perfectly able to pay the rent. He wighly do him, and said he was perfectly able to pay the rent. He wighly do med disease in the deceased man and a person who had beheld Mr. Steinburge lying dead, he noticed a pen, ink, and paye on the table, as if he had intended to write something.

Mr. Verender, a cutler, of St. Paul's Church-yrard, said, that the king there of the deceased; but his servant had no doubt as to his being the person who purchased it.

Frantz Hantz deposed that he arrived in London with Steinburge and his family. Saw him on Monday at the King of Prussia publichouse in Lambeth-street, Whitechapel. Steinburge three himself into all sorts of attitudes, and said he was ruined. Bruneish was there, and he saked him "Whether he was mad?" He replied the he was almost mad. During the voyage he was lought to be abuse the was almost mad. During the voyage he was lought to be abuse the was almost mad. During the voyage he was lought to be abuse the was almost mad. During the voyage he was lought to be abuse the was almost mad burge, so no the deceased Which himself and the was a long that the was almost mad burge, so no the deceased which had burge, deposed that he resides at No. 7, Leigh-street, Burtoness, and identified the bodies of his father and Ellen Lefevre, the deceased, with whom he cohabited. She formerly lived as servant in the family. The separation between his father and mother took places every years ago, in consequence of his comection with Lefers, and the was a strend of the deceased would have a voyage he was a strend of the deceased would have a voyage he was a strend of the decea

Several persons, however, had cut little pieces of his drawers of a curiosities, and one man on the ground regretted that he had not est the deceased's ear off before he was buried, so that he might preservit in spirits of wine!

For some length of time past various articles of plate, table-lines, and other articles, belonging to his Majesty, at St. James's Palecy, have disappeared by degrees, and the mysterious manner in which the property went could not for a length of time he discovered; but the police, within the last few days, having note a clae, a female was taken into custody, and underwent a long examination at Queen-square Police-office, on auspicion of having been concerned in the above numerous robberies.

Several pawhorkers with whom various articles had been pledged by the prisoner, were in attendance, and the property was identified by John Jewers, a yeoman of the silver pantry, and Zaccheus Heale, yeoman in the ewery department in his Majesty's household. On the prisoner being asked what she had to say to the charge, he said, that about three months ago, a person named Hill called at her house. She had never seen him before, but she had to blin the window, and he wanted to look at her lodgings. He took the back parlour, and greed to pay the result of the service of the service of the parlour, and was attended by Dr. Anderson, of Brompton. He had decorntor at St. James's Palace. He had not lodged with her many days before he was taken extremely ill with a gathering his stront, and was attended by Dr. Anderson, of Brompton. He was very short of money at this time, and said that he must be fored to send to Windoor for St., and requested her to pledge the things for send to Windoor for St., and reagon he late he lodgings 27s. In her should be a stay of the name of Hill, who occasionally assisted in decorating that the name of Hill, who occasionally assisted in decorating that the palace. The husband of the prisoner was called in that of the single. Mr. Gregorie said that, after the investigation that

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 12.

Int Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. P. B. Turnor to be Lieut, by pur. vice Bamond, who ret.; C. Du Pre Alexander, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, P. B. Turnor to be Lieut, and Capt. J. J. W. pur. vice Disable. Lieut. P. B. Turnor to be Lieut. And Capt. J. J. W. pur. vice Disable. Lieut. P. Guards—Lieut. And Capt. J. J. W. pur. vice Disable. Lieut. And Lieut. Loy pur. vice Disabrowe, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. Loy and Lieut. Day pur. vice Disabrowe. Who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. Lord G. Loftus, from 60th, to be Kneign and Lieut. by pur, vice Leiester. A Fort-Satistic Lord G. Loftus, from 60th, to be Kneign and Lieut. by pur, vice Leiester. A Fort-Satistic Lord G. Loftus, from 60th, to be Lieut. Sur. vice of Lieut. Lord G. Loftus, from 60th, to be Lieut. Sur. vice of Lieut. J. Capt. Gent. to be Ens. by pur, vice Lieut. Sur. vice Spring, who be capt. by pur. vice Gray and Capt. Lord C. St. Leieut. J. Gray to be Capt. by pur. vice Gray of Lord Capt. Lord Capt

Sanderas, on h.-p. Unatt. to be Deputy Quarterma-ter-Gen. to the troops serving in Non-Stotia and its dependencies, vice Booke, who resigns.

Postsmouth, Sept. 12.—Monday being the anniversary of the King's coronation, the same was observed at this port with the usual formation. The customary royal salutes were fired from the Platform battery at twelve o'clock, and from the men-of-war at Spithe and in Portsmouth harbour at one; the flags were hoisted on bord the ships of every description, and also at the dock-yard, Royal Clareaev Victualling-yard, at the gun-wharf, and in the grarrison, and the persons amplifying the Government enjoyed a holiday.—His Migesty as in Phadia, 36, Capt. Wanchope, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral's Campbell, saled for the Const of Africa on Wednes-Admiral's The Jeleaun, it appears, is not to be re-commissioned, as was intended such as the was baid off.—The remains of the Royal Highmours, on Tuesday next at midnight.

Cannell, Sept. 11.—The remaining companies of the 88th armiedness in the constraint of the Admiral's Cannell, Sept. 11.—The remaining companies of the 88th armiedness in the such such as a such as the such as a such as the such as a such as the such as a s

commission.

commi

ame chards, were—Sir Charles Pratt, Sr John S. Lillie, Colonel Memanin, Colonel Colebrook, Major Sweetman, Major Cruise, Major Law, Major Crowe, Colonel York, and about thirty other officers.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut.—Colonel villiam shebean George Colebrooke to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Lauxac or Ax Inox Steam-Vessel.—A very fine steam-vessel, called the Garryonen, built entirely of iron, 120 feet long, 21 feet bakes beam, and about 270 tons burthen, was launched, on Saturday has, from the yard of the builders, Messrs. Laird and Son, of North Mirchead. She went off the stocks in fine style, receiving her mane from the aminable lady of C. W. Williams, Esq. She is similated to navigate the lower Slannon from Limerick to the sea, and is owned by the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, making, which as small one not yet launched, the sixth iron steamer belonging them.

The extensive brevets which one or two military newspapers take you themselves occasionally to announce, are quite unknown in the public offices.

In the expedition lately made by Dr. Gerard into the territoria Sea, sewen the British frontiers on the north-west and the Caspian Sea,

uan a small one not yet launched, the sixth iron steamer belonging whem.

The extensive brevets which one or two military newspapers take the post themselves occasionally to announce, are quite unknown in the public offices.

In the expedition lately made by Dr. Gerard into the territories between the British frontiers on the north-west and the Caspian Sea, in the expedition lately made by Dr. Gerard into the territories between the British frontiers on the north-west and the Caspian Sea, in the event of an extensive city were traced at the base of the Hindoo Kosh monatains, supposed to be the city of Alexandria and Caucasum. Jarious topes were also examined by Mr. Masson, from which he collected upwards of 30,000 old coins, mostly copper, and a large porwing the control of the collected upwards of 30,000 old coins, mostly copper, and a large porwing the country has been deprived of one of the only three surviving green who commanded ships at the battle of the Nile. Sir Benning, who entered the naval service at an early period, obtained is deutenancy in August, 1784, served on board the Alfred, in the standard of the command of the same standard of the same standard

he was stationed off Toulon. In October, 1809, he assisted Sir George Martin in driving on shore four French ships of war at the mouth of the Rhone, and on the 1st of November he took and destroyed eleven ships in the Buy of Rosas. In July, 1810, he was made Colonel of marines; in August, 1811, Rem-Admiral of the Bhee, and in January, 1812, proceeded to the Medierranean in the Matta, 84, to assist the Spanish patriots. In January, 1815, he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath and Vice-Admiral, and subsequently commanded on the Irish station, and about the year 1821, that at the Nore. Sir Benjamin was married in February, 1800, to a daughter of Commissioner Inglefield, of Gibraltar dockyard, by whom he has issue. He assumed the name of Carew a few years since, when he became possessed of the seat, Beddington Park, which estate was bestowed on the Carew family many centuries ago. The Wasin the 74th year of his age.

The Late Rear-Admirat Six Michael, in his early career, served successively in the Merlin, the Portland, the Mediator, and the Gauges. He was appointed in 1730 Lieutenant in the Magnificent, which he quitted for the Marthorough, one of the most distinguished ships in Lord Howe's fleet on the "rigorious first of June," 1794, in which action Lieut. Seymour lost an arm. He was shortly afterwards appointed Commander, and during the five years he commanded the Spitfire's sloop in the Channel he captured six privateers and numerous other ressels. On the 11th of June, 1800, he was made Post Capitain, and appointed to the Amethyst, 36 guns. On the 10th of September, 1808, he fell in with and captured, after a close action of two hours and a half, the French frigate Thetis, 44 guns, and 436 men. Capitain Seymour, on his return, received a gold medal from the King, and a piece of plate, valued at one hundred gnineas, from the Patriotic Find. On the 6th of April, 1809, heing still in the Amethyst, 8 between the surface of the season of two hours and a half, the French frigate Thetis, 44 guns, and 436 men. Cap

The following naive petition of the public executioner of the city and county of Limerick was laid before the County Gaol Board of Superintendence at the last meeting:—

"To the Gentlemen of the Board of Superintendence. The petition of James Ryan humbly sheweth. That Pettr. has been the servant of the county as common executioner for 30 years past. The last 10 of which he has been under the protection of your Honourable board. That Pettr. beject in obtunding himself upon your honours is to represent that he feels he has a just, fair, and lawful claim to the old gallows, which has been taken down as useless, and an iron one supplied in its place, and Pettr. humbly hopes your Honoble Board will consider his claim as established from the lacts of his being the only professional man who did business with it, from its being the idol of his care. Having never mounted the ladder of it without feeling a glowing pleasure at being the humble instrument of carrying into effect the wise sentence of the law, and rendering the sight of that machine terrible to others, which he now himself implores may be handed over to himself; that Pettra. now prays your Honoble Board will take his case into consideration that his department of life has been rather dull for some years Past and he feels that practics with him will cease with the destruction of his old work-Shop, he prays your Honors will be pleased to order it to him or any compensation which you may deem fit, and he will ever pray—James Ryan."

On a careful and minute inquiry into the condition of a por-

On a careful and minute inquiry into the condition of a por-tion of the female sex in London, it has been calculated that the number of females of a certain class exceeds 80,000; that there are number of females of a certain class exceeds 80,000; that there are at present 15,000 girls, children of the poor, who have no visible means of subsistence, the greater part of whom are trained to every variety of vice, and are without shelter or home. It is also ascertained that the number of female servants in London is 165,732; that the time each servant remains in one situation, by an average taken at seven different periods, is 462 days, consequently on an average 358 leave their situations every day. Seven out of every ten are at seven different periods, is 402 days, consequency on an average 358 leave their situations every day. Seven out of every ten are young women from the country.—This is a very interesting calculation, and does infinite credit to the industry of its maker. The necessary inquiries and investigations must have been extremely agreeable

The steam-vessels, and particularly those running between Scotland The steam-vessels, and particularly most running octween scotland and the metropolis, are entirely superseding the Scotch smacks, and no less than ten of these fine craft, which used to sail between Dundee and London, are now lying idle. Several smacks belonging to Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Leith, have been advertised for sale, their ners being unable to find any business for them.

A meeting was held in Calcutta on the 5th of April, to consider a snitable manner of commemorating the public services, &c., of the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The Rajah's family have performed his funeral obsequies there according to the Hindoo ritual.

The King of OUDE has, it is said, appropriated three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees to found at his capital an hospital or infirmary for the education of native professors; to be under the management of an English surgeon

We find the following, under the head of "Lord BROUGHAM's Vagaries," in the Leeds Intelligencer of last week:—
"When one considers the sober gravity and dignified bearing

we must be lonowing, under the head of "Lord Krouchan's Vagaries," in the Leads Intelligence of last week:—

"When one considers the sober gravity and dignified bearing which has up to the day of Lord Vaux been characteristic of the Chancellor of England, it gives one a disposition to lough on seeing how the office may be thoroughly carientured. There is but one step from the ridiculous to the sublime, or from the sublime to the ridiculous. The former part of this adage was verified in the instance of one of England's brightest and most dignified ornaments on the Woolsack, Sir C. Harroy, in the time of the Staakers, being raised to that situation from being the Court dancing-master. When had to work with his head in place of his heels, he had as side his jigs and reels and friviolities, and did honour, as Chancellor, to the judge and reels and friviolities, and did honour, as Chancellor, to the judge into the jugging and waltzing frivolity of the dancing-master. To-day we hear of him (even on Sunday) culling at a Loods newspaper office, and leaving his compliments for the printer with the way-farer; and anon pausetting with the barristers at Lancaster, and lulying at lide and seek with them, dining and drinking, from humble port to imperial Burgundy. Next we see him travelling integr. In the sunday of the sunday in the sunday from humble port to imperial Burgundy. Next we see him travelling integr. In the sunday of the sunday with the Boniface of an Inn in Carlisle, greatly to the amusement of the grocers' apprentices, evinced by numerous leers and sly winks. The last kick we have heard of his Lordship is but a trifle, but as all is history which relates to so great a lawyer and wonderful a Chancellor, we shall briefly relate it. His Lordship the other day ordered out his carriage at Brougham Hall, with the intention, we suppose, of making a frieddy or complimentary call at Lowder Castle. He proceeded until he had passed through the great entrance-gate in front of the Castle, when, suddenly changing his mind, h

SPAIN.

We have received the Carlist bulletin of the 8th of September, detailing very minutely some of the late movements of Charles V. It forms a curious contrast with the contents of some of the Liberal letters written from Bayonne, particularly since Colonel Caradoc's arrival there, describing the heroic acts performed by Rodil's army, and the hard-preadth escapes of the King. The bulletin mentions the King's visit to Romescales, and alludes to his reception by the Canons of St. Angustin, the Albot of which convent has a seat in the General Cortes, and is besides a King's Councillor. So entire is the confidence of this Monarch in the loval natives, that he traverses a large portion of the country with an escort of only fifty men, and is amusing himself with shooting qualis at the moment Rodil is writing to Madrid that he has nearly laid hunds upon him.

The traitor Rodil, at the head of 7,000 robels, exclusively described to hund down the best of Monarche, is frustrated in his designs, exhausts his soldiers by his useless marches and countermarches, and marks his movements by the most attactors acts. He was unable to average himself for the four actions in which in the course of a month his troops have been beaten, and whilst mraged at his disappointments he vents his spite upon the defenceless inhabitants. The beautiful place and six honess belonging to the Marquis de Valdespina, the magnificent convent of Aranzan, and the houses of D. Jose Ramon Cestan in Leiza, and of the Colon of the 7th battalion, D. Bernardo Zeubiri, in Viscanet, have been pillaged, and afterwards reduced to ashes, as well as those of General Erazo, of Colonels Octoo and Sagastibelza, together with an infanite number of others, all of which have shared the same fate. There is not a place through which the usurpatress's columns pass that the inhabitants are not exposed to the pillage, extortions, and violence of Rodil's soldiers, exposed to the pillage, extortions, and violence of Rodil's soldiers. The above-named Cestan, his son, three deservi

The court-martial on Capt. Lord JOHN HAY, the officers and crew of the Castor, for running down the revenue cutter Cameleon, of of the Castor, for running down the revenue cutter Cameleon, off Dover, was opened on Saturday last, on board the guard ship Sara Josef, in Hameaze. The signal grun was fired at eight 1.M., and the Jack hoisted at the peak-end, and at nine the Court assembled; it consisted of Captain Superintendent Ross, President; Captains Falcon, Sir Wm. Montague, Lockyer, and Pennel. One of the reporters for the press; in the name of those who attended, requested permission of the President to take notes of the evidence; this was readily granted "with the usual restrictions," which is understood to imply that the minutes of evidence were not to be made public until the trial was over.—In consequence of a letter of Lord John Hay's to the Admiralty, despatched immediately after the accident had occurred, their Lordships had directed the Court to be held, in a letter addressed to Captain Superintendent Ross. The four survivore-of the crew of the Cameleon, viz.—Wm. Gibbon, gunner; Thomas Newman, mariner; George Drew, a lad of sixteen years, and Charles Yates, aged fifteen, with George Lamerton, the chief boatswain of the Coast Guard Station, Townshend Batteries, Dover, were examined on the part of the prosecution, after which the Court was cleared.—On re-admission Lord John Hey-was called upon for his defence, upon which a question arose, and the Court, was again cleared. On revening Lord John addressed the Court, which consented to receive evidence from any of the officers or crew of the Castor, exclusive of the following (who were on the watch at the time of the accident and were named by Lord John as willing to Dover, was opened on Saturday last, on board the guard ship Same. Josef, in Hameaze. The signal gun was fired at eight A.M., and the of the Castor, exclusive of the following (who were on the watch at of the tastor, exclusive of the tollowing (who were on the watch the time of the accident, and were named by Lord John as willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of defending the conduct of the officers and crew of the Castor, on the deplotable occasion that had given rise to the present inquiry,) viz., James McCleverty, 3rd. Lieutenant, officer of the watch; Alexander Weare, master; Robert Hopkins, midshipman of the watch; Thomas Carmichael, signal chipman; and Joseph Hopkins, yeoman of the signals. midshipman; and Joseph Hopkins, yeoman of the signals.—It was intimanted by the Court to Lord John, that in consenting to this the Court was not to be considered as making any pledge, but they saw no probability of Lord John being deprived of the advantage of calling all or any of the officers.—Lord John then applied for an adjournment till Monday, which was assented to, and the Court boke upabout half-past three. The Court again met on Monday morning, and the proceedings on this unfortunate affair were finally terminaand the proceedings on this unfortunate affair were finally termina-ted in the evening, when Lieut. M'Cleverty, third of the frigate, and officer in charge of the watch at the time of the accident, was sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service, for culpuble negli-gence on duty.—C. Cobley Whiteford, Esq., of Plymouth, and J. E. Elworthy, Esq. Devonport, solicitors, were the professional advisera for Lord Hay and his brother officers.—The Deputy Judge Advocates was Geo. Eastlake, Esq.

The Exster paper says that the Defiance coach on its way to that city on Thursday, took fire in the course of the night, in consequence of a fumigatory passenger dropping his igneous apparatus. Some damage was done to a few parcels, but not to any great extent.—It is to be hoped that this conflagration will put an end to the filthy practice of smoking either in or on such conveyances.

A letter from Naples in the Angsburgh Gazette, says that Lady Gardener, an Englishwoman, fell with her horse down a precipion of 200 feet; the rider escaped with a broken leg, but the horse was killed on the spot.

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, Thomas Lee, Esq., jun., of Nortonstreet, Portland-road, was drowned while bathing in the sea, on the coast near Barnstaple. By the violence of the waves, he was dashed among the rocks, and his body sadly mangled.

A number of the ducks in the water in St. James's-park have Intely been found dead, supposed to have been designedly poisoned. A person was taken into custody a few days since on suspicion of having thrown coculus indicus into the same water to intoxicate the fish, several of which were found floating on the canal.—The crime upon conviction, is punishable by transportation.

A Miss GREEN delivered a Fourth of July Oration at Augusta Maine. In closing this person makes the following remarks:—
"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have too long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of witlings and fools. shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of wittings and fools.—
(Cheers.)—I have been only desirons of winning the approving smile
of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself. And I say unto
you, Lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my
sincerity—I proclaim it here, in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not, as you please—but
there is not one among you, Toa, Diers, or Harny, that I would,
give a brass thimble to call 'husband' to-morrow!!!"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

4: Tempora mutantur" is too broad. "The March of Intellect" next week. We should have noticed the various Works which we have received uring the week, but that our notice of literature is unavoidably post-med until our next Number.

tour next Number. respondent's article on the New Poor Laws' Bill shall av-

peur next week.

The letter of Verax, which appeared in this paper on Sunday, contains only an ex-parte statement, with which we ourselves have nothing to do; and any answer to which, we shall be most happy to insert.

The observations upon the Bishop of London's Charge will be given a our next Number—as will abrief review of Mr. O'CONNELL's letter to Lord Duncannon.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

On Wednesday their MAJESTIES arrived at St. Palace, and at three o'clock the QUEEN received the LORD MAYOR and Sheriffs, the Aldermen, Recorder, &c., who had proceeded in state to Court, to present their Address to Her MAJESTY upon her safe return to England.

The Queen was seated on the throne; close by her Madesty on the right stood the Duchess Downger of Leens, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of Error, the Master of the Horse; on the left fofthe Queen stood Miss Bacor, and Miss Hore Joinstown, Maids of Honour, and Lady Caroline Wood, Lady Gore, and Lady Isabella WENNES; on the opposite side were the Earl of Dennich, Lord Chamberlain; Colonel Wilson and Mr. Hubson, Gentlemen Ushers; and Mr. Mellish, the Earl of Gospord, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Viscount FALKLAND, the Lord, and Sir WATHEN WALLER, the Groom in Waiting on the King, and Colonel Keate, the Field Officer in Waiting.

Her Majesty and the ladies and officers of the Household were

The Deputation passed between two lines of His Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms (commanded by their standard bearer, Sir George Pocock) to the foot of the throne, where the RECORDER read an Address of congratulation on the safe eturn of Her Maisery to this country. The Lord Mayor presented the Address to the Queen, by whom it was handed to the Earl of Denbigh. Her Maisery returned a gracious reply to the Address. The Lord Mayor then ascended the steps of the throne, and had the honour to kiss the Queen's hand. His Lordship afterwards presented to Her Majesty the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and the City Officers, who had respectively the honour to kiss Her Majesty's hand.

The LORD MAYOR and Aldermen then withdrew

The following is a copy of the Address and Her MAJESTY' Answer thereto:-

Answer thereto:—

"Most Gracious Queer—We, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, humbly approach your Majert with every sentiment of dutial affection and gratitude, to offer our most cordial congratulations upon your Majert's safe and happy return to England.

"The interval of your Majert's temporary absence from this country was soothed with the reflection, that the qualities that adorn and dignify your character would be exhibited in their fullest development to the admiration of foreigners in your native land.

"Impressed with a deep conviction of the importance of your Majert's presence and illustrious example in all the relations of private life and in those of the highest public concernment, we exploice again to tender at the foot of the throne the hoininge due to the exalted virtues of your Majerty. The memory of them will never be efficied, and the influence of their example will be the brightest inheritance of our children.

"By order of the Court, (Signed) "Henry Woodfugner.

(Signed) "Yorder of the Court, "Henry Woodthorp:.

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer, viz.:—
"My Lord Mayor and Aldermen,—
"It is with heartfelt pleasure that I receive the expression of your loyal and affectionate congratulations on my safe return to England, and I beg of you to believe that during my temporary absence my heart was still with that country with which, by attachment no less than by circumstances, my happiness and existence are so entirely identified." I trust that, with Gol's assistance.

nuenthed.

"I trust that, with God's assistance, I may be enabled to merit a continuance of that high and gratifying esteem which you have expressed towards me, and which it will ever be my anxious wish to maintain."

Their Majesties returned to Windsor in the evening On Thursday the King visited Kew; and on Friday their MAJESTIES took an airing in a close carriage in Windsor

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND at Berlin; and we are highly gratified by hearing of the improved health of Prince GEORG

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prin-ess VICTORIA remain at Tunbridge Wells.

Tis seldom we are able to bestow praise upon the present Government. We duly appreciate the gentlemanly mind and feelings of Lord Melbourne, the amiable manners and vivid imagination of Lord Auckland, the sprightliness of Mr. Spring Rices, the sound policy of Lord Palmerston, the mildness and activity of Lord Holland, the private virtues of Lord Duncannon, the sincerity, steadiness, sobriety, and charity of Lord Brougham, and the various good qualities of Mr. Edward Ellice, Mr. Aberchommy, and Lord John Russell—for Lord Mulgrave too, we have a great affection, and for Lord Lansdowne a high respect; and nobody who knows Mr. Charles Grant, can do anything but like him. Somehow, however, it hap-

have a great affection, and for Lord LANSDOWNE a high respect; and nobody who knows Mr. CHARLES GRANT, can do anything but like him. Somchow, however, it happens that when in combination these agreeable and accomplished "materials" are generally very odious to us; and it is therefore always agreeable when our duty permits us to sound the praises of the public conduct of men, all so agreeable and amiable in private life.

The opportunity now offers itself, and we most gladly embrace it. It is known to the country, that a set of most admirable regulations have been recently made for the management of the Exchequer. We do not intend, at the present moment, to enter into details relative to the minor offices, or the trifling difficulties which have interposed themselves in the way of utter ignorance and inability of the "new hands," with regard to the carrying on of the details of that most extraordinary crinkum-crankum pothook-and-langer department of the State—we merely look to the HEAD—neither shall we, now, pause to inquire about Lord AUCKLAND's two pensions, and the retiring pension, and the Commissioner's salary of Greenwich Hospital, and the retiring pension which his Lordship is to have—we go only to the one great thing which the Government has achieved.

Lord Greenville was Auditor of the Exchequer, and there were four Tellers or Talliers besides, whose offices are now, as the holders die off, abolished—the Marquess CAMDEN being one, who voluntarily has given back to the country something like two hundred thousand pounds of salary and fees, which he of right received. The present

Government put all this to rights; and when Lord Grenville died, the Auditorship, which they considered a sinecure, as abolished, and a new office created under the title of COMPTROLLER of the EXCHEQUER, who by assuming all the duties of all the Tellers, and being constantly on the qui eire, would keep all the subordinates in order, rattling away public business, and keeping the hitherto slow-going coach pelting along at the rate of ten miles an hour.

It is for suitably, honestly, and disinterestedly filling up this new and important office in the most judicious and efficient manner, that our thanks, and those of the country, are due to the Ministers. They cast about to see who could mount the box and take the reins—the Right Hon. Henny Ellis, the retired Clerk of the Pells, had been promissed it, we believe, by Lord Ripon; he could not have it, because Lord Ripon had cut the concern, although besides being about the fittest man in England for it, the country would have saved his retiring pension of 1,4001. a-year had he been appointed to the new Comptrollership. Broughlam, perhaps, thought Mr. Whittle Harvey would do. Be that as it may, the various candidates were all rejected—some on account of age, some on account of infirmity, some on account of want of activity, some on account of official desuetude, and so on—until at last, out of eighteen millions and a half of His MAJESTY's subjects, Ministers selected Sir John Newport, Bart., to fill this high, efficient, and important office.

and a half of His MAJESTY'S subjects, Ministers selected Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart., to fill this high, efficient, and important office.

It must be fresh in the memories of all our readers, that Mr. PITT, in the outset of his great career, was twitted with his youth—a fault of which that illustrious man, like all other men, was likely to mend. Sir Robert Peel has been subjected to the same afficiting satire, and Mr. Stanley has not passed without some severity upon the same score. The new official is perfectly secure from all such low and vulgar sarcasms. The Right Honourable Sir JOHN NEWPORT—for he was a Privy Councillor in the reign of George the Third—we think not of George the Second—is not likely to be obnoxious to such remarks; this "brisk young fellow," the very "Billy Taylor" of official life, is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, having—although he continued in Parliament long afterwards (indeed, until his infirmities rendered retirement desirable)—received his official reward in the shape of an Irish Baronetcy exactly forty-fice years ago. This is the Right Honourable Gentleman who has been taken out of his case, brushed, dusted, and setu up to town to assume the conduct of His MAJESTY'S Exchequer.

Gon forbid we should speak irreverently of age generally, or of Sir John NEWPORT personally—all things in their proper places, and all men in their times and seasons; what we cannot but admire is the exhuming of the venerable Baronet to place him in an office which has been created expressly for the purpose of getting rid of sinecures—an efficient sort of "rattedum slap" functionary who is to keep the lath-cutters and the pothook-makers in order, and who is also of himself to do the duty of auditor, four tellers, with all their deputies, and a whole corps of cash-book keepers, elerks of exitus and introitus, and the deuce knows what besides.

One, who knows the world and the Scriptures, and who

One, who knows the world and the Scriptures, and who One, who knows the world and the Scriptures, and who sometimes talks to us in a very curious way about things in general, likens the putting this Old Sir John into this new office, to putting "Old wine into new bottles,"—The Right Honourable Baronet's name entirely exculpates the Minister. What so fit to fill "new bottles" as NEW PORT? We think the appointment a good appointment, and we like the steadiness of the head—the old head upon the young shoulders; and, as for Sir John's desiring to "rob the Exchequer," by getting his two thousand a-year, we declare, considering the undoubted benefits derivable to the country, we think him cheap at the money.

THE public will doubtlessly recollect that immediately after The public will doubtlessly recollect that immediately after the breaking up of Parliament, the Ministerial papers—we believe, the provincials, in the first instance—published a peccari-crying letter, purporting to be written by Mr. Stanley to Lord Grey, apologising for the language into which he had been betrayed by the warmth of his feelings while making his celebrated Thimble-rig speech in the House of Commons; together with an answer from Lord Grey.

Mr. Stanley has felt it necessary most distinctly and entirely to disclaim and disavow the production so shamelessly attributed to him, and to declare that the correspondence so authoritatively given to the country by the Ministerial press is neither more nor less than a falsehood and a forgery.

The express from Paris which arrived at the office of the Morning Post yesterday morning, informs us, upon the authority of the Gazette de France, that the messenger conveying the intelligence of the death of the late Queen of Spain to her august husband, was arrested at Calais, his despatches broken open and sent to M. Thiers: and that, in reply to the remonstrances of the Prussian Court, the French Government have insisted on their right to withdraw the exequatur of M. Bardewisch, the Prussian Consul at Bayonne.

This special messenger, we believe, was refused an English passport or protection by Cupid; but it certainly was understood that no interruption was to be offered to his progress to Don Carlos.

passport or protection by CUPID; but it certainly was understood that no interruption was to be offered to his progress to bon CARLOS.

Now that the Illustrious Lady is dead, and incapable of feeling the insults which have, by authority, been offered to her during her residence at Alverstoke, our Government are most active in ordering every respect to be paid to her remains. Guards of Honour are to be mounted over her coffin, and we find that the magnates of the garrison and dock-yard have put themselves in active communication with her Royal Highness the Princess of BEIRA.

The Admiral and Commander-in-Chief informed her Royal Highness of the arrangements made by orders of Government for the honours to be paid on the day of the funeral. The ships of war in port are to hoist the Spanisk ensign, half-mast high, at the main. The butteries will do the same, and fire minute-guns from the time the corpse leaves the house till the ceremony is over. A guard of honour is to receive the body at the Rectory, and be relieved by another at the chapel. The funeral ceremony, it is expected, will take place on Tuesday, at nine o'clock, and, the Gosport chapel being two miles distant, it is supposed that the procession will reach it about ten. The building is so small that it has been deemed necessary to enlieve the coffin, and with this view people are at work night and day. It had not been determine whether the funeral oration would be in Spanish or English. Sumbers of well-dressed persons have flocked to see the coffin, and we have been deadful convulsions with which the Pennieula is at present agitated, more expressive than words could convey.

The body is to be accompanied to its first resting-place by all the interactive the convey.

centificate is to be accompanied to its first resting-place by all the dividuals in England belonging to the Royal Household. Cards of national have also been sent to the Duke of Wellington, and lords Bersson and Struar de Royal Fornessay.

After the funeral it is the intention of the Princess de Biera to

remove to London, with the young Princess, now under her charge, and for their reception a house has been taken in Hanouer-square.

The body has now been lying in state for several days in the principal room of the Rectory, hung with black. The cohin rests upon platform with three steps, under a handsome canony and surrounded by eighteen large candlesticks, with thopes constantly kept burning, besides several branches. The body was put into the bedream of the control of the colin of the 5th, when it would be and this into the leaden coffin on the 5th, when it canoly, with four Spunish gardes de corps constantly in attendance.

The collin is superb. Upon it is the following inscription—

"Maria Francisca Asis Hegali exprogenic Breganza et Borbon, Joannis VI. Lusitaniæ Fidelissimi filin Regig. Caroli V. Hispaniarum quoque Regis Conjus annantissima, Ste. Francisci as Sales Monialium fundartix Regulis Monasteri Civitatis Oriolensis Pia et Religions, Pridie Nonas Septembris anni millessimi Octingentessimi file Romas Septembris anni millessimi Octingentessimi Alverstokii parvo Magna Britanniae oppido Obdornivit in Domino.

R. 1. P.

The Governor-Generalship of India is not yet disnosed of

The Governor-Generalship of India is not yet disposed of The Governor-Generalship of India is not yet disposed of The Directors are not in accordance with Ministers, and Ministers are not in accordance with each other. Lord Palmes, ston's claim is a negative one—he must be something, and he had better be anything than what he is. Talleyrand will not come back if he continue Foreign Minister, nor indeed will any diplomatist of rank or political character have anything to do with him. To him, India is therefore desirable, Mr. Charles Grant's claim seems to be nothing more than that he should like to be Governor-General, and as his younger brother is Governor at Bombay, he ought to be Governor at Calcutta; but to neither of these suggestions are the Directors willing to attend. willing to attend.

willing to attend.

The proposal of offering it to the Speaker, with his Peerage, for the sake of trying to keep faith with Mr. Littletos, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial Majesty, Daniel the First, Emperor of Ireland, is not altogether agreeable; not only because the Speaker is not one of themselves, but because even if they made to them this heartending sacrifice of patronage, Mr. Littleton would be very little nearer the Chair of the House of Commons than he is

Some of those whose opinions we value, and who are slow to form them except upon good grounds, speak as if the nomination of Lord MUNSTER were almost certain. There can be no doubt, that with the acknowledged abilities of the Noble Earl, his experience and practical acquaintance with Indian history, politics, and manners, he would fill the office with honour to himself and advantage to the country. The temperate course which his Lordship has pursued during the stormy season of newly-established disorder, does infinite credit to his head and his heart—vet we do not think that these claims, and others even yet of a more important character, will induce a departure on the part of the present Ministry from its inherent desire of keeping everything to themselves. Some of those whose opinions we value, and who themselves.

themselves.

The Directors are said to have an idea that Sir Charles
Theophilus Metcalfe, who is we believe the senior
member in Council, would make an excellent Governor-General. Sir Charles is, however, a Company's servant, and
except in one instance, where it did not answer, we do not
recollect an instance of a Company's servant holding the
Governor-Generalship since the time of Mr. Warren HastIngs.

The single-minded Dr. Malthy—by Divine Providence Bishop of Chichester. Not only does he refuse to explain—as it is his bounden duty to do—the history of the occupation of the Parsonage-house of Donnington by a Unitarian preacher—not only does he avoid telling the Clergy of his diocese, who barea right to hear how this Unitarian preacher, this President of a meeting for the refusal of Church-rates, came to be inrited to his Lordship's public dinner in the Episcopal Palace; but as if not quite satisfied with the indecorrum—to call it by no harsher name—which he has committed, he invites to his himpublic dinner—Father Tierney, a Popish priest, to meeting Clergy.

Lord Brougham knows extremely well that his wig and petticoats save him from personal chastisement for the inselecce and insults in which he deals. Maltry, the Unitarian's friend, is in a similar state of security, and may with impunity THE single-minded Dr. MALTBY-by Divine Providence

lence and insults in which he deals. MALTRY, the Unitarian's friend, is in a similar state of security, and may with inpunity insult the Clergy, and even the gentry of his dioces and neighbourhood, by bringing them in contact with refractory Unitarians and high-flying Papists; but does this Prelate really think that he is either advancing the interests of the Church, which he is bound to support, or exalting his own character as a Protestant Bishop, by so grossly outraging the feelings of his other guests, as he has now twice done, in bringing to his public table two men of the principles and persuasions which are held by Messrs. Fullagar and Tierney.

God forbid that we should say that Father Tierney is a had

TIRNEY.

GOD forbid that we should say that Father TIERNEY is a bad man—he may be a very good man for all we know—but this we know, if he be a good Papist, he is a very unfit man to sit at the table of a Protestant Bishop and his Clergy. GoD forbid we should say that Mr. FULLAGAR is a bad man—we know the state of th we know, if he be a good Papist, he is a very unfit man to sit at the table of a Protestant Bishop and his Clergy. Gon forbid we should say that Mr. FULLAGAR is a bad man—we know nothing of his character, except that the only time we ever heard of him in public, before he was at the Bishop's dimer, he was presiding at a meeting to resist the payment of Church-rates—but this we know, that, good man or had man, Mr. FULLAGAR is an infidel. If infidelity is to be measured by degrees by Dr. Malthy, and upheld and tolerated by him in this public and flagrant manner, his Lordship may with equal justice invite Mr. Carlille, of Fleet-street, to dine with him at his fourth public dinner. Mr. FULLAGAR believes two-thirds less than Dr. Malthy; Mr. Carlille three-thirds; but, unless Dr. Malthy; Mr. Carlille three-thirds; but, unless Dr. Malthy be a Unitarian himself—and, if he be, how much longer will he dare to retain the character of Christian Bishop, which must have falled unpon him, indeed, by imposition? Unless, we say, this Dr. Malthy is himself a Unitarian, how can he permit unbeliever to be placed amongst his reverend guest?

The Popish priest, with his waving censers, his wais carred saints, and his well-made wafers, his crossings his kneelings, his freaks and his frankincense, his masses, and his mummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Epismummeries, is ten times more worthy

committed upon, and deeply and indignantly felt, by the Clergy and Gentry of the diocese of Chichester in the instances to which we have referred, is of a nature and character so grave and important, that, if not previously noticed by that excellent and exemplary Prelate the Archishop of CANTERBURY, it must be made the subject of an inquiry in the House of Lords, where, since the Clergy are deprived of their Houses of Convocation, such matters may alone be constitutionally touched.

Our excellent contemporary the difference of the difference of the contemporary the difference of the contemporary the difference of the contemporary the difference of the difference of the dif

deprived of their Houses of Convocation, such matters may alone be constitutionally touched.

Our excellent contemporary, the Albion—a paper rapidly rising in talent, and increasing in circulation—says:—

"It was Lord Broughan's desire that in the Speech from the Throne at the close of the late Session of Parliament a paragraph should be introduced, regarding the Church, directly the contrary in spirit of that Address to the Bishops attributed to His Majesty, which has undoubtedly done much to cheer and sustain the friends of the Church throughout these kingdoms. The paragraph was prepared, and was so far pressed upon His Majesty that it was respectfully intimated that the Chancellon would find it very unpleasant the property was that if the then Loud Chancellon did not, his successor would settle the question; and the words were, as we all inow, not spoken."

We are enabled to add to this statement the fact, that up to the last moment, the Chancellon stickled for his favourite paragraph; nay, that the discussion lasted so long in the Royal Closet, on the day of prorogation, that His Majesty was delayed much beyond the usual time of proceeding to Parliament upon that occasion. When His Majesty did leave the Closet, he was evidently much agitated and affected. The point, however, was carried, since which hour, we believe, the Chancellor has never seen the King. According, however, to his Lordship's brag in Scotland, he is a constant correspondent of His Majesty's—of which brag, we take leave to heliere just as much as we like.

We find the following in Monday's Morning Post:—

WE find the following in Monday's Morning Post:

"Rio de Janeiro, July 15, 1834.

"I have to inform you of the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael
Strybon, Bart, at five o'clock, A,M., on the 9th inst., after a short
ilness. The interment took place on the 11th, with becoming ceremony. The concourse of spectators was very great. The following
is the order of procession:

Band playing the Dead March.

Chaplains and Surgeons of the Squadron.

Commander of His Majesty's ship Satellite, bearing on a cushion
the collar, acc., of the Order of the Bath, between the Lieutenants
of the Spartiate.

THE BODY

Commander of His Marsery's siny Statelite, bearing on a cushion the collar, &c., of the Order of the Bath, between the Lieutenants of the Spartiate.

THE BODY

Borne by eight seamen.
On the pall were placed the unval hat and sword of the deceased. Pall-bearers.—The senior Captain of a British corvette. The British Consul. The American Commodore Taylon. Commander of His Imperial Marsery's firgiate Principe Imperial. Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and the French Rear-Admiral, Baron Le Faryte.

Lieut. Serwoora, as chief mourner.

Principal Officers of the British men-of-war.

British merchants—four a-brenst.

British merchants—four a-brenst.

British merchants—four a-brenst.

British merchants—four a-brenst.

Warant and Petty Officers.

"The ceremony was closed with three rounds of musketry from two companies of Marines."

When we read this, we felt a deep regret at the loss of a gallant and distinguished officer. We love the navy—our sallors are generous as they are brave: they are a race of men unlike all others in qualities and attributes, the sight of a British pendant fluttering in the breeze in whatever part of the world we see it, cheers our hearts: and of British sailors Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR was a noble specimen.

HE IS DEAD; and now for a few words—directed not personally against the late Chief of the Admiralty, but against those by whom that chief was commanded.

Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR was appointed Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard, upon the death, we believe, of Sir George Grey. The Commissionership of a Dock-yard had been always considered a certainty for life. When the Whigs came in, they resolved upon a new arrangement, and determined, we presume for economy's sake, to abolish the one Commissionership, and create two officers of equal value instead. Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR was told he must retire, but, of course, not without a compensation—and what was that? The vetera, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, who had lost a limb in the service of his country, was offered a command on a foreign and unhealthy

History has been opprobiously termed in Parliament an old Almanack." If some legislators would look a little more at their Almanacks, we should not see such provisions at the following introduced into Bills. A Bill for the relief of the aged, helpless, and infirm poor of Ireland, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed Feb. 15, 1831, contains this clause (No. 152, page 6, line 16):—

"And be it enacted, That after such register as her insecting edition of the content of the property of the property

which Lord BROUGHAM'S too-active Parliament did not do during the last Session, and after their most extravagant promises and professions. The following is Fraser's list of their negative activity:—

"We were promised," says Fraser:—
1. The abolition of the Irish Tüthes.
2. The same of the English.
3. The reform and regulation of the existing Corporations.
4. The establishment of similar bodies in all the new boroughs.
5. The Local Courts-Bill.
6. Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
7. Abolition of puralities in the Church.
8. Abolition of non-residence of the Clergy.
9. A general Registry of Births.
10. A Dissenter's Marriage Bill.
11. The abolition of Church Rates.
12. The opening of the Universities.
13. The emancipation of the Jews.
These were the hopes held out to us by the organs of Government. Other hopes were induged by other parties, such as—
14. The establishment of Vote by Bullot.
15. The repeal or modification of the Corn Laws.
16. The repeal of what they grotesquely call "the Taxes on Knowledge,"
17. The shortening of the duration of Parliaments.
With divers other little matters, not necessary to be here particularised.
And now, reviewing this brief sketch of the things which were to

16. The repeal of what they grotesquely call "the Taxes on Knowledge."

17. The shortening of the duration of Parliaments.

With divers other little matters, not necessary to be here particularised.

And now, reviewing this brief sketch of the things which were to have been done, let us ask, not what has been done? for that would be cruel, but, what progress has been mace towards any one of them? The answer will be—Noxe whatever.

But—some Radical may exclaim—why do you blame our reformed House for all this? Have not these promised measures been all proposed to the "House of Incurables," and by that House bear rejected?

No—the fact is not so. There is not even a plausible pretext for thus shifting the blame. Not a vestige of the English Tithe-Bill, of the Corporations-Bill, of the Local Courts-Bill, of the Corporations-Bill, of the Local Courts-Bill, of the Corporations-Bill, of the Corporations-Bill, of the Corporations-Bill, of the Corporations-Bill, and the compact of the General Registry-Bill, has ever been seen in the House of Lords. As that assembly must bear sufficient odium without the nid of falsehood, let it at least be excused the blame of rejecting Bills which were never brought before it.

A "protracted session, with one act!" Such is the description given by the Morning Chronicle: but the Speaker himself, in his customary address to the Sovereign, placed the fallure in a still stronger light. It is difficult to help suspecting Sir Charles Surron of a piece of dry and quiet sarcasm, when we find him, in recounting the worthy deeds of the Session, first magnifying the new Poor-law, and then, as it were, after looking around in vain for any other topic, coming to a sudden conclusion with,—"and we have reduced the 4 per cents." "The powers of bathos could no further go!"

This may be all very true; but we think Franser—after having exhibited his list of the "left undone" things—ought, in common justice, to have noticed the few things which have been done. Hesides the Poor Laws Amendment Bill—the only

MY LAMENT.
Oh, no, we never mention it, That cry is never heard,
My lips are now forbid to speak
The once-familiar word: For Parliament has made a law,
And thrown us in a heap;
We're not allowed to walk the streets
A calling out of "Sweer!"

The dustmen make a louder noise With hells of various size. And oyster-men and walnut-girls Rouse London with their cries; While I in silence see my wife And little children weep,
In want of food, which I could earn,
If I might still cry "Sweep!"

My brush, though like Lord Cupin's head, In vain to use I try; My shovel serves to catch my tears,
Because I dare not cav; And if I ever do transgress
While town is half asleep,
I'm took before Sir F. A. Roe
Because I just cries "Sweep!"

I thinks the times must shortly mend, When Fate no more shall frown; When climbing boys shall reach the top, And Nobs come tumbling down. And that's the day for which I'll wait, My harvest for to reap; or if the Whigs keep long in place,

eminently conclusive, that Professor Faraday has followed up a course of experiments with the same views. I beg to refer Mr. J. Murray to Professor Faraday's lecture for the learned Professor's opinions on all the bearings of the subject, and for the result of his satisfactory and conclusive experiments, worth a host of idle theories and ignorant prophecies; and I also beg yon, Sir, to add the enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Birkbeck, the learned President of the Mechanics' Institution, so long and justly celebrated for his scientific and chymical attainments, giving that learned gentleman's clear and decisive views. Such authorities, so eminent for chymical science, caunot fail with a caudid public to put the matter to rest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant, JOHN HOWARD KYAN.

Ailsa-park-cottage, Richmond, Aug. 29.

50, Broad-street, Ang. 28.

Thave the honour to be, Sir, your very hamble servant, JOHN HOWARD KYAN.

Allsa-park-cottage, Richmond, Aug. 29.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to find that public attention is beginning to be attracted towards your method of preserving wood from decomposition or decay. I am so fully satisfied by the results which I have had the pleasure of examining, that I cannot hesitate in recomending it whenever I may have an opportunity, and shall, indeed be most happy to extend the knowledge of your valuable discovery through every channel which I can command.

If you advert to the progress of many useful inventions, you will find that ignorance, interest, and prejudice, have invariably laboured to oppose them. You will not, therefore, be surprised that attempts have been made to injure your undertaking. You may not, however, have been prepared for an attack such as appeared in The Times of yesterday, where, under an affected regard for the health of the British seaman, the writer, as the concluding paragraph shows, degrades your plan for the purpose of recommending one of his own. That the writer was assumed of his chymical objections, the guarded and conditional manner in which they are advanced sufficiently crimes: the mere tyro in chymistry would indeed easily refute him. The impregnation of food with the corrosive sublimate by the interference of insectlific,—that is, by the feet of flies, dee, and the absorption by respiration, and the enticular surface, from an utmosphere impregnation of food with the corrosive sublimate by the interference of insectlific,—that is, by the feet of flies, dee, and the absorption by respiration, and the enticular surface, from an utmosphere impregnation of food with the corrosive sublimate by the interference of insectlific,—that is the quick-silver mines of Idria and Almadar, is too ridiculous to demand the slightest attempt at refutation. Nothing but the blinding and overpowering influence of self-interest could have compelled Mr. J. Munaxv to publish such a satire upon his

Mr. Kyan, Ailsa-park cottage, Richmond

be deteriorated; and I have no doubt that you will not omly remain the good opinion of it afready formed, but rapidly extend it. That this extension may soon occup is the sincere wish of Yours, very form of the Council of the Counc

facility of exciting the respect due to his rank, while he appeared to all with whom he conversed, perfectly at ease and free from the slightest shadow of restrict. Dom Mueur, was the ided of the soldiery. The occasional daring, but rash exposure of himself to imminent danger, rendered the announcement of his presence amongst them at any time a scene of prolonged and deafening welcome. He always shared whatever privation the soldier suffered. No wounded or sick, upon any occasion, could pass without experiencing his kindness.

"Faults Dom Muguet doubtless has; but they are of the head, not of the heart—arising not from his natural disposition, but the result of the deducation and early prejudice. He submitted to the guidance of ill-devisers. Lenient to a culpable degree, he pardoned traitors, and afforded them an opportunity of re-enacting their treason in the hour of this need, when punishment might have acted as a salutary warning. But a subject of the second of the subject of the subject of the second of the subject of the subje

propie by our weak and wicked Ministers, upon their unior-timate accession to office.

The annexed document exhibits accurately, in arrangement of precedence, the Nobles and Prelates of Portugal, distinguishing the partisans of Dom Miguel from the favourers of the claims of Doma Maria, as they were attached at the commencement of the struggle:—

ADHERENTS OF DOM MIGUE DUKES. Cadaval Lufoes. UEL.
Villa Nova da Rainha
Souto del Rei
Torre Bella
Beire
Veiros
Varzia Castro Marim Barbaçena Murça Cintra Valladares Lafoes.

MARQUESSES.

Lourical

Torras Novas

Tancos

Pembal

Olhao

Penalva

Vagos

Sabugosa

Vianna Peniche Alhandra Montalegre Villa Garcia Azanha Santa Marta S. Gil de Perre Ega Rio Maior Feira Feira
Povoa
Povolide
Anadia
Redinha
Pombeir
Arcos ECCLESIASTICS.
Cardinal Patriarch
Arca-Bispo Lace Sabugosa Vianna Bellas Vallada D. Jaime (brother to the Duke de Cada-val) monia Bispo—Coimbra Castello Brance Vizea
Bugia
Deao
Luria
Pinhel
Algarye
Madeira io (Antonio, theMarquess) Galveas Alvito (Barao) Lapa Louzaa (D. Diego) son to Niza Alvito Chaves Louzas Lo COUNTS.
S. Miguel
Belmonte, Vasco
Belmonte, Josè
Almada
Sourè Augra Beia rincipals who have rank of Grandees viscounts.
D'Asseça
Bahia
Bahia (Joao)
Joromenha
Joromenha (Joao) Sourè
Redondo
S. Vincente
Vinna
Atalaya Camara Corte Real Furtado Azurara Majè Bandeira Manique Estremos Cea Porto Santo Carvalhaes Mesquitella S. Lourenço Prior Grande D'Aviz Palmella

Figueira Souzel OF THE CLAIMS OF ONNA MARIA. FAVOURERS

MARQUESSES. Lavradia (senior) Fronteira Valença Ponte de Lima Subserra Loulé Taipa Sabugal Parati Lumiares counts. Villa Flor Sampayo (senior). Bishor—Elvas. SUMMARY.

FAVOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA. Dukes .. Marquesses Counts .. Marquesses ... Counts Ecclesiastic ... Viscounts Ecclesiartics 107 16

THE following account from Boston, taken in conjunction with the details of rotings, burnings, shootings, and cuttings down which have recently been received from New York, gives a favourable idea of the blessings of perfect freedom, and that pure spirit of toleration which alone can exist in a country where there is no established religion:—

"It is well known that for some days past a groundless rumour has revalled in Charlestown and its vicinity that a young lady, placed in the Catholic convent as a candidate for the veil, has been secreted or abducted, through the machinations of the controlling agents of the establishment, and was not to be found by her friends. In consequence of this rumour a great excitement was created in Charlestown, and open threats of burning down the convent were uttered, but scarcely credited, till ten oclock on Monday night, when a large nob collected round the institution calling out "Give us the figure head;" meaning, probably, the Superior, and communicated to the immates the design to carry their threats into execution, and gove them a certain time to retire. At this moment the convent contained twelve nuns and fifty-seven female scholars, some of whom were of a very tender age. One of the latter informed us that at the first annunciation all, or nearly all the nuns swooned, and were not aroused to a sense of their dangerous situation, until the heralds of destruction returned and retierated their mission with threats of burning the nuns with the building.

"The unfortunate laties then retired to the garden, carrying with them such articles of value as were writing reach. In order to accelerate their flight, tar-barrels were brought near to the walls and ignited, and as eco as she building was deserted the assilants on tered with flaming torches, and after flying brough the apartments, which were fittally illuminated by the transient, but glaring blaze of the torches, they were simultaneously applied at twenty different points, among the curtains and drapery of the rooms, and

destroyed. The few articles that the nuns and scholars succeeded in conveying to the garden, were seized upon by the destroyers, and thrown back into the flames, and nothing was rescued from ruin except what was actually attached to their persons. When the nelarious undertaking was thoroughly accomplished, fragments of fire and combustibles were collected, and a bonfine lit up as a signal of triumph. A majority of the scholars were Protestants, some of whom have no relatives in this vicinity, and their distressing situation, being stripped of everything, is indiscribably lamentable. "The theatre of the outriege, vesterday morning, presented a melancholy scene—parents anxionsly, but without avail, inquiring for their daughters, and brothers for their sisters—were to be met with on every hand. Thousands of spectators througed the hill—some staring, more sorrowing, and a miserable few rejoicing, at the evidence of unparalleled desolution.

"We hope that no attempt will be made by the Catholics at retaliatory measures—this would only augment the evil tenfold, and forfeit the sympathy and allay the deep indignation, which the unjustifiable outrage on Monday night has excited."

This seems to have been a very lively freak of the—

finable outrage on Monday night has excited."

This seems to have been a very lively freak of the—
"Mountain-nymph, sweet Liberty,"
and to have awakened a feeling of the greatest alarm amongst
the citizens of the Stripes and Stars. At New York they
burn the houses of people who wish to emancipate their slaves,
and at Charlestown destroy the seminaries in which other people wish to make their children slaves. Again we say—"Vive
la Liberté!"

WE some weeks since took the liberty of recommending the case of a much-respected author to the consideration of the wealthy, and particularly the patrons of literature, and this week again insert the same appeal, with our renewed assurance that the party, if made known, would not long remain without that alleviation, which his painful circumstances compel him thus publicly to solicit. The case painful circumstances compel him thus publicly to solicit. The case alluded to will be seen amongst the advertisements in our first page. Any gentleman desirous of knowing the case more particularly, by directing a letter to the office of the John Bull, addressed for A. Z. A., will receive an answer from the applicant himself.

THE following letter did not reach the office of this paper until Monday last:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having seen in the John Bull of Sunday, the 31st of last month, my name coupled with that of Lord Ebrington, in proposing the letter addressed to Lord Grey, for the purpose of inducing him to remain in office, I beg you will take the earliest opportunity of contradicting the statement, as I was, at the time referred to, absent from London in consequence of a domestic affliction, and was not even aware that such an address was in contemplation.

While I am anxious that my name should not be brought forward unnecessarily, merely for the purpose of gratifying the readers of your journal (in the number of whom I may be permitted to class myself), I cannot flatter myself that any interference of mine, even had it taken place, would have had any influence in effecting the object to which you refer.

I have the honour, &c.

R. GRONOW.

WE submit the following letter from a professional gentleman, the contents of which will probably interest a great portion of our readers:—

SIR—The cholera is at present raging with no inconsiderable degree of violence, both in London and the country. Within the last ten days I have been called to many very alarming cases, and I

bserve, by the Lancet, that it has become very frequent.

During the last two or three years I have been a good deal nished at reading the many conflicting opinions of eminent medical men on the subject of the disease, and of the various treatments adopted for its relief and cure.

For my own part, I have, for twenty years and upwards, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, observed one undeviating mode of treating it, in many hundreds of cases, and I have very rarely indeed found it attended with fatal results.

tended with fatal results.

The disease is the effect of some acrid or offensive matter in the stomach and howels, which nature strives to get rid of, by producing vomiting or diarrhæa, or both; and if she were assisted in her efforts, instead of being checked by opiates and other astringent and stimulating medicines, as is the almost universal course, the disease would be removed in a few hours, and the patient saved from the distressing and dangerons symptoms which, unhappily, so generally speedily follow the attack.

In the first place, in most cases, particularly in severe ones, I administer a dose of turtarised antimony, varying the dose according to the strength and constitution of the patient, the usual quantity to the strength and constitution of the parent, the usual quantity being three or four grains; but two grains will be sufficient for some constitutions, and others will require four and even five grains. After the operation of the emetic, or even before it canes to not, if it should continue too long, a dose or two of hydrocyanic acid should be given, to quiet the stomach; that being effected, a dose of calomel and extract of colocynth should be administered, regulating the dose to the strength and constitution of the patient; the pills which I generally give consist of two grains of colonel and three of the extract of colocynth, and usually two pills for a dose, but one will be sufficient for some constitutions; there are others, however, that require three, four, and even five pills; the dose, therefore, to be given should, of course, be regulated by the state and constitution of the patient. In six or eight hours after taking the pills, an aperient draught should be administered, and repeated every three, four, or five hours, as the symptoms might require, until they shall have acted freely on the bowels.

The complaint being removed, should the patient be much weaker ed by it, which is often the case, a mild tonic, to restore the strength, should then be given.

I must observe that it is not always necessary to begin with the I must observe that it is not siwnly a recessing to begin with the emetic—in mild cases, the pills and aperient draughts will be sufficient to perform the cure. The tartarisedantimony, when required, should be administered with caution and judgment, and by an experienced medical practitioner.

During the whole treatment the patient's diet should consist of weak tea, gruel, and toast-and-water, and a particularly abstemious mode of hving should be adhered to, for some little time at least after the complaint has been removed, as anything tending to irritate the stomach and bowels would endanger a recurrence of the

Had this mode of treatment been promptly adopted, in all the cases of cholera which have occurred, I venture to assert with the st confidence, that scarcely one in fifty would have terminated fatally.

Should you deem publicity to this communication, through the medium of your Journal, of benefit to the community at large, it is much at their service; and I am, Mr. Ecitor, your constant reader and obedient servant,

SILAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, R,N,

20, Dover-street, Piccadilly, 12th Sept., 1834.

Mr. CHARLES RENNELL, son of the Dean of WINCHESTER, is appointed one of the revising barristers for the Western Circuit.

Accounts have been received at New York from the West Indies, which state that the abolition of slaves had commenced in the English which state that the aboutton of slaves and commenced in the English islands of Antigua and St. Kitt's. The Governor called together a portion of the most intelligent slaves, informing them the conditions on which they were to be free, but a spirit of revolt took place, and martial law was about to be proclaimed.

We learn that letters arrived in the City on Friday morning from Granada of the 2d of August, stating that the negroes on the sates of Mount Gayond and Tampa have revolted. Eight of the ring-leaders were taken and sent to prison; their trials were soon to com-

By an Act of Parliament passed last Session, the use of her By an Act of Pariament passed has seesons, the use of heaped measures is abolished from the 1st of January next; and all bar-gains, sales, and contracts made by the heaped measure after that time are to be null and void. After that time no weight made of lead or pewter is to be used. In the same Act there is a clause enacing that from the 1st of January, the weight denominated a stone shall in all cases consist of fourteen pounds avoirdupois, and that the weight denominated an hundred weight shall consist of eight of such stones, and a ton of twenty such hundred weights, and all contract made by any other stone, hundred weight, or ton, shall from the lat of January be null und void. This is important to most people in trade, as it prevents them from making contracts by any customary weights, declaring them void altogether. The Magistrates in Quarter Sessions are to provide imperial standards, and to appoint inspectors. All articles, except gold, silver, platina, diamonds, and drugs, by retail, are to be sold by avoirdupois weight.

tail, are to be sold by avoirdupois weight.

The Times says:—

"Talk of Modern Athens, Cupids in Downing-street, and Platarchs editing evening papers—the things are by no means command to be with the unrivalled heroes that constitute our Cabinet.—Yith the Charcellon, in his burning burgessism at Inveness. "The Charcellon, in his burning burgessism at Inveness." The Government had, in ten years, done nothing else but pass if the Charcellon, in his burning burgessism at Inveness. "The Journal of the Journal of th

five weeks, and deserved well of their country into the bargain. We are told that—

'Vixerea fortes ante Agamemnon
Multi; sed omnes illacrymabiles

Urgentur, ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.'

How accurate do we now find the first of these assertions to be with regard to present as well as to past times, and how unfortunate itis that the second is likely to hold good in our own days as well as in those of Horace, since the Globe and Chronicle write prose! Cannot the 'Society for the Confusion of Useful Knowledge' rummage up a modern Homer somewhere to save the 'multi fortes' of our Cabinet who have the advantage of living after Agamemon from the injustice that befell the 'illacrymabiles' who had the misfortune to precede that hero? Let them consult their chief, the Chancellos. We have no doubt he will make them a Homer off-hand.
"And in the mean time why should we despair? The Globe of last night announces that 'a large number of the Load Chancellos speech on the Poor Lawy Bill has been printed in a quarto size, on het-pressed paper, as presentation copies.' Let them, by all means, be bound up with the best quarto edition of the Iliad. Time will give us, we suspect, a fitter hot-pressed accompaniment to the Odyssey.'

A circumstance, at first likely to be attended with fatalcome

Odyssey."

A circumstance, at first likely to be attended with fatal consequences, occurred at Plymouth, last Saturday. A lady in a delicate state of health had prescribed for her by a physician a composing draught, containing fifteen drops of muriate of mophine; in mistake the druggist put up one ounce, which was taken by her, and almost immediately she began to sink under the effects of it, which being observed by her friends, medical aid was at once called in, when the stomach pump and powerful correctives were used and the heak kent in constant motion for twenty-four once caused in when the stomach pump and powerful correctives were used, and the body kept in constant motion for twenty-four hours, which prevented the fatal consequences which otherwise must certainly have ensued.—[What has been done to the fellow who committed the crime? Is he at large?—is he a druggist, still serving in a shop? Surely some steps should be taken to protect the Krao's sphicets from such calamities. 1 subjects from such calamities.]

Mr. Burton, who has been for some time in Arabia, he returned from that country to France. He has brought with him, and safely landed a beautiful giraffe, a dromedary, and some gazelles and monkeys. The giraffe is understood to be a present to WILLIAN

IV.—Athenæum.—We regret to say that the giraffe is dead. It is thought that green food, incautiously given him, was the cause of this unfortunate event.

Mr. Invine, the well-known leader of a sect now nick-named after AIT. INVING, the well-known lender of a sect now nick-named nick-nin, is seriously ill with a complaint in his lungs, produced by incessant ranting. What a thing fashion is !—A few years ago this person was run after to such a degree, that the places where he perached were crowded to suffocation by persons of piety, sense, and eminence; now, as the leader of a squad of fanatics, his name is never mentioned, and his preachments never listened to, except by his votaries.

Sadlen's Wells—the only Theatre full of real water—has been on fire. If people would but sit still when such alarms are given, all would be well. In the ordinary course of separating, the audience of Covent Garden or Drury Lane are generally clear of the theate in less than ten minutes, a space of time in which fire, supposing it even to have made head, would not, in buildings of their size and construction, make any formidable progress, so that anybody might quit the house without rush or injury; but the general impulse to start up and fly out is, we suppose, unconquerable, and hence the loss of linbs and lives whenever such events occur.

The Duke of Sussex continues to suffer very much from the com-SADLER'S WELLS-the only Theatre full of real water-has be

The Duke of Sussex continues to suffer very much from the complaint in his eyes, and we apprehend that his Royal Highness will be compelled to endure a certain period of entire blindness before the cataracts will be sufficiently matured for an operation, which is, we understand, to be performed by Mr. Alexander. We think that this will not be attempted before the ensuing Spring.

His Mainstry's gift to the North of Scotland in the Crown

His MAJESTY's gift to the Regalia of Scotland, in the Crown Room of the Castle, has been deposited there by the Officers of State. It consists of a golden collar of the Garter, with rose diamonds and enamelled "Genous," worn by James VI. (the present of his Querx), an ancient rose diamond hadge of St. Andrew, and a suppropriation of the Cardinal York. The good taste of our present Monarch in this appropriation of these valuable remembrances of the ancient Kings of Scotland is very sensibly appreciated. of Scotland is very sensibly appreciated.

The Echo de l'aucluse says :—" His Excellency Lord Granvilles trived on the 21 :- his way to arrived on the 2d inst., with his family, at Avignon, on his way to

Marseilles. He visited the ancient palace of the Popes, and admired the fine paintings of Giottino, which adorn the roof of the chanel. hip, we understand, will shortly return to Paris, by T His Lord louse and Bordeaux."

The Liverpool Standard of Thursday has the following

The Lacerpoor Summary of Inursusy has the following:—
Ministers are already beginning to reap the fruits of the rash
legislation of last year. It will be recollected that, amongst the
other reforms relative to the West Indies, a new corps of stipendiary
magistrates was appointed, with the economical salary of 300, per magistrates was appointed, with the economical samp of soon per sonum. In these desperate times Ministers had little difficulty in finding a number of idle and needy lawyers to accept the judicia appointments, and submit to be broiled under a vertical sun, for the appointments, and submit to be broiled under a vertical sun, for the stavelling pittance of sixteen shillings and fivepence farthing per day. Thus appointed they went their way rejoicing, their hearts filled with gratitude and their pockets with hope. But, alas! they little dreamt of the nature of the duties they were called upon to discharge, or the expense of living they were fated to incur. They were totally ignorant of the climate and the mode of living in the West Indies, and they soon found that the salary was alternated. the West Indies, and they soon found that the salary was altogether indequate to their station, either as magistrates or private gentlemen of the humblest grade. We have seen a letter which describes the misfortunes of one of these new West India justices in the following plaintive terms :-

plaintive terms:—

"One of the new stipendiary magistrates from Demerara came home in the Thomas King. Mr. Stanker told him on going out that a house, &c., would be ready for him on arriving in the colony, but the Governor said he had no power to provide him one. He found his 300, per annum would provide house rent, two servants, and the keep of a horse, but he himself must live on air. So he came home, and says the others would have done the same had they had the means. In favor, the late Under Secretary, tells him he did right, but Gret, the present one, finds fault."

DR. MALTEY AGAIN.—The Bishop of CHICHESTER'S public days closed on Wednesday, when between 30 and 40 Clergymen dined together. The Rev. M. A. TIERNEY, a Catholic Minister and the Duke of Norfolk's Chaplain, was amongst the company.-

Sir Daniel Sandford has intimated his intention of resigning his seat as M.P. for Paisley, having been compelled to take this step in consequence of ill-health, caused by the "irregular" hours of the House of Commons. The electors of Paisley have therefore been essing their wits together as to who should be his successor. Upon

this subject, the Glasgow Courier observes:—
"Two things Paisley requires in the person of their representative to be. In the first place he must be a staunch Churchman; and, in the second place, have that experience in business and standing for abilities which will secure him a patient hearing in the Commons. Many distinguished men who made a noble figure in Parliament suggest themselves at this moment to our mind, among whom we may enumerate the honoured names of Sir Charles Wetherell, Sir Edward Sugden, or Mr. John Wilson Croker. Should their choice fall upon one or other of these talented individuals, we are chance fall upon one or other of these talented individuals, we are much end will do credit to their own political sagacity by securing an eloquent and truly efficient advocate of their interests, as well as of the great interests and best institutions of the empire."

-It is said that Mr. Douglas, of Barloch, will again offer himself. Most of the hunting establishments are already preparing to take the field: the early clearance of the harvest having advanced that, with every other species of country sport and occupation.

Sir CHARLES WETHERELL has left town on a short visit to the French capital.

The Times of Saturday published the following from its Bayonne correspondent :-

"It appears that on the 17th inst., an individual, furnished with a regular passport, crossed the French frontiers, and being very pro-fue of his money, and assuming a kind of mysterious consequence, was taken by the peasantry for Don Miguell. On arriving at Elizondo he was brought before the Junta, and succeeded in persuading zondo he was brought before the Junta, and succeeded in persuading them, if not that he was the worthy Don Miguel, that he was the state personage of some importance, as they assigned him a guard of honour during the three days he remained. Having expressed a wish to have an interview with Don Carlos, he was conducted to his head-quarters some lengues distant. Before, however, being admitted to the presence, he was subjected to a rigorous examination of his person, when the following discoveries were made—In a leathern girdle encircling his loins, was found a considerable sun of money, to the amount of about 1,400 dollars. In one boot was a pass or safe conduct to enable him to pass through the country occupied by the Quern's troops, and in the other a written recipe, one of the ingreducts of which was a result, which was immediately taken as an evidence of the country occupied when so which was a result, which was immediately taken as an evidence of the country occupied was a result of the country occupied by the Quern's troops, and in the other a written recipe, one of the ingre-dents of which was a result, which was immediately taken as an evidence of the country occupied by the Quern's troops, and in the other a written recipe, one of the ingre-dents of which was a result, which was immediately taken as an evidence of the country occupied by the Quern's troops.

which was arsenic, which was immediately taken as an evidence of his intent to poison Don Carlos, and without further proof, the unfortunate man was shot. He was at first supposed to be an Raglishman, but it turned out that he was a Spaniard, as he spoke with a strong Andalusiun accent. This ill-futed man's design was Pobably nothing worse than to gain information, and the formidable ecipe nothing more destructive than a recipe for making secret of

The Morning Post of Tuesday, explains this affair in a way which dates no doubt as to the object of this "unfortunate" and "ill-

Impathetic ink."

ded" man's object. It says:—

"The name of the individual to whom we yesterday alluded as The name of the individual to whom we yesterday alluded as baing been employed to assassinate Don Carlos was Vicente Poker De Ledu. He had been an emigrant in this country, and a layer in the Chancery of Valladolid. He pretended to be a great final of El Parton, and a little time before his departure from this country he called upon one of the most intimate friends of Don Carlos, and told him that he could prevail upon El Parton to join the Carlos. ALLOS, and told him that he could prevail upon EL PASTOR to join the CARLIST cause, if he could only get access to the King, and make its suitable arrangements with him. The extravagance of his ideas led to suspicion, and his offers were disregarded. He nevertheless Persevred, and actually penetrated to the head-quarters, where his lifamous project was discovered. Being seized, he was confined for three days, and then interrogated. Well aware that a just and forminious death awaited him, he confessed who were his emaway, and then interrogated. Wen aware that a way, and then interrogated. Wen aware that a mountain some players, from whom he received a Christino pass and large sums of the base. Time will reveal the secret, and sh ow another edients resorted to in order to defeat the law of Philip V.

This is one instance of the results of the Quadruple Treaty in his is one instance of the results of the Quadruple Treaty in his is one instance of the Portugal, where its blessings are well all when the property of a latter from Lishon. to ally manifest. The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon,

Miguel Francisco Palma, an old gentleman, seventy years of As late Colonel of the Royalist Volunteers of Serpa, and a very discountable as well as a very distinguished officer, was some time so. Some Liberals lately came from Beja on purpose to assassisting. They dragged him out of prison with his four companions, and the source of the sou

Mr. Warrs Russell has been presented with a magnificent piece

of plate, value 12001., by the electors of North, Staffordshire who sur of four feet in height.

A few days ago, a shepherd, who had fallen asleep in a wood within the commune of Loye in the Cher, so alarmed a shepherd's both his snoring, that he ran to his father, who came with the frightened lad, and believing the sound came from a mad dog, fired into the bush, under which the sleeper had laid himself, and killed him on the spot."—Galignani's Messenger.

A most singular and fatal accident occurred on Monday to a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Weedon, of Kentish Town. In running across the parlour with a plate in her hand, she stumbled, and fell with considerable force, by which the plate was broken to pieces, a fragment of which perforated her neck to the depth of two inches, completely dividing the carotid artery. The unfortunate child was dead in less than three minutes.

A valuable brood mare, belonging to Pince ESTERHAZY, and which was on the eve of being sent abroad, was obliged to be killed, in consequence of an injury she received on Thursday morning. The mare cost the Prince 500 guineas some time back, was highly bred, and with foal. The groom was out airing, when one of the horses kicked and broke the mare's fore thigh, and dislocated her shoulder; she was, in consequence, obliged to be shot. She was the favourite of the Prince's stud.

the Prince's stud.
It is stated that the Spanish Government have offered a large sum of money to ZUMALACARRAGUY to disband his troops and retire from Spain; his answer was, that he would not desert his King for all the treasures of Spain. Old General Mina, in the very same position in the mountains, defended himself seven years against a French army of 30,000 men.

The Earl of MUNSTER, passing through Crawford-street, Maryle bone, on Friday week, and seeing a crowd round the dwelling-house of a poor woman whose goods were just seized for 30s., dismounted, and saved her little property from the broker's clutches. The populace loudly cheered the Noble and kind-hearted Earl.

We are assured that the LORD CHANCELLOR received, "by the night's post," after the arrival of his Inverness speech in town less than half-a-dozen letters from his collegenes, the pith of all of which may be expressed by the old adage, "the least said the soonest mended."—Morning Herald.

LORD DEERHURST.—This young Nobleman is going on as well as, under the circumstances of the lamentable accident detailed in our last, can be expected; but the loss of his right eye is inevitable.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury left town on Wednes day for Walmer Castle, on a short visitation to the Duke of Wel-Lington. The Marquess and Marchioness afterwards embark at Dover for Paris, intending to make a continental tour for two

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Petter Hall, M.A., late Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, has been instituted to the Rectory of Milston cum Brigminster, Wilks, vacant by the death of the IRev. John Jas. Toogood, D.D. His Groce the Lord Archibishop of Cauterbury has been pleased to institute the Rev. John Woodburf to the Vicarage of Upchurch, in the county of Kent, on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford.

The Rev. John Pridham, M.A., Curate of St. Peter's in Easignte, Lincoln, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Orby, near Spilsby, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Mr. Bulmer, on the presentation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. Frances Revand Miller, Clerk, M.A., Vicar of Kincton and Combrooke, in the county of Warwick, has been appointed a Surrogate for granting Marriage Licences within the diocese of Vorcester.

a Surrogate for granting Marringe Licences within the diocese or Worcester.

Earl Amherst has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. J. Blew, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and Curate of Nuthurst, Sussex, one of his Lordship's domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. GRIFFITH, Curate at Rathkeale, has been inducted to the Probandary of Dysart, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Massy, of Tipperary.

The Rev. J. Delmege, of Gort, Probend of Draughta and Island Eddy, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Killadoe and Clonfert, has been presented by his Lordship to the valuable Living of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert.

OBITTARY.

of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clontert.
OBITTARY.
Al Brighton, the Rev. William Bewsher, D.D., of Caversham, in the county of Oxford, in the 66th year of his age.
The Rev. William Lee Briscoe, LL.D., aged 74, Vicar of Ashton Keynes, in the county of Wills, 46 years.
The Rev. John Worgan Dew, Incumbent of St. James's Church, Halifax, and formerly of Whitkirk, aged 31.
The Rev. George Jackson, late sub-Curate of Wallsend, aged 57.

The Rev. George Jackson, late sub-Curate of Wallsend, aged 57.

MISCELLANBOUS.

The Lord Bishop of Winchestera will officiate for the Bishop of Briston, at the ensuing confirmations in Dorsetshire.

The Rev. D. WILLIAMS, D.C.L., Head Master of St. Marry's College, and Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, has resigned his stall in Brecon Collegiate Church.

The anniversary of the Society of the Sons of the Clergy was held at Durham on Thursday, and was very numerously attended. The Bishop of Durham and Sir James Allan Plan were both present, and after the service partook of dinner with the Society at the Waterloo Inn.

loo Inn.

A great addition has been made to the Church-yard at Edensor, by order of the Duke of Devonshire, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry on Friday the 12th inst.

Bishop of Lichtield and Coventry on Friday the 12th inst."

We last week copied from a daily paper an account of a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Clerkenwell to take into consideration the repairs of St. James's and St. John's Churches. That account, we find, was incorrect. A poll took place on the question, which concluded on Monday last, when there appeared for the original motion, that the Churches should be repaired, 700; for an amendment that the report be considered on the 14th March, 1835, 385. The original motion was therefore carried by a majority of 315.

Of the present bench of Bishous, twelve have not hear translated at

Of the present bench of Bishops, twelve have not been translated at all, thirteen have been translated once, and one only has been translated twice; and the average time during which the present possessors have held their sees is eight years and eight months. Since the restoration there have been, exclusive of the present bench, 342 Bishops—of whom 148 were never translated, 71 were translated once, 22 twice, and one three times. The average holding of a see for that period is something above ten years.

period is something above ten years.

It is truly gratifying to find that notwithstanding the bold and determined attacks which are daily making on the Established Church, we are constantly presented with fresh evidences of the increase and stendfastness of her members. The purish of St. Thomas, in this city, contains a population of 2,864, and no less than 1,110 sittings are now occupied in the Church; while the churchwardens have been compelled to refine upwards of seventy applications for sittings. They have, in consequence, adopted measures for colarging the accommodations of the building; and at a Vestry meeting, held on Thursday last, it was unanimously agreed to erect a new gallery, and several additional pews in the aisle.—Salisbury Herald.

Herald.

Baisrol.—A society has been very long established here, called the "Society of the Clergy and Sons of the Clergy," having for its object the relief of widows and children of decensed Clergymen who shall have died in midigent circumstances. The Society is supported by subscriptions and donations, and a fund have been raised, from which a great number of persons annually receive a certain stipend. The members meet anually, and attend divine worship; after which they dine together at the White Lion. It is to the credit of the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, that

although the funds are appropriated to those only whose deceased relatives were members of the Church of England, yet a vast number of highly respectable Dissenters, from truly Christian and charitable motives, rank among the subscribers. The annual meeting took place on the 27th ult., when a most excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Luovn. A collection was made at the Church door, when the money received amounted to 98.1 28.6 dd. About for objects 140 members of the Society sat down to dinner at the White Lion, which was served up in excellent style. William Miles, Esq. M.P. for the Eastern Division of Somerset, presided, and was supported by the Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of Bristol, and several most influential men and Clergymen of the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. The subscriptions of the day were announced to amount to 4681. 14s. 04d.

Education of The Poon.—During the past and the present year

nounced to amount to 468. 14s. 04d.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—During the past and the present year 232 schools have been received into union with the National Society, carrying up the amount of schools in union to the number of 2,037; and 6,6431. have been voted in aid of the building school-rooms in 104 places, the total expense of the buildings being estimated at 20,0001. The Society has recently made a general inquiry into the state of education under the Established Church in all parts of the kingdom; and an account has been obtained concerning 8,650 places, which were found to contain about 11,000 schools, with 678,336 children. It is calculated that there cannot be less in England and Wales than 710,000 children under the instruction of the Clergy.

During the present season the ancient varish Church of Kinver

Wales than 710,000 children under the instruction of the Clergy.

During the present season the ancient parish church of Kinver
has been re-pewed. Three ill-contrived galleries have also been
removed, and in their stead a new one is erected at the west end of
the Church, at an expense of nearly 7001. Towards the sum the
Society for Promoting the Enlarging and Building of Churches has
contributed 1001, in consideration of which 250 free sittings are provided, the greater part of them in the front of the pulpit. The remaining expenditure is to be defrayed by private subscription, and
by collections at the doors on Sunday the 5th of next month, on which
day the Church will be re-opened for public worship. The subscriptions among the nobility and gentry in the parish and neighbourhood are very liberal. The Earl of STAMFORD and J. H. H. FOLEY,
ESq. M.P. Lave given each 1001.—Worcester Journal.

GREAT MALVERN.—On Sunday last, an excellent sermon was preached in the Abbey Church, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, for the benefit of its Charity Schools. The collection amounted to 631. 5s. 6d.

31. 5s. 6d.
On Sunday, the collections for the Bewdley Sunday Schools, after rrmons by the Rev. J. Cawoon, M.A., Minister of Bewdley, amount-lt to upwards of 53l.

cu to upwards of 331.

The collection at Kingswinford on the 31st ult., after two excellent and appropriate sermons in the new parish Church, by the Rev. GIFFAND WELLS, A.M., in support of the Sunday Schools, amounted to 461. 13s. 14.

and appropriate sermons in the new parish Church, by the Rev. Girrand Vells, A.M., in support of the Sunday Schools, amounted to 461. 13s. 14s.

Morley District Parish Church Rate.—The annual meeting of the rate-payers of this district for the laying of a Church rate, was held in the National School, on Thursday last. The Dissenters had been excited to action by a paragraph in last week's Mercury, and the meeting was divided by their leaders upon every item, even the most insignificant and triffing—the result, however, proved that they had miscalculated their strength, and that the Church had been, during the last year, making considerable progress in the village. We congratulate our friends on the result of this meeting. Not in England was there a more sectarian village when the Church at Morley was erected four years ago. It is not, then, a convincing proof of the soundness of Church principles when a sectarian population can in so short a time be brought to forget the "voluntary principle," and to tax themselves for the support of the Established Religion, which affords instruction and comfort equally to every member of society? We say, yes.—Leeds Intelligencer.

COMENTRY, Thursday, Sept. 11.—The Infidels and Dissenters of this city have to day been signally defeated. A Church was proposed by the Curchwardens; this was opposed by the Dissenters (who had placarded the city calling upon their friends to muster, and thus show to the Government their strength), who moved an adjournment for nine months. This was put from the cheir, when an immense majority was found in favour of the rate; but the unbelievers and sectarians not satisfied with this demonstration of feeling demanded a poll, which left then in a most miserable minority, the number being—for the rate, 193; against it, 23; majority, 170.

On the first day of November next, the Clergy will, in all cases, been tilled to ask the landlords for payment of the lithe; and in the cases of tennantry at will and from year to year—in short, in all cases where lan

preparing books for their use.

The Worshipful Company of Grocers of London, have given notice to the Dean of Deany, that they will in future pay the tithes of that portion of their estates lying in the purish of Panghanunle; and to the Rev. Jount Havden, that they will pay the tithes of their estate in the parish of Lower Cumber.

A visitation was held on Thursday of the Clergy of the diocese of Limerick. The visitation sermon was preached by the Rev. Gonraev Massy, Vienr of Bruff. His Lordship's charge was replete with on the part of his Clergy.

The Manchester Courser given the Course of the Co

Limerick. The visitation sermon was prenched by the Rev. GorParry Mass, Vicar of Bruff. His Lordship's charge was replete with
learning, and inculcated an amiable and Christian-like deportment
on the part of his Clergy.

The Manchester Courier gives the following account of the disgraceful proceedings of the anti-Church party during the late contest
respecting the Church-rates in that town:—The enemies of the
Church, in Manchester, have gained a temporary triumph, because we know, and they know, that the
majority of legal votes is in favour of the rate; and we have not the
least doubt that the result of the scrutiny which has been instituted,
and which we hope soon to announce, will be a majority of at lenst
rive aunone vores in favour of the rate. The means by which
the anti-Church faction obtained their majority, are so disgraceful as
to cover their cause with infamy, and ought to kindle a blush upon
the check of every man amongst them who is susceptible of shame.
We know that hundreds of Dissenters participate in the feelings of
scorn and indignation which those disgraceful proceedings could not
fail to produce upon all well-constituted minds. We scarcely know
in what terms to express the feelings which the conductof the Salford
overseers has excited, not among Churchmen only, but among
honourable men of all sects and of all parties. Indignation that
they should be defeated by such despicable trickery, was natural to
Churchmen; it has been felt also by the respectable part of
the Dissenters, who, however they may be opposed to the principle of Church mies, were desirous, at lenst, that none but fair,
honest, and legal means should be resorted to in opposing them.
But though to the disgraceful conduct of the Salford overseers is
mainly to be attributed that position upon the poll which the enemies
of the Church attained on the two last days of the contest, there were
practices resorted to by other parties, which surpass in dishonesty
and wickedness any thing we remember in the annals of party contests

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The fluctuation in the Consol Market has not been very material during the week; but considerable station has revered it she work. The closing size this aft moon for a Ad mine say 50%. India Stock has been on the ad moc, being \$2.00 Mine \$3.00 Mine \$3

to A:35, and Holamos to £100 to £105.

3 per Cent. Consols, 903 ½
3 per Cent. Consols, 903 ½
5 per Ci. Reduced,
New 3½ per Cent., 993 ½
6 per Cent., 903 per Cent., 903 per Cent., 903 per Cent.

The Paris Papers announce, as the latest news from Madrid, the adoption, by the Proceres, of the law for the exclusion of Don Carlos. The Journal de la Guienne informs us that Madame Zumalacarreguy, the wife of the celebrated General of that name, has received orders to leave Hordeauxin twenty-four hours, under pain of being conducted into Spain by the Police. The news from the western provinces of France begin once more to be alarming. All letters upenk of the movements of the Chouans, and of a new insurrection In La Vendee, which is preparing. The French Government has eat off agents in all directions to examine and report.

speak of the movements of the Chouans, and of a new insurrection in La Vendee, which is preparing. The French Government has sent off agents in all directions to examine and report.

We find in the German papers the following article, dated Frontiers of Russia, the 19th (31) of August:—"The representatives of Russia at the principal Europeau Courts (except that of France,) are now absent from their posts, and all assembled in the capital of the empire. Thus our ambassadors to Constantinople and Vienna, have been for a long time at St. Petersburgh; subsequently arrived Prince Lieven from London, and M. de Obril from Madrid. M. de Ribeaupierre has now also left his post at Berlin. With the exception of Prince Lieven, it is not yet positively known whether any of these ambassadors are wholly re-called from the courts at which they resided, or whether their being all absent at once is an unintentional coincidence; at all events, the military movements in the Beltic and western provinces of the empire authorise a conjecture that Russia is preparing by the display of her imposing military force, to be able to meet whatever may occur." Some of the Russian Anhabassdor from England was a matter of no importance whatever—we see it is not so considered in Russia. We have not the least doubt that the Emperor will take care to have his military preparations ready for whatever may occur. The Nuremberg Correspondent informs us that "the completion of the quadruple alliance, by a new Convention between England and France respecting the Spanish Peninsula, is said to have led to amended discussions between the three Northern Powers, the result of which will probably be an energetic protest against all direct interventions."

The King of Prassia has threatened to withdraw his Ambassador from Paris if his Consul at Bayonne, who was deprived of his execution of the again of the protest against all direct interventions."

The King of Prassia has threatened to withdraw his Ambassador from Paris if his Consul at Bayonne, who was depri

sent of war in Spain contrary to what the stock-jobbing Ministers wished to have believed, is not replaced in his functions.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—A meeting of the Protestant Conservative Society was held on Tuesday last, in Dublin. Earl Roden in the Chair. Several new members were admitted. It was resolved to admit Protestant clergymen members without the annual subscription. The Earl of Roden stated that, from all parts of the country—from England, from Ireland, and from Scotland—have been received the most encouraging support to carry their objects into effect—(Hear, hear)—that, without one single application having been made to any individual whatsoever, subscriptions have been already received to the amount of several thousand pounds.—(Cheers.) —The nannegement of this fund will rest with six individuals, assisted by a Committee of twelve and the stand of the state of the standard of the continuence of the standard of the continuence of the standard of the continuence of the standard of the stan

Rear Admiral Sir Graham Hammond, K.C.B., is appointed to succed the late Sir Michael Seymour in the command of the American

ceed the fate Sir Michael Seymour in the command of the Arisanton.

Ere long, we believe, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel will visit this city, and then we know the west of Scotland will take the lead in paying these eminent statesmen a compliment commensurate to their merits. Much as the good folks of the east are putting themselves about to do honour to Earl Grey, at the bidding of the Edinburgh Clique, we, at a week's warning, can transcend them at any time, whether as regards numbers, wealth, and intelligence, or in expense, in getting up an editice of adequate size and magnificence, for the entertainment of such distinguished guests.—Glasgow Courier.

in expense, in getting up an editice of adequate size and mignin cence, for the entertainment of such distinguished guests.—Giasgow Courier.

Sir Henry Hardinge, with a select party of friends, has been shooting on the Duke of Beaufort's estates amongst the Brecknockshipliks. The Right Hon. Bart., although he has lost an arm in the service of his country, killed more birds from the back of a young "cefyl-lack" (Welch shooting pony) than any other sportsman of the party.

Birmingham Musical Festival.—The Chevalier Neukomm has arrived at Birmingham to superintend the final arrangements for this great music meeting, which commences on the 7th of October. His new oratorio, called "David," is spoken of in the highest terms by the musical professors. Braham represents David, Machin the giant Goidah, and Phillips Smil; Madama Stockhausen David's Sister, and Goidah, and Phillips Smil; Madama Stockhausen David's Sister, and Gridah, and Phillips, Kayvett, Miss Novello, Madame Contine vocal and instrumental force consists of four hundred performers. Caradori, Mrs. Knyvett, Miss Novello, Madame Codenated, Phillips, Machin, Bellamy, Horncastle, Taylor, Vaugham, Terrall, Hawkins, and Curioni are the principal vocalists. The Standard of last night says:—"We are disgusted to learn that the mutilated and murdered hodies of the unfortunate woman who children excluded; but to the credit of our species, few appeared desirous of gratifying their curiosity, even at so low a rate. What were the official authorities about, to suffer such a revolting exhibition?"

Thursday, night, about elevel o'clock, a free broke out at the sugar.

were the outched authoriues about, to suffer such a revolting exhibition?"

Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at the sugarhouse of Messrs. Watson and Co., in Pump-yard, Ratcliff-cross. The premises were recently stocked with an immense quantity of materials, which were wholly consumed, and from their combustible nature burnts of furiously, that though there were eight engines at work at once upon it, the effect was scarcely visible. The flames did not abste until four o'clock the following morning, when the whole of the interior was consumed. Messre. Watson and Co., we understand, are insured for the full amount of their loss, which is stimated at 40,000l.

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Quarterly Review.

Longman, Rees, and Co., London.

JACQUEMONT'S JOURNEY in INDIA, undertaken by Order of the French Government, will be published on the 20th inct., in 2 took by the publication having hitherto been delayed for the purpose of introBull and Churton, Library 26, Holles-street London. Agents—Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and J. Cumming, Dublin.

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Barley	20- 01	Oats	133	9d Ber 3d Per	nns	14s 0d 5s 0d
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Thur.	Friday.	Set
Bank Stock			1	_	_	I -
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3 per cent. Consols		503	90}	901	903	
31 per cent. 1818				-	- '	1 = '
3 per cent. Reduced			i —		\	94
New 34 per cent	993	0.43	99	983	98	1 21
4 per cent. of 1826	- "	1012	-		I –	1 7
Bank Long Annuities	- 1	"	-	-	I = .	16
India Bonds	13 p	12 p	— р	15 p	16 p	10
Exchequer Bills	33 p	33 p	— р 32 р	31 p	34 p	904
Consols for Account	903	501	501,	904	901	

ter, still-born—On the 6th inst., at Studies, Castle, Mrs. Diloyake Goodies, a daughter—In Lower Grossenor-street, Mrs. C. Sothely, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Onkley, Suffolk, Captain Boldwin Wake, R.N., & Mark Mrs. C. Sothely, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Onkley, Suffolk, Captain Boldwin Wake Walker, R.N., & Mary Catharine Sinclair, only child of Captain John Worth, R.N., of Bong, Gathenes—On the 9th inst., at Bristol, Mr. John Grant, of Reieliff, Sanda, Gathenes—On the 9th inst., at Bristol, Mr. John Grant, of Reieliff, Sanda, Gathenes—On the 9th inst., at Bristol, Mr. John Grant, of Reieliff, Sanda, Gathenes—On the 9th inst., at Hambideon, Bucks, France Seyond daught on, Soq., of the Royal Artillery, to Emma Catherine France, Seyond daught of Homos Coverty, Kesp., of Greenlands—On the 9th inst., at Captain Captain Captain Coverage, Mary Captain Captain

square. Horace Hamond, Esq., to Alicia Maris, daughter of the late Hon. Rev. William and Lady Anna Beresford.

On the 13th July, after a short but severe illness, James Clavton White, Beyof Whitehall and Burlington Estates, in the parish of Portland, island of James For several years he filled the office of Cusios of that parish, and of Colonda Major-General of Millita, with credit to himself and benefit to the public, which is the major of the state of th

LONDON: Printed and published by Enwand Shacketh, if No. 10.

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JOHN



BULL.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 719.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1834.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The new Drama, called The Queen's Champion, continuing to be received with the most endustriate approximate the continuing to the received with the most endustriate approximate Life, he repeated every evening until further notice.—In the control of Marine Life, he repeated every evening until further notice.—In the control of the control o

The ATRE HOYAL, ADELPHI.—The Public is respectfully informed that this Theate WILL O'EN for the Winter Season, on MNAY, Sept. 29th.—During the recess the audience part of the Theater has be repaired and embellished, and in order to keep up the power of scenic distinct which has so materially contributed to the success of the Pieces peculiar to the Theater has addition to an entirely new Moreable Stage, a purchase has been maded extensive the success of the Pieces peculiar to the theory of the success of the Pieces peculiar to the theory of the success of the Pieces peculiar to the theory of the success of the Pieces peculiar to the test of the pieces peculiar to the test of the pieces peculiar to the success of the Pieces peculiar to the success of the Pieces peculiar to the test of the pieces of the pi

on Thansday next, Sept. 23th, where Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Campbell; also of Mr. Sams, St. James/sstreet.

ADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow Evening, and during the Week, will be performed, the historical Play of DEAF AND DUBB; or, The Heir of Harnnour. Characters by Messrs. Archer, Campbell, Palmer, The Heir of Harnnour. Characters by Messrs. Archer, Campbell, Palmer, Alfrewhich, the Force of MARRIED MRN. Characters by Messrs. W. Smith, Only the Company of Marking Mrs. Characters by Messrs. W. Smith, Controlled with SCHINDERHANNES; or, The Robber of the Rhine. Character by Messrs. Archer, R. Honner, Campbell, Palmer, W. Smith, C. Smith, Goldantih, Miss Langley, and Mrs. H. Lewis.

MR. PARRY, jun., having returned from Italy, will resume giving LESSONS in EXCULSH and ITALIAN SHORIG, with Harp or Panoforte accompaniment.—U, Tavistock street, Bedford-square.

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the EMIGRATION of FEMALES to be AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, held this day, consisting of the Edward Forster, Esq. Thairman, Edward Forster, Esq. Thairman, Edward Forster, Esq. Thairman, Edward Forster, Esq. Thairman, Edward Forster, Esq. Thomas Lewin, Esq. Capel Cure, Esq. S. H. Sterry, Esq. Capel Cure, Esq. S. H. Sterry, Esq. Charles Lushington, Esq. H. Walliam Crawford, Esq. Nadir Baxter, Esq. Captain Daniel Pring, R.N. The Peruny, 1853, indeed certain the desire of the transfer of the Edward English Colonies. That the Committee are charted to affect the Australian Colonies.

That this Committee, are charted and intake, Young Women of good health, and making proper arrangements for their security and comfort on their passage to the Australian Colonies.

That the Emigration of Females of good chageeter, although in many instances poor in circumstances, is of great importance to the moral welfare and future prosperity and happiness of the Australian Colonies; that it is highly beneficial to the Females themselves, while, at the smiles; that it is highly beneficial to the Females themselves, while, at the smiles; that it is highly beneficial to the Females themselves, while, at the smiles; that it is highly beneficial with the committee, and the continuation of the term of the committee and the committee and the committee, and the committee and the commit

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II, &c.—BIT. DOYOU HITH INCOME AS A SECOND TO THE MEETING THE MEET

despatches were last night

TAYONES, Sept. 12.—Ahiginowing despatches were last might received from the brave Zonastearnergui:—

"Viana, Sept. 1.—I fellij with and attacked the advanced guard, consisting of 500 troops, between Eraul and Abunians, commanded by Generals Figuera and Arms, and put them to flight. We took sixty mules laden with military stores for the army.

"Thomas Zumalacaeregui."

BAYONNE, Sept 12.—This coloring despatches were last night received from the brave Zonamour regal:

"Reful.—I fell with and attacked the advanced grand of the sept. — I feel if with and attacked the advanced grand to the sept. — I feel if with and attacked the advanced grand to generals Figures by between Enail and Anamass. We took sixty nucles laden with military stores for the army.

"Vinna, September 7.—On the 4th instant, at twelve o'clock, in marching from Santa Craz de Compeza to Vinna, on the Euro, I fell to covered the season of the control of the season of the control of the season of the fell to covered the season of the lots of the season of

early demise have caused the three dominant paties to declare themselves on the question of the Regency, the first that the Duckess de Bruganza should succeed; the second that the Infanta Doma Isabel Maria have the reins of Government; and the third incline for Palmella. Saldanha on this point has observed a conduct so extremely ambiguous that it is not known to which party he will adhere."

The French papers of Wednesday contain little domestic news of interest, and are almost silent respecting the progress of the civil war in Spain. M. Ronen, editor of the National, was convicted before the Court of Assize, on Tuesday, of a libel, "with intent to overthrow the existing Government." He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 6000 frances.

The Emperor Nicholus is about to visit the southern provinces of his empire, after reviewing his troops at Winn. The number of troops in the south of Russia is about to visit the southern provinces of his empire, after reviewing his troops at Winn. The number of troops in the south of Russia is about to visit the southern provinces of his empire, after reviewing his troops at Winn. The number of troops in the south of Russia is about to visit the southern provinces of military operations.

The Moreotes have become so dissatisfied with the acts of the Greco-Bavarian Government that they at length broke out into open insurrection, which has now lasted some weeks; but from the active measures adopted by the Government, there is creep reason to expect trangulity will be speedly restored. It is said that the Government attributes the insurrection to Russian intrigue, and above 20 individuals of that party lave been arrested at Nauplin. The immediate cause that urged the Moreote peasantry into rebellion was the obnoxions and oppressive measures adopted by the Minister of Finance in collecting the pares. It will scarcely be credited that some of the small proprietors and bard-working peasants have actually had their whole crops taken from them by the Government. Pl

soon as it possibly can be does with perfect safety.

The present state of the West Indies, and the anxiety universally felt, respecting the operation of the Emancipation Act and its consequences, render all authoritic information regarding the condition of the slave population, previous to the operation of the act, most valuable. It is fortunate that, such information is at hand, and may be found in the excellent work of Mrs. Carmichael, recently so highly stoken of in the Quarterly Review, and of which too, the Metropolitan Magazine says, "beg, buy, borrow, do all Jutsteal, Mrs. Carmichael's book."

DUELLING.

lais romania seat, Hafod, Cardiganishire, where it is instruction to remain a few works, to inspect the progress of the considered by his Grace's physicians as favourable to his complaint; the more salubrious air of Wales has, therefore, been recommended him, for two or three months in a year. The Countess of Lincohn lim, for two or three months in a year. The Countess of Lincohn lim, for two or three months in a year. The Countess of Lincohn limits position.

DINNER TO SIR GEORGE CHETWYND, BART.—Wednesday a public dinner was given to Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., at the Tou Hall, Atherstone, by his numerous tenantry in that county, said adjoining county of Stafford, as a testimony of the high sectem which they hold the Hon. Baronet as a liberal and considerable interest arms of the anticological control of the surrounding districts on account of its origin. The dinner originated at the last rent-day, when Sir George reductions the control of the surrounding districts on account of its origin the rents of his tenants for the year from twenty to thirty per cept. On that occasion a Deputation was appointed to wait upon the worthy Baronet, and request his company to dinner on any day which might suit his convenience. About four years ago Sir George which might suit his convenience. About four years ago Sir George interests of the surrounding tenants owe him a single shilling from the Hon. Baronet's farming tenants owe him a single shilling from the Hon. Baronet's farming tenants owe him a single shilling from the loss of the surrounding tenants owe him a single shilling from the Hon. Baronet's farming tenants owe him a single shilling from the loss of Bernards of Sir George's tenantry assembled only was received in the most entlusiant for many farming tenants of the Hon. Baronet's farming tenants owe him a single shilling from the loss of Bernards of Sir George's tenantry assembled only was received in the most entlusiant for many farming tenants of the surrounding from the loss of Bernards of Sir George's tenantry

NAVALCAND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, Sep. 19.

Foot—J. J. Wood, geat., to be Basign, without pur., vice Hunter, of Foot—E. A. Tennyson, gent, to be Basign, without pur., vice Ponsonby, of the Foot—Second Lieutenant, by pr. and Foot—Second Lieutenant, by pr., soft Foot—Second Lieutenant, by pr., soft Foot—Second Lieutenant, by pr., soft Lieutenant, with the second Lieutenant, by pr., soft may be a second Lieutenant, by pr., soft with the second Lieutenant of the second Lieutenant, by pr., soft the second Lieutenant Colonel, by pr., vice White, the second Lieutenant-Colonel, by pr., vice White, soft and second Lieutenant-Colonel, by pr., vice White, soft and the second Lieutenant-Colonel, by pr., vice White, soft and the second Lieutenant-Colonel, by pr., vice White, soft and the second Lieutenant-Colonel, by pr., vice White, soft and the second Lieutenant-Colonel, by pr., vice White, second Lieutenant-Colonel, by pr., vice White,

Gagstin Hearr, late of the 66th Regiment, has prepared a plan for simbling the army in Ireland, so as to make it more efficient in goldection of three due to the Clergy. He recommends the freedoming of the three due to the Clergy and the Precommends the interest of the control of the contro

FUNERAL OF HER LATE-MAJESTY
, SPAIN. THE QUEEN OF

At an early hour on Toesday morning an immense concourse of makins spectators surresunded the Rectory House at Alverstoke, arrived in the morning by water from Portennous hand they had been preceded by a large party of extra contrables. The procession, which arrived in the morning by water from Portennous coleck, was not in readiness to move till near eleven clock.

This delay occurred in consequence of its having been found and the state of the contrable of th

Province of Greet Britain has entangled itself. We believe, how ever, that it will prove to be labour in vain, and that the English Admiral will no more succeed in bringing the Porte out of its calm attitude than the innumerable notes of Lord Palmerston can contribute to disturb the political course which the Cabinets of Petersburgh and Constantineple are resolved studdistly to pursue.

As the winter approaches, Swira is resuming his occupation. A fine range of barns, filled with baries and outs of this year's produce, situated on the farm occupied by Mr. Arrwarra at Conock, about five miles from Devizes, were entirely consumed by fire on Tresday evening last—the act of an incendiary.—A wheat maw, containing not less than sixty sacks, the produce of this year's harvest, recently placed in the farm-yard of Amerdown Park, near Bath, was discovered to be on fire; fortunately, there was not a breath of air stirring, otherwise the result would undoubtedly have been more extensively mischerous, as the barn, stables, and out-houses preserved. They were the result would undoubtedly have been more extensively mischerous, as the barn, stables, and out-houses preserved. However, by the timely arrival of an engine, and a sufficient supply of water, with the aid which the villagers afforded, the fire was sundued, and the out-houses preserved. There can be no doubt but that some miscreant must have perpetrated this wicked act.

Another incendiary fire took place on the farm of Mr. Manners, of Coleman's Moor, near Loddon Bridge. An alarm was soon given, and the neighbours hastened to the spot, and used their utmost exertions to stay the progress of the flames. Before the engines arrived, a bean-rick and pen-rick were entirely burnt, and four hay-ricka were then on fire. By great exertions, the flames were got under, and the weighbours hastened to the spot, and used their utmost exertions to stay the progress of the flames. Before the engines arrived, a bean-rick ware entirely burnt, and four hay-ricka were then on fire. By gr

The following violent and disgraceful conduct on the part of a

Popish Priest is related in the Galusay Advective of last week:—

"We thought that enough was said respecting the affair of Bible burning at Shirrone to deter all men from a repetition of this foul and rank offence. Truly there was a loathing, and, if we can coan ceive it, there was Christian exceration of the horrid sacrilego sufficient to net on all except those hardened men—those opposed to them and their Priesterful as it is to the cheat and winckedness of the Koran.—Within the last few days the Rev. Priest Hexay, of Hollymount, county of Mayo, meta child saving from the scriptural school of that village—a school established by "L. Serve benefit of his extensive tenaity—and having observed a Bible in the child's possession he seized it, and foreit to atoms, with every mark of contempt, in the very centre of the village!—Now, we have list one word to offer on this subject. We have heard of fine of the contempt, in the very centre of the village!—Now, we have list one word to offer on this subject. We have heard of fine of the contempt, in the very centre of the village!—Now, we have list one word to offer on this subject. We have heard of fine of the village is the contempt, and every thing offensive to Roman Catholics, and we cannot see why other Acts should not be passed to protect the Protestants from so serious and substantial an affair as this, which certainly is more marked than the mere display of party emblems, for its wan highly by every Christian mind. We do verily believe that the treatment which these guilty men extend to the Bible of the Protestants—their burning it in one parish, and distrying it in others—is only emblematic of what they would do, if they possessed the power, to the Protestant then should and party in a distribution of the shields and to there-is only the protection of foreigners. Instead of the rough walls which have a partyle and distribution of the village and the same and the should and partyle and the shields and quartering of and more worthy the instance, the same and the

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO COBRESPONDENTS.

We have received several letters upon a subject which we have noticed on the constant Reader—and one with ashield which we will not wrint, but will thank him for at our next merry lunckeen. Yerb. app. In regy to W.R.S.—Sir John Scorr was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1789—was eventher Boron Eloon in the same year, and became Lord Chencelon will be the same year, and became Lord Chencelon will be the same year, and became Lord Chencelon will be the same year, and became Lord of writing to metalhip was created Earl of Eldon, Viscount, Rhomme. In 1821, his Lordship was created Earl of Eldon, Viscount, Bromme in the same to "Quert for grey," with a great G, here—he shall hear from us to—norrow. An answer to "Quert."—He is wrong altogether. Pankanger is Lord Cowpen's place in Herfordshire—Broudlands is the name of Lord Cowpen's place in Herfordshire—Broudlands is the name of Lord Pankanger is large. The suffells letters—not the interesting correspondence so called, but those which we have received—shall be attended to. The swater about the Herfordshire kining and the "sale," shull be investigated, together with the whole history of family jobing. The pretenders are ulways fair game; and it is most desirable that the Estublishment should not suffer by such charletaerie—by uch men and such neusures the Dissenter and the lighted are taught to "Juage the many, by the rawal feig."

G.R. is right—it was the address to Lord Altradar, not Lord Grey—but n'importe.

Dr. Freen's papers will be returned to him upon application at the Office of Tuesdey. We have no desire for any further communication with that Itev. Gentleman, and we beg to upologies to our readers or having inserved, without having assertained its source, a letter which appeared in our Paper of September 1, under the signature of Veraax.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

HIS MAJESTY came to town on Wednesday, gave some audiences, and returned to dinner at the Stud House, where Mr. Spring Rice and Lady Theodosia had the honour of meeting His Majesty.

Mr. Spring Rice, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left town, in his usual unaffected manner, by Tapp's Hampton and Richmond coach.

There Majesties, it is said, will visit Brighton in the

MAJESTIES, it is said, will visit Brighton in the course of the Autumn.

left town, in his usual unaffected manner, by TAPP's Hampton and Richmond coach.

The's MADESTIES, it is said, will visit Brighton in the course of the Autumn.

Since the conclusion of Bartholomew Fair, the LORD CHAN-EELLOR has been exhibiting his "BROUGHAM AT HOME" with very considerable success in some provincial towns in the North. Although we are, of course, unable to give our readers any insight into the letters, which, according to the statement of the noble and learned performer, he writes every day to the Kinus to keep his MAJESTY constantly informed of this health and prosperity, we are sufficiently well informed of the results of his "circuit" to assure our readers that wherever he has performed, his entertainments have gone very far to establish Mr. SPALDING's opinion of his amusing qualities.

At Aberdeen the CHANCELLOR first gave his entertainment in the Council Chamber, where the most telling of his jokes was, his lamentation that he belonged to the House of Lords, and his denial that he supported the Reform Bill by accident. After having been made free of the city, his Lordship went to the Court House where he was received by an overflowing audience. Here he was made a Doctor of Laws, and almost convulsed the company by the quaint, droll manner in which he said the honour was particularly great to him, as it was the only University degree he had ever received, and the only one he was ever likely to receive. Principal JACK then made him a freeman of old Aberdeen, and Mr. P. Bannerman made him a freeman of old Aberdeen, and Mr. P. Bannerman which inothing short of the acknowledged steadiness and sobriety of the CHANCELLOR's mind could have endured with any thing like tranquillity.

Having stuck the burgess-ticket, i. e. the freedom of Kintore, into the front of his hat—the eminent performer walked to it atvern; but the public, who had been disappointed of admission to the show within, called for him to give them a touch of his drollery at the window, which he accordingly did—and nade the following

some people say that my opinions on this subject are visionary and speculative, but there is nothing speculative and visionary in the difference between 71d, and 3d. The same little bird whispers, that a few months, perhaps, will show if there be."

After this splendid vindication of the "Freedom of the Press," the eminent performer was taken home to his friend Mr. BANNERMAN's house for the night. The following day his Lordship dined and drank at my Lord PANMURE's: and the next day, gave an entertainment at Dundee, and received an address from the nine trades, having taken post in the "Steeple Church," as the most commodious place for the amusements of the day, which varied agood deal from those at Aberdeen, inasmuch as his Lordships would profit by the "diffusion of knowledge," as much as other classes of the community.

The cutertainments having been received with unbounded applause and laughter, the great performer proceeded to Edinburgh, where he had been congaged to amuse the company after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had deter-pany after the dimer that some of the lower orders had been excepted to

mined to give to Lord Grey, and of which we shall presently give a brief excount.

Beaue ! e fulfilled this engagement, the Lord Chancellook dropped in at one of the meetings of what is called the British Scientific Association, a body composed of a certain number of gave and fanciful persons, who seriously pronounce it to be most advantageous and important to the cause of science that they should go one year to Cambridge, another year to Edinburgh, and a third year to Dublin, to read over half a dozen papers which, since printing has been now for many years in general use, might be circulated by the post, if any body, except their authors, wished to read them.

These excursions and flittings are extremely droll—the hypocrisy pleases us much which would make something like a business-excuse for a jaunt of pleasure; for as to the real advantages derived from people congregating at Edinburgh to say what they have said five hundred times before, it is nonsense—the members of the Stock Exchange might as well swear it was necessary to go once a week to Beulah Spa, or Richmond Hill, to make their bargains. The gentlemen who have discovered that cauliflowers used formerly to grow at the bottom of the Atlantic, and that crocodiles and alligators were in other days in the habit of swimming about St. Paul's Churchyard, could have stated all these unquestionable facts without dragging their admirers to Edinburgh—but no; to crowd into hot rooms, to eat bad tavern dinners, to sleep in well-furnished beds, to make their wives and daughters extremely uncomfortable for a week, and to come away discontented and dissatisfied with everything that happened during their feverish stay, is the great consummation of this parade pilgrimage; all the désagrémens of which, as far as the Ladies were concerned, were felt in a twofold degree, upon this last occasion, where the eminent scientific bedy had not, as they had at Cambridge, either bad Italian singing or French dancing, or fine fireworks to enliven their merirotions and useful proc

For the Noble and Learned Exhibitor's performances after

For the Noble and Learned Extinior's performances and Lord Graf's dinner, we have not space; but we have no hesitation in stating, that his Lordship has been eminently successful during his short season; and, from the varied nature of his entertainments, hopes for a continuance of that patronage which it will be always his study to deserve.

nature of his entertainments, hopes for a continuance of that patronage which it will be always his study to deserve.

For a considerable time, preparations, on a very extensive scale, have been making for two public dinners on Monday—one at Birmingham, to Messis. Attwood and Scholefield, and the other at Edinburgh, to Earl Grey.

The former banquet took place in a stable-yard, which was very elegantly fitted up; the food was good and plentiful, and three thousand persons sat down to the tables, the ladies and other spectators amounting to at least another thousand. The dinner-hour was fixed for two—the Siamese heroes of the day, preceded by the Chairman, entered the banquetting place. With them appeared Messis. Petts and Locock, Gen. Uminiski, and Doctor Konarski, several Messis. Scholefields and Attwoods, and some other distinguished individuals. The two foreigners—Poles—were conducted to a "platform erected for their reception;" and the trumpets having sounded, grace was said, and the company fell to eating to the tune of the Roast Beef of Old England.

The speeches were of a character which does not render them particularly worthy of report, and the interest they created may be pretty fairly appreciated by the fact, that before half-past five the whole affair was over; and the spirit they excited may, with equal justice, be imagined, by another fact, namely, that during their delivery the Chairman was obliged to mention to the distinguished company that police officers were planted all over the rooms, in order instantly to lug out any individual making the slightest disturbance. Long before the list of toasts was half gone through the party evinced the strongest symptoms of impatience, and in their anxiety to move several of the tables were upset.

At the moment when the sun of this party was setting, that of Lord Grey arrived in Ediaburgh fell far short of those who graced the triumph of Attwood and Scholeffeld at Birmingham.

Lord Grey arrived in Ediaburgh on the forenoon of the same moments of the late P

Birmingham.

Lord Grevarrived in Edinburgh on the forenoon of the same memorable St. Monday, and proceeded most appropriately to the WATERLOO Hotel on the REGENT's-bridge, where he was received by the civic authorities, in full costume, and the Duke of HAMILITON, in perfect health. And here his Lordship received the freedom of the city in a gold box—not the Duke of HAMILTON, in perfect health. And here his Lordship received the freedom of the city in a gold box—not the gift of the Corporation, but of a party of subscribers, as in the case of Sir John Key's Penny Cup, for which it will nake a very agreeable companion. The jolly dinner, which some of the Barristers on the Northern Circuit gave BROUGHAM at Lancaster, was not a dinner given him by the BAR. The handsome box, which some of the inhabitants of Edinburgh gave Lord Green, was not the gift of the Corporation, but the result of contributions from the tag-rag and bob-tail, to the amount of 1341, 6s. 74d.

Lord Grey's speeches, from first to last, were all the same. Like the man who could only paint Red Lions, it was quite in vain to look for a Rose and Crown, or an Angel: for even if he called them by such names, they looked so confoundedly like Red Lions, that there was no making out the difference. His Lordship talked of Mr. Fox—Reform—his own infirmities—and, as far as the box was concerned, declared it to be the most valuable testimony he had ever received, and that he felt it from the bottom of his heart.

Having bowed out his visitors, and declined to receive any

of Hamilton, the announced President, who had been in the

of Hamilton, the amounced President, who had been in the best possible health and spirits three-quarters of an hour before, but who was taken suddenly so ill as not to be able to take the chair, because he does not like Gas.] !!

As soon as Lord Roseber, who was the Duke's substitute, thought proper, and after Non noise. Donnini, a glee, was suag, the absurdity of the words of which was, however, luckily lost in the noise of the gentlemen, who had been dining in some other place, taking their seats.

One piece of impertinence is perhaps hardly worth noticing—but it seems that Lord Rosebery after having given "Princess VICTORIA and the rest of the Royal family"—drunk appeared of the House of BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.—"the Duke of SUSSEX." Is his Royal Highness not one of the Royal family."—The distinction is comical, just at a time when his Royal Highness's son is asserting his claim to be accounted of it-however, the folly is Lord Rosebery's.

After Lord Grey's health was drunk, the Noble Earl rose, and hoisted his Red Lion. In the earlier day speech the topics were, Reform—Mr. Fox—oddly infirmities—re-action—loyalty of Scotland—goodness of the KING. In the afternoon the subjects were, goodness of the KING. In the afternoon the subjects were, goodness of the KING. In the afternoon the subjects were, goodness of the KING. In the afternoon the subjects were, goodness of the KING. In the afternoon the subjects were, and no re-action. His Lordship delivered his gentle oration with eloquence and dignity, and most gentle oration with eloquence and dignity, and most gentle oration with eloquence and dignity, and most gentle oration with eloquence to the causes of his quitting the Government.

After his Lordship's toast, the President called upon Lord.

—bodily infirmities—and no re-action. His Lordship delivered his gentle oration with eloquence and dignity, and most carefully avoided the slightest allusion to his tearned and noble friend, or indeed the remotest reference to the causes of his quitting the Government.

After his Lordship's toast, the President called upon Lord Brougham for a speech, by drinking his health. He was up in a minute—praised "his friend and constant correspondent at Windsor," in the highest terms; and vilified, with needless energy, the Monarchs who preceded him. He then held up his hands, and told the company "they were pure"—at which the people set up such a shout—Oh! how they did shout, this Lordship proceeded to talk, as he does, at a great rate, but the people who had been engaged to applaud and laughs, his points by signal, began to applaud where he meant to be impressive, and to laugh where he proposed to be pathetic. Accordingly, he stopped them, and told them that he wished they would listen, and not make such an infernal noise; and then he resumed—cautioned them about going too fast, and deciral he would not consent to hurry on in the overthrow of stablished institutions. The most interesting part of the harangue was his recapitulation of what Ministers had done during the last Session—and it was worth a hundred pounds to watch the expression of Lord Green's countenance while all this was going on. Nor was Lord Durham's health, who, in returning thanks, alluded in a very feeling manner, to the impossibility of explaining himself fully at that late hour; and concluded one of his worst attempts, by a violent attack, upan Brougham for his moderation. Later in the evening, when another way.

After a great many toasts had been drunk—after Lady Green and the Ladies had been given, the Lord Advocate—not the following his part of the harmony of the company were half asleep, Ellics's and Aberegoman's head one of his worst attempts, by a violent attack, upan Brougham for his moderation. Later in the evening, when he could not one of

tun of seeing some great man play the mountebank afterwards. THE latest accounts from Spain give us every reason to believe that the cause of the KING is flourishing—the victories of ZUMALACARREGUI are unequivocal; and reports say that RODIL is recalled; others tell us that he has abaudoned the cause in despair.

In Portugal they say that Don Pedro, the Ex-Cactors, is at his last gasp; indeed we should not be surprised to hear of the exided Brazilian's death by the first arrivals. The King of Portugal has arrived at Rome, where his Hollness the Pode has been amusing himself by "publicy bentifying" some friend of his, upon whom he has conferred the order of "Saint," a ceremony rendered more gloriously joins and edifying by the letting up of a balloon, so ingeniously contrived as to squirt out squibs all the way it went.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Bishop of Lon-

pious and edifying by the letting up of a balloon, so ingeniously contrived as to squirt out squibs all the way it went.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Bishop of London's charge, which is in perfect keeping with all his Lordship's other writings and speeches—that is to say, one paragraph almost always contradicts another. His Lordship commences with informing his Clergy of a fact, which of course was new to them—that a spirit of innovation has, during the last four years, developed itself; and he draws the sage conclusion, that "this may be for good or evil," Four years ago, his Lordship told the Clergy that there were no symptoms of hostility on the part of the Dissenters towards the Church.—This by way of proof of his Lordship's political sagacity.—He now acknowledges his error, and confesses they have had recourse to the grossest calumnies, and the most unfounded assertions, against the Church and the Clergy Fearing, however, lest he should have gone too far in this statement, he is far from imputing to the whole body, the richence and uncharitableness of a part. He predicates of most lence and uncharitableness of a part. He predicates of most lence and uncharitableness of be much of the Sir Roger de Coverly sort, that much may be said on both sides; though it is satisfactory to know that his Lordship assures his Clergitate that he is decidedly in favour of an Establishment. Unrish the Church; and in a subsequent paragraph, his Lordship the Church; and in a subsequent paragraph, his Lordship with equal carnestness represents them as defensible, They with equal carnestness represents them as defensible, the paragraph, his Lordship has the is ought, he thinks, to be immediately down army with, but he is ought, he thinks, to be immediately down army with.

The him the paragraph is the church and work in the repet himself an advocate for their gradual extinction. With respections and control of the same style—para a to non-residence, he reasons in much the same style—para a

compliment to Lord Brown was Bill, and in the reath pronounces it to be insulting to the Clergy,

whom it treats as culprits.

It is thus that our worthy Diocesan writes, when he is unable to seize upon the learning of German scholars or distincts. It is is mentable to see one of our Bishops that exposing himself, and we should not have brought the before the public upon this occasion, had it not been for more serious matters than those which we have imputed to him above. At page 16, we find the following saitesec:—"We ought to carry them" (certain changes in the distribution of the property of the Church) "into effect, we wan if it be at the expense of some of those ornamental "parts of the system, which have their uses, and those by "no means unimportant; yet not so important as that they

whires of the system, which have their uses, and those by moreans unlinportant; yet not so important as that they ashould be suffered to stand in the way of improvements calculated to enhance and give lustre to the true beauty of the Church—the beauty of its holy usefulness."

It is very clear that this is intended to please the Whigs, by aiming a blow at our Cathedral Establishments. Now we are true to our motto, and fight against all enemies, for God, by King, and the People. We will never consent to the aboutation of that property which the piety of our ancestors is dedicated to God—we will vindicate the Royal prerogative against Whig abuse—but, at the same time, the people shall ever find us the staunch defenders of their rights. Is it against the rights of the people that this Right Reversit the against Whig abuse—but, at the same time, the people abult ever find us the staunch defenders of their rights. Is it not against the rights of the people that this Right Reverend Utilitarian is militant? If the Cathedrals and Collegiate Charles are only ornamental parts of the Establishment, they are, at least, shared in by the people. It is for the people that their choirs are maintained, so that the people may skilly enjoy, if they please, the sacred music which brings consists to their souls, and see the services they love, performing the control of England, between Romanism on the one hand, and Sectarianism on the other. Do away with our Cathedrals, and who will be the sufferers? Not the few Canons and Prebidaries whom the Bishop would deprive of their property-forexisting interests, under every scheme of Church spoliation, it is proposed to respect,—but the PEOPLE; the people will be deprived of services which they now enjoy without paying for them, and which, by statute, the holders of certain property are bound to provide for them. Whigs and Utiliarians, and the Bishop of London, may look upon the Church simply as an institution for the education of the poor, and on the Clergy as little better than national schoolinasters; and on the Clergy as little better than national schoolmasters; but we will tell his Lordship and his friends, that the Church was established and endowed to afford spiritual comfort and was established and endowed to all classes of the community. Therefore, if we admit, with his Lordship, that certain ornamental parts of the Establishment are to be sacrificed (which we'by no means do), we should look, not to the Cathedrals, but to the Episcopal palaces. We like to see our Diocesan

Therefore, if we admit, with his Lordship, that certain ornamental parts of the Establishment are to be sacrificed (which we'by no means do), we should look, not to the Cathedrals, but to the Episcopal palaces. We like to see our Diocesan firing, as he ought to do, in a house besceming his high condition in the State; and (though we may feel annoyed at fiding Presbyterians holding revel there, where too many of the Episcopal Clergy are only admitted to witness officially doner see it in the hands of a Bishop of London than of a Dike of Bedder on the hands of a Bishop of London than of a Dike of Bedder on the hands of a Bishop of London than of a Dike of Bedder on the hands of the Church shall be sacrificed to the spirit of the age, we should without hesitation say, let such pulaces as Pulham be sold, and let the dear little Blomfield of the part of the Cathedrals, where the people can enjoy themselves as well as their pastors, but take the mansion of the pastor himself. We trust the spoliation is to ome, injure not the consecrated Cathedrals, where the people can enjoy themselves as well as their pastors, but take the mansion of the pastor himself. We trust the spoliation of either is far distant—but let my Lord of London reflect that the principles which he puts forth may recoil on his own head. But this is not the strangest part of the Charge. The Right Reverend Prelate, after a faint eulogy of the Liturgy, expresses his wish for an alteration of it. He admits, indeed, that this may not be the fitting time. If so, why broach the subject?—why give excitement and encouragement to such discontented spirits as the RILANDS and the BERENESS, or to such prize as the HILLANDS and the BERENESS, or the Lordship has favoured the world with his holion of what a Liturgy ought to be, in a certain form of Fanily Prayer, which, to its own discredit, the recreable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been prevailed upon to circulate among its Tracts. Anything legalike the sublime prayers of the Liturgy—mything more l

only be to prove to the world, that, whether another set not required in the Liturgy, Bishop Blomfield is not are not required in the Liturgy, Bishop Blomfield is not be man to make them.

Bishop Blomfield began life as a sarcastic Whig, and if a Whig he had remained, he would (and a blessing it would have been) have continued usher at a second-rate school at Bury St. Edmund's: but he became a Tory, and by Tory intervention have comined ushers at a second-rate school at Bury St. Edmund's: but he became a Tory, and by Tory intervention have come an Archbishop, by again becoming a Whig; but Whig rule is now shaken, and we cannot be suspecting that the present Charge has been so worded, that his Lordship may be able to prove by it, if a Tory Ministry should again be formed, that he is Conservative—while on the other hand, if a Whig Ministry continue, that, consistently with his principles, he can go all lengths with them. We may strong his Lordship—we are sorry if we do so: but, putting a case hypothetically, an inconsistent politician must become: a bad Bishop, hated by the party he deserts, and despised by that which he joins; and as to the humbug of saying that he is no party man, the man who says so is a fool, for in a free country, and in such an age as this, every longer man must be of a party—he must be either a Destructive or a Conservative. If the Bishop of London professes be neither, we leave it to his Lordship to draw the condusion.

How well we recollect that at the time that the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill was under discussion, all the advocates for the measure used to preach up the dectine, that Popery was only made consequential by the restrictions which were laid upon it. One of the ablest defenders of the missaken cause went so far as to declare his conviction, that if what the pairs impudently called their claims were conceded, are would be no signs of Popery in England in ten years. It is only necessary to refer to the official statistical Re-

turns to be satisfied of the rapid increase of Popish places worship, nor is the numerical increase alone the proof of turns to be satisfied of the rapid increase of Popish places or worship, nor is the numerical increase alone the proof of the rapidly-increasing power of Popery in the empire: the size and style of their buildings—the names of some of them, which are no longer styled mass-houses or chapels, but churches and even cathedrals exhibit the melancholy delusion under which those advocates for Roman Catholic Emancipation, who really believed what they said, must have laboured.

cipation, who really believed what they said, must have laboured.

But beyond all these incontrovertible evidences, let us exhibit to our readers the following extracts from the Dublin Freeman's Journal. As the Standard truly says, they require no comment:—
"Our Rev. Bishop has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edmund O'Donnell. Chaplain to the Ursuline Community at Waterford. The Rev. Thomas Hanky has succeeded Mr. O'Donnell in his Curacy at Abbey-side."—Tipperary Free Press.
"His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Stattery, Archbishop of Cashel, arrived in Limerick on Friday, from Caherconlish, where his Grace has been holding a visitation. He immediately left for the Very Rev. Mr. Castelloc's, P.P. of Morroe."
"See or Killala.—The following Rev. Gentlemen are spoken of as likely to be put in nomination for the see of Killala, vacant by the translation of Dr. Mac Hale to the Arch-Diocese of Tuam:—The Rev. James Mac Hale, P.P. Hollymount, first cousin to his Grace of Tuam, the Rev. Mr. Flannelly, and the Rev. Mr. Ronax, formerly of Maynooth College, and late Professor in the College of St. Jerlathy."—Tuam Galway Free Press.

We have sometimes had occasion to notice the objections

We have sometimes had occasion to notice the objections which certain double-faced Prelates have thought it fine and meritorious to make against the performance of sacred music in churches. We can pretty well estimate the sincerity of these cavillers at such things, the object of which is charity, by recollecting one circumstance.

Upon a particular occasion a Prelate, who shall be nameless, had to preach a sermon before the Duke of Wellington, who was to hear it in a high official character, and it being in a military band was to perform

TON, who was to hear it in a high official character, and it being in a military position, a military band was to perform the music incidental to the service of the day. To this the Bishop demurred—he would not hear of it. His Lordship was told it was the custom, and must be so; upon which his Lordship reconciled the matter to his conscience, seeing, nis Lordship reconciled the matter to his conscience, seeing, moreover, that the Premier was to be his auditor, by consenting to the performance—provided the band played the music "very soft." — CUNNINGHAM with Mrs. TROLLOPE is a trifle to this.

Well—now comes the reverse. The inhabitants of Bir-

Well—now comes the reverse. The inhabitants of Birmingham have built—not a Church—but a magnificent Hall, with the intention of having within its walls the most splendid music meetings. One would have thought that this would have satisfied the tender-conscienced persons who objected to the performance of sacred music within holy places even for the ends of charity—but no. In order to considered merely an outlay for these pleasures, the people of Birmingham propose to open this splendid edifice with a sacred Oratorio; the receipts at the doors to be given to the thereral Hospital. General Hospital.

sacred Oratorio; the receipts at the doors to be given to the General Hospital.

This, however, will not do—and so the canters of Birmingham have put forth the following:—

"BIRMINGHAM ORATORIO.

"The Birmingham Oratorio having been announced as about to be celebrated, with unusual attractions, in the splendid edifice recently erected for its accommodation, we feel it our duty to call upon all those who are sincerely desirous of acting consistently with their profession as Christians, calmly and seriously to consider whether they can with propriety attend it.

"We would carnestly invite such as may feel less hesitation in attending on the present occusion, because the Festival is no longer held in a place of worship, to reflect that the real objection to these performances consists not in the character of the building where they may take place, but in the profanation of the most serious subjects which the human mind can contemplate, by their application to purposes of amusement; and that this cannot be otherwise than highly affessive in the sight of God, wherever it may occur.

"We would further suggest to the consideration of all who wish to benefit the General Hospital, whether they are taking the best means for effecting this object, by encouraging the Oratorio, since the charges on the performances abstract so large a proportion of the proceeds."

And this is signed by Thomas Moseley, the Rector of St.

And this is signed by THOMAS MOSELY, the Rector of St.

r's—a saint, per se. By Timothy East, a Dissenting Minister

JOSEPH STURGE Ditto

And these persons add-or rather append to their signa

And these persons add—or rather append to their signatures—this:—

"N.B. A subscription is intended to be opened, the whole of which will be devoted to the purposes of the General Hospital, whereby those who are desirons of supporting it, may have an opportunity of contributing through an unobjectionable channel."

Now, before noticing the absurdity of the objections of these very presumptuous blockheads, we will just recur to a subject upon which we have already said much—except their names, Dissenters subscribe nothing. If the General Hospital were to depend upon the active liberality of these people, it would indeed be in a most prosperous state. We have frequently shewn the proportion which the charitable contributions of the Canters bear to those of the Members of the Church, and by way of illustration at the present moment, we will borrow by way of illustration at the present moment, we will borrow a statement from that best of all religious periodicals, the Bri In that excellent work we have the following. tish Magazine. somewhere about the twentieth or thirtieth of a similar cha

with scenery and dresses, and dared to put before the audience the characters of Sacred History, with all the Tom-foolery, and paint, and wiggism, and munmery of the playhouse, we resolutely set ourselves against it, and deaounced the impious notion of presuming to embody the images and personages of Scripture in the shape of play-actors, set off in all the trickery of the scene-room, and held up to merited odium the blind rashness of attempting to exhibit the miracles wrought by Divine Providence, in a display of tim, tar, and turpentine, upon a pantomime stage; and grateful were we to the Bishop of Londons (of whom in most other matters we have the meanest possible opinion), for interfering magisterially to put a stop to so indecent and gross an exhibition. But here—in the case of which we are now treating, there is nothing that could excite the slightest degree of disapprobation in the most pious and best which we are now treating, there is nothing that could exeite the slightest degree of disapprobation in the most pious and best regulated mind. If sacred music is to be altogether rejected, then we presume the subscribing Dissenters will banish palmasinging from their conventicles—but if, as we have always believed, it has a decided tendency to raise the mind and mend the heart, then we cannot conceive a fifter opportunity for its performance than in the advancement of the interests of a benevolent institution; nor can we imagine a circumstance more creditable to the sixty and resulting them. able to the piety and morality of the people of Birmingham, than the consecration of one of the finest buildings they have yet erected in that great and flourishing town, to the blessed cause of charity through the medium of Oratorios, which, while they afford pleasure to the senses, give strength and gladness to the heart.

WE have no doubt that the encouragement of "FEMALE WE have no doubt that the encouragement of "FEMALE' EMIGRATION" may be extremely wise and politic; and from what we have read in Mr. MARSHALL's reply to certain attacks which have appeared in some of the newspapers, we are satisfied that, as far as the provisions and accommodations for the fair exports, no parallel is to be found; nor are the results by any means unsatisfactory. Mr. MARSHALL instances the "cargo" of the Red Rover—"who were chiefly very young, and are said to have been by no means well selected—a well-selected cargo of English women! and the results are s follow:—

Married	••	••	••	54	فلنتعت
Respectably settled?	••	••	••	5	
In general Service	••	••	••	72	
Died		••	••	2	(1) T
Drowned whilst bath		::	•• .	1	
Out of Service, in con				10	
conduct (names gi	ven)	••	5		4,50
				144	

Here are fifty-four married, and five "respectably settled."
The rest are also accounted for; but the paragraph which
follows this statement leads us to the supposition that in the
Colonies old ladies are preferred to blooming damsels—for it

lian Colonies."
This sounds odd—the girls were in "general very young, and YET one-third of them get married, &c." Upon this hint we suspect that ladies of a more matured age, whose hopes have long since faded, will cast off their cats and lapdogs and set sail for Australia.

nopes have long since faded, will cast off their cats and lapdogs and set sail for Australia.

It has been rumoured, indeed, that the selection of individuals likely to suit that market, is next Spring to be confided to a Committee composed of Lord De Roos, Col. Lyster, the Hon. Crell Forrster, Mr. Bagot, the Hon. Capt. FITZROY, and Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, M.P., with Lord Alvanley as perpetual President, and Mr. THOMAS Moore as Secretary, under whose unremitting care and exertions, the anxious inhabitants of our distant Colonies, may confidently hope to be supplied with a constant variety of the most useful and agreeable specimens of the fair-sex—warranted.

We have no doubt, we say—as we said in the outset—that this system of Female Emigration may be extremely wise and politic; at the same time we cannot but admit that there is something in it extremely repulsive to the best feelings of ournature. Still, we repeat, if the thing be to be done, it does, seem that Mr. Marshall has most satisfactorily vindicated, the proceedings of the present Committee against the attacks of which he complains.

We have a very strong feeling upon the Act with the minimum and the same time of the ling of the present Committee against the attacks of which he complains.

the proceedings of the present Committee against the attacks of which he complains.

We have a very strong feeling upon the Act with the misnomers—The Poor Laws Amendment Act;—every day shows the barbarous character of its provisions, and the tyrannical nature of its enactments. The Commissioners are merciful intheir juvenile weakness, and most considerately (to themselves) beg everybody involved in the mess, to go on quietly and do all they may, and say nothing about it—the real fact being, that the responsibility which the cat's-paws have incurred for the lucre of gain, is something frightful. However, they will soon be relieved of their embarrassments, for already, as we anticipated, it is found the thing cannot work.

Now, we have a pet correspondent, whose head is longer and whose mind is deeper than most of those who guide us as Ministers—and he, who is very decided when he does take up an opinion, thinks this Act a remarkably good Act. We believe that he is more carnest in backing his opinion, because the Bill was supported by the Duke of Wellings of One-local Winchilders and Ellenborough. Well and good—but then Lord Eldon, Lord Wynford, and the Bishop of Exeter opposed it. But because the Whigs did not treat it as a party Bill, which we suspect they did, our correspondent, who tyrannises over us "like any Turk," insists upon being heard in its defence. As he is rather angry with us, let him have his way. He says—and we beg pardon for the small type (but Lords Grey, Brougham, Durham, and Co. claim a good deal of space to-day)—he says:—

When men are selected by Government for the examination of a and Co. claim a good deal of space to-day)—he says:—
When men are selected by Government for the examination of a

difficult subject, they are-at least, ought to be, and quoud hoc, are considered—persons of talent, experience, and judgment; and when they devote themselves to the examination of that subject almost exclusively, considerable deference is due to their opinion. Hence arises that which has been paid—to the original opinion of the Commissioners who made the Report upon which the Bill is founded—to missioners win made the report upon which the Bill's founced—be the adopted opinion in particular of Lord Baoushan, who introduced the Bill, chaperoned all the clauses through the Committee, and who, however some, indeed many, may differ with him, all must own has shown that he has taken great pains to master the matter in all its bearings. These and the very general conviction that some strong measure, supported with strong [owers, was absolutely necessary—are the reasons for the Ministry in the House of Lords with this most the success momentous Bill.

During the debates upon it, in both Houses, one singularity struck us much. When objection has been made to any enactment, tho

objection has seldom been refuted or over-ruled; but, go has been answered that the enactment is not as supposed. This makes us think that what the minute details of the exact operation of this Bill are to be—are intended to be—is not very clear. We think also, that some of its results will be ar different from what are anticipated.

As to the immense saving of expenditure promised, the means by which that is to be accomplished we do not see. Much now done gratuitously, is, by this Bill, to be done for pay. The Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Clerks, &c.—other officers will be necessary—are to be paid. Those too old, too young, too ill, or not fortunate enough to get work, are still to have "the staff of life" at They are to be collected together in newly (to be) erected, and newly-invented overgrown workhouses, and there are to be compulsory unions of parishes. Some small saving there may be in fuel, perhaps some in meals, in these "extra-large" workhouses; but will not the cost of their erection, their repairs, their governors, and other servants, &c., the waste, the damage, and the things always engender, be more than equivalent? A things always engenner, be more than equivalent? And, as it is an acknowledged truism that small parishes are always better, more cordially, more harmoniously, and more cheaply managed (proportionably) than large, where will be the saving, immediate or eventual, from these forced unions of parishes?

In parts of England there are these unions and these work sions, except that neither are compulsory—which, as far as "freedom" and "liberty" go, is certainly not a defect. They have in Suffolk united hundreds and united hundred-houses; and they had more of them, for most of them, found, not only not beneficial, but absolutely injurious, have been dissolved; and we believe the reswould have been, but this question pops up:—"What the deuce, in that case, can we do with all our bricks and mortar? They cost the devil knows what and all. Barracks are not wanted; gaols they won't do for; factories they are not fit for; lose by them we must; much if they stand; more if they fall—that is, more at a lumpmuch it they stand; more it they rail—that its, more at a lump—so thet them be!" They are bulky, but anything but beautiful buildings; there is one of them at Bulchamp, with a *Great Tom* (a big bell) at the top of it; and what we hear of them is this:—The paupers cost less out than in; once in, the farmers think no labourer

or servant, man, lad, woman, or girl, worth much afterwards.

Compulsory unions of parishes. Ah! are not these compulsory unions of parishes, and compulsory work-mansions, for these compulsorily united parishes, good jokes, coming as the first fruits of the Reform Bill, that was to produce freedom, free will, liberty (and licentiousness), as prolifically as other filth breeds mushrooms? These s of parishes are interferences, encroachments spoliations, which law never before authorised upon property. If all sponanons, where twee velore authorised upon property. In the parishes to be included in a union have not equal poor rates—which is most improbable, all but quite impossible—such union will act, since all the parishes in it are to be rated alike, as a bonus in some cases, and as a discount in others. Every one knows the value of land much depends upon the poor rates on it; and this power of forcing unions will enable the Commissioners to raise or fall the value of every man's property in England. This power, particularly, should be exercised with the greatest caution, impartiality, and integrity by the Commissioners; watched with incessant vigilance by individuals, and eramined with the strictest scrutiny by the Govern-ment. If unions of parishes, and work-mansions for them, be necessary to the due working of the Bill, and if it be necessary to the welfare of the country, we admit the necessity of compulsion, for we are sure neither measures would be adopted spontaneously.

The alterations in the Law of Settlement are by no means perfect. The number of settlements a minor (before 16, we think,) may have and other defects, render it complex and inconvenient. Unions will in some degree, reduce litigation, for if a pauper belong to any purish in a union it will be no matter which: appeal by one parish against another in the same union will be avoided; but beyond this saving whatever it may be-litigation, rather than diminished, will be in

Local intelligence—information derived from the most respectable residents in the respective parishes—was the basis upon which the Magistrates acted; and to this the Commissioners must have re-Whether rendering the Magistrates merely ministerial to the Commissioners, who are to be judicial, be altogether advisable, is a question; but extraordinary powers are indispensable, when an im-

mense change is to be produced.

For the setting to work of able-bodied, but seeplus labourers, the Bill makes no specific provision. The Duke of RICHMON the Bill makes no specific provision. The Duke of Richmonn hinted that a labour rate—found most beneficial in some of the larger parishes most burthened with poor—would be wanted. Should it prove so, this, perhaps, may be attained through the rules, orders, &c. of the Commissioners, which are to have the force of law.

Most canvassed, most opposed, most subjected to long-received pre-'adice—most subjected, too, we must own, to clamour, abuse, m representation, and violence—not by its antagonists in the Lords, b radice—most subjected, too, we must own, to clamour, abuse, misspresentation, and violence—not by its antagonists in the Lords, but out of doors—is the clause relative to illegitimacy. It attracts all the enthusiasm of man's sympathy with the sufferings of woman, and with her errors; it excites all the philanthropy, or rather the philogunacy of man; and arrays against it a phalanx, formidable—all but invincible—of the gallant and the chivalrous, the charitable and the merciful, the pious and the religious, and the lascivious and the

lecherous.

If any thing could add to this feeling, it would be the unequal monomachia of the Bishops of Exerga and London in the Lords.

Throwing aside scriptural doctrine, and in the panoply of the doctrine Throwing aside scriptural doctrine, and in the panoply of the doctrine of political economy,—a "Doctronaire," a stoic—appeared Dr. BLOMFIELD; casting the doctrine of political economy to the winds, and putting on the armour of what is far more congenial to his heart, the much milder doctrine of Scripture,—strong in that strength, and ardent in benevolence towards human kind—came on Dr. Phill-POTTS. These are fearful odds; but if the accountrements were unequal, much less equal were the combatants. The Bishop of unequa, much less equal were the companies. In Bisnop of Lownon advanced not one of the strong arguments in favour of the side he took, or, if he did, he handled it so badly, that in his hands it appeared weak; while the Bishop of Exten ably exhausted every thing that could be adduced in favour of his. Than this exhibiti uperiority of Dr. Phillpotts over Dr. Blomfield, nothing could be more complete; and to see Lord BROUGHAM STRIKING in his sleeve at the mental debility of the Bishop of LONDON, and how in juxta-position with Exerge, London looked much less--how much more like Shallow-bowels, Stratton-strawless, or Little Pidlington-

But, though not one of them were brought forward by the Bisho of LONDON, the illegitimacy clauses have been supported by strong arguments, many of them to be found in Lord Brougham's speeches. First, of seduction :-

There is, perhaps, no word in our language which is more capriciously applied, than the verb seduce, and the words derived from it. We may refer to the Holy Writines, because it has been done by those who would not have done so, had it been improper. The serpent, "more subtil than any beast of the field," seduced Evr: the

object of role divideal, but the race. erpent selected Eve as ducible, or more seductive more if it selected ADAM, it thought it should fail, or if it succeeded, that Il It selected ABAM, It thought it should fail, or if it succeeded, that Eve's seduction was not so sure to follow from ADAM's, as his from Eve's, we shall not inquire: this is certain, Eve seduced ADAM, not he her. MILTON, the best commentator upon this part of Scripture, has much ealarged upon it, showing a knowledge of human nature never equalled, and displaying the power, subtilty, sinuosity, and almost irresistibleness of feminine seductiveness (and ultimate upraiding,)

The advocates of the Bill assert that "seduction" is mutual; or sometimes, in all ranks, and frequently in the lower, that the seducer is not the man, but the woman. They say women's inclination to marriage is proverbial (and to power), and that after a man has placed them in a certain situation, they have him in their power; for the prospects before him are jail, bail, or marriage; and as they think the last the least evil of the three, so he will too, they hope. Then, again, these Poor Law Legislators say:—On which side is the seduction, in cases—gross and grievous, but much too side is the securition, in cases—gross and greeous, but much too finaliar to all Magistrates—of women of thirty and forty, or more, swearing that boys of sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen, are the papers of their little innocent offspring?

But the custom has been to consider and punish the man as the educer, in all cases; notwithstanding that, in all times and in al ranks, except when not "a lady, but a baby, or a prosecution's in the case," women are always called "sweet seducers," and "seduc-tive creatures"—men never; and notwithstanding that Moore, the modern master of love, and all its ways, maintains that women, dear creatures"-

"Looking, sighing, about and about them,
"Are all [that is sweet and] seducing [to] man!"

Much has been said against making the mother support her illegi-timate child; which has been called injustice. That many of the better kind of such mothers do so now, has been replied by the advocates of the Bill, who ask, why should not the worst be made to do what the best do voluntarily? It has also been replied, that as nothing was said about injustice, so long as the man (who frequently roas not the father) had to support the child, it is a little captions to make that objection, when the woman (who must always be the mother) has to support the issue. Further, they say that affiliation is often perjury; sometimes wilful, for money-sake, revenge, or matrimonial speculation. But is affiliation entirely got rid of? When the mother seeks shelter in the poor-house, then the father is to support the child: how is the father to be got at, without affiliation?—thought by the new law-makers one of the worst parts of the old law.

excellent Morning Post, in his zeal for " the ladies," h run his discretion. He says the Bill will "facilitate, if not legalize, infanticide." Legalize infanticide it does not; and we think it will not facilitate it. What, are women so much worse than men, that the mere removal of the charge of maintaining base-born children from the man to the woman, will cause those children to be mur-dered? Men did not kill the children, rather than support them; will women do so-not from disgrace, for that is no me ore than be -but for the sake of the saving? We trust we may unhesita tingly answer NO!

Ingry answer NO:

Here must we break off. Our correspondent has had his say; and there is much reason in it, but not enough to satisfy us that Messrs. F. Lewis, Lefevar, Nicholas, Chadwick, and Co. are to interfere with the internal arrangements of every parish in the kingdom, or to be empowered to order men from Liskeard in Cornwall, to Whitehall-place, or wherever their office are the product of the cornwall wherever their office may be, nor to warrant the Government in delegating powers to three small individuals, which they dare not themselves exert without a cause somewhat more important than an "Amendment" of the Poor Laws.

WE regret to state that Mr. BLACKWOOD, of Edinburgh, is dead. We can do no better than quote from the Standard its extract from the Morning News, and add with great sincerity, as from ourselves, what the Standard has appended to its extract:—

"It is with no common feelings of correct that we have to appropriate the standard in the

its extract from the Morning News, and add with great sincerity, as from ourselves, what the Standard has appended to its
extract:—

"It is with no common feelings of regret that we have to announce
the death of the estimable Blackwood—of the Blackwood, to whom
the periodical literature of the day is more indebted for its solid worth,
radiant tulent, moral power, instructiveness—all indeed that could
raise its value, than to any other, be he of the present or any preceding generation.

"We are not of those who were so fortunate as to be honoured by
his friendship; and yet, in penning this faint record of his death, we
feel as if it were the last of our communings with the much-loved
friend of inany a by-gone year. And has he not been our friend—the
friend of every individual reader of a work that has always borne
testimony to the fatherly, princely munificence of its proprietor, by
being the constant vehicle of the utmost excellence?

"Blackwood is dead—has descended to the last and long embrace
of his mother earth, in the fullness of years, and the plenitude of all
those virtues and affections that are embodied in a good name—but
his undying memorial will go forth for ages yet to come; and many,
aye multitudinous will they be, who have yet to bless him through
the future in his posthumous progeny.

"The flowers of incurre will spring up and bloom around his grave—
the flowers of literature will be woven in an endless wreath of
beauty to his fame."

[We wish to add to the above eloquent and well-deserved tribute
to the memory of Mr. Blackwood, that we can testify to his other
merits of the highest order not connected with his far-famed Magazine, the success of which work was in no small degree to be attributed
to himself. As a father of a family, a good citizen, and active magistrate, a zealous and consistent politicinu, a fair and honourable trader,
and a warm and constant friend, few persons can be compared with
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD. This we say of him, and, unlike the writer
in the Morning News, we were

ALTHOUGH we regularly devote a considerable space of our paper to Clerical matters, we are occasionally compelled to make supplementary additions to the department. The two following extracts from that orthodox paper the Standard, touching two of our Prelates—one of whom, we have touched elsewhere to-day, and the other of whom we touched last Sunday—are quite worthy of attention. The opinion concerning their Lordships, is becoming quite general:—

"The Bishop of Lordon will not be so precide the Clerich." ALTHOUGH we regularly devote a considerable space of our

cerning their Lordships, is becoming quite general:—

"The Bishop of London will not be so merciful to the Church, as to permit forgefulness of the fact, that he holds a high place in its hierarchy. He has published a very feeble charge to his Clergy, in which, as usual with all persons of his Lordship's degree of sincerity, he omits or confounds the strong points of his case. With this, however, we have nothing to do; and if nobody else had noticed the Bishop's charge, it should certainly pass uncriticised by us. But the Bishop's charge, it should certainly pass uncriticised by us. But the Chimes has thought proper to bring forward this document from the obscurity to which it would be condemned by its literary inferiority, as well as by the character of its author, and in which every friends the Church would certainly wish it to remain. Now, under this compulsion, we must advert to the subject, so far as to disclaim for the Church and the Church's friends, all acknowledgment or approbation of Dr. BIOMYTELD'SCHARGE; and also to contradict the assertion of the Times, that the Clergy generally took an active and prominent part in opposition to the Reform Bill. That the Clercy had a right to do so, cannot be disputed; but it at, in fact, they did not exercise that right, must be noterious to every one. Of all men they had least reason to be pleased with the Pulia nentary system of 1820; and, in

fact, no class of the community looked up. Bill with more indifference than the gre

Bill with more indifference than the great body of the Clarge, "AT JOHN THE EVANGELIST AND THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER," There is an ancient and well-known tradition in the Church which rests upon the authority of Polycarp, who had been taught by St. John the Evangelist.
"He related this transaction to Iraneus, the Bishop of Lyons, who was the disciple of this Polycarp, whose actions and words, says he are still engraved on my heart, where they remain fresh and for ever meant."

was the disciple of this Polycarp, 'whose actions and words,' says,' are still engraved on my heart, where they remain fresh and for early present.'

"The remarkable story of Cerinthus, and St. John's observation on the present bishop of CuicuBsetra. In this we find St. John exhorting him, in the bath at Ephesus, cannot have escaped the recollection of the present Bishop of CuicuBsetra. In this we find St. John exhorting his friends to avoid the place where Cerindus was, because he was so great an enemy to the truth ave heads. "And that the Evangelist and beloved Disciple of his Direct Divinity of Christ, lest the bath should full upon their heads."

"And that the Evangelist and beloved Disciple of his Direct Master did hold the company of such men in abhorence, we have not only the authority of Polycarp for belleving, but the work of John himself; for did he not bid believers in his second Ep. ref. il, 'If any come unto you, and bring not this dectrine (that is the divinity of the Son of God), receive him not into your house, not him God speed."

"But what do we hear of Dr. Malter, the Bishop of Chichester, That he has diligently sought out, and specially invited to his epicaph house and table, and to meet the Clergy of his diocesse, menal solemnly and aspostolically ordained to preach the divinity of the Son of God, and an of 'to abide in the doctrine of God, an ana who teaches a congregation at Chichester denythe divinity of our blessed Lord, and not 'to abide in the doctrine of Christ,' as taught by St. John.

"In what now does Mr. Fullagar differ from Cerinthus, and shall Christians condemn the conduct of the Bishop of Chrickesters or the cohduct and creed of St. John? Was the Apostle, whom shall Christians condemn the conduct of the Bishop of Chrickesters or the cohduct and creed of St. John? Was the Apostle, whom shall Christians condemn the conduct of the Bishop of Chrickesters or the cohduct and creed of St. John? Was the Apostle, whom shall Christians condemn the conduct of the Bishop of Chrickester o

WE perceive by the London Gazette that the Leadent allers are at war. One solitary RAJAH—he of Coorg—still hallers are at war.

hallers are at war. One solitary RAJAH—he of Coorg—still ventured to demur against the patronising protection of the Honourable Company, and it was necessary to put him down. The contest terminated as usual, in the surrender of the Natire Prince, who was forthwith clapped up in the fort of Madkery. We regret that the KING's and Company's forces have suffered considerably—of the former, Lieut.-Col. MILL, H.M. 55th Foot, and Lieut. ERSKINE, H.M. 48th Foot, were killed; as were Ensign ROBERTSON, 9th Regt. Native Infantry, and Ensign BARINGTON, 31st L. I., and Ensign JOHNSTONE, 31st N. I., doing duty with the 40th Regt. N. I. Amongst the wounded are Capt. WARREN, Lieut. ROBERTSON, Lieut. BROOKE (slightly), and Lieut. and Adjutant HERHOT (severely) of the 55th Foot; Lieut. GIBRS, of the 58th Foot; Lieut. GIBRS, of missioned officers, 139 non-commissioned, rank and file; natives, 2 commissioned officers, 141 non-commissioned. rank and file; natives, 2 commissioned officers, 14 non-commissioned, rank and file—making altogether, killed and wounded, 16 commissioned officers, and 283 non-commissioned and rank and file.

wounded, to commissioned others, and 250 non-commissioned and rank and file.

We deeply regret this loss, however important the conquest thas purchased. We have not room for the various letters which appear in the Gazette, giving the details, but we must, in justice to the distinguished Commander of the western column, find room for his two despatches.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL COORD FIELD FORCE.

Bivonec, one mile and a half in advance of the Hugal Ghaut, 3 p. m., April 4.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I arrived within two miles of the Stoney river on the forenoon of the 2d instant. Altwo o'clock I ordered out a party to feel for the enemy; they were found 200 yards within the company's terryidries, were frawn across the river, their position known, and their strength well approximated, on this occasion I regret the death of Lieutenant Ensatia, his Majisty's 48th Regiment, a promising officer, and the only ossably in this ffluir.

2. In the morning at 6 I marched, gave the stockade three roads of canister and grape, and then stormed and carried it with trifing loss.

3. From this time until half-past three p.m., we had to fighter

2. In the morning at 6 I marched, gave the stockade three roads of canister and grape, and then stormed and carried it with thing loss.

3. From this time until half-past three p.m. we had to fighter way every inch, stormed two regular stockades and two breastwoth, besides felded trees without number; the last stockade was as strong that if we had not attacked in reverse as well as front, our loss would have been serious. Our light companies were out in the jungled the right, and kept down the fire of the Coorg skirmishers.

4. At four p.m., as the men were much exhausted, I took up my position for the night at Stoney Nullah, three miles and a half front he bottom of the Ghant, pushed on a strong advanced post with a gun and mortar, and established our flank companies on the hills of the right which commanded our position, and bivounced for the night. Our advanced post was attacked by skirmishers, but an every similar than the strong of true with a letter to my address from the Raiah, the original of which I have the honour to euclose.

The Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General words, by that as my orders were to go up the Ghaut, so I roudil; they brought ap portion of their troops in front of us, allowed the flag trace to remain, and then we marched until my advanced flank companies passed through the last Ookuda at Huggul, at two p.m. or this ground, where I told them I should remain until to-morous norning: they brought out grain for the troops, which was acceptable as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. As the impediments of stockades, breastworks, and felled trees are at every lundred yards, our guns cannot be up until to-morous, when I told them I should remain until to-morous, when I told them I should remain until to-morous norning: they brought out grain for the troops, which was acceptable as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. As the impediments of stockades, breastworks, and felled trees are at evidence of the office of our prophics were in the rear.

6. Our casualt

I have not been able as yet to get returns. No officer was authorized by the holder of the officer commanding the force, and his Excellent the Commander-in-Chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my staff, officers, and soldiers employed in this columnation was the moment the fatigue and suffering of every person in my force is such, that I hope the officer commanding will pardon the want of details

I have the homont to be, dec. Colonely force.

Commanding Western Column Coorg Field Force.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL COORD STELL PORCH, Sir,—With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from perform the just and pleasing daty of bringing to the notice of be perform the just and pleasing daty of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier-General commanding the force the noble manner in what was supported.

perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the nouse Brigadier-General commanding the force the noble manner in which was supported.

To my personal staff I am greatly indebted for the sneese where we with, especially to Captain Bettermouth who led have met with, especially to Captain Bettermouth them, receiving attracks on the stockades, and the first that entered them, receiving three slight bull wounds; also for the recommissione which heaving the state of the state of the state of the treatment of the work of the state of the work of the wor

PLIES.
To olicers commanding corps he is greatly indebted (i) for the standard

mer in which they led their men, especially to Capt. CORTLANT commanding the artillery, who in the most gallant manner mens, in guns so bear within 70 yards of the first stockade, and got the capture which followed. The nuwearied exertions of gained chicage the capture which followed. The nuwearied exertions of gainer (though suffering from a sprained ankle) in always have given by a steep thank and prepared for action, are very com-

instructions (though suffering from a sprained anxie) in already naving his given a steep thank and prepared for action, are very combining any a steep thank and prepared for action, are very combining and the steep thank of the steep thank

rered that the had been accepted to the company's territories, we found out our mistake.

The passage in which the gallant Colonel mentions the stockade, where he says, "I gave the stockade three rounds of cannister and grape, and then stormed," &c., is just as if a man were to say, "I gave my horse half a peck of corn and three-penn'orth of beans, and then mounted him;"—but the gallant Colonel evidently means, that it was the enemy's bracket to which he made this formidable present.

The determination of the Colonel to go up the Ghaut, whether the enemy fired at him or not, is just what might be expected of a gallant Commander; but we are at a loss sufficiently to appreciate the indomitable good-nature of the focus with the superior of the colonel had expressed his determination to take up a position in front of him, brought out grain for the though; without which bit of kindness, the gallant army seems to have been in great danger of starvation.

That Captain MACDONALD should receive his Commanding Officer's unbounded thanks, is extremely natural, for it appears by the despatch, that while the Captain was most forward upon all occasions in demolishing the Coorgas—leading the light company, and taking the last stockade, he had the extraordinary ability to make them believe it was all capital fun, and contrive to "keep them in good humour, and ging us supplies."

The Colonel, it will be observed, changes his pronoun in the middle of his despatch, as an Admiral sometimes shifts his

The Colonel, it will be observed, changes his pronoun in the middle of his despatch, as an Admiral sometimes shifts his fig. in the middle of an action, and having declared his admiration, through several paragraphs, in the first person, becomes "greatly indebted" in the third, to a distinguished effect, who exerted himself in a most extraordinary manner, although he had sprained his ancle.

"We are quite sure that as much gallantry was displayed upon this occasion as always characterises the British soldier under similar circumstances; and we dare say we shall be called extremely hypercritical for examining as literary productions the despatches of a gallant officer, whose trade is sphing, and not writing. We could not, however, avoid noticing one or two passages, which struck us to require a little explanation; nor can we conclude our notice of the view of the third that we contribute the country upon the acquisition of two such friends as his Highness's vakeels, Messieurs Subadar Mooneah and Wapuldar Paup Naick.

Mr. Etty.—We stated in our last, that Mr. Etty. R.A. vescence

WAPULDAR PAUP NAICK.

Mr. Etty.—We stated in our last, that Mr. Etty, R.A. was on a tist'te York. The occasion of his leaving London at this senson was il-health; and we are happy to find that his native air has entirely sensorated him. This illness prevented him completing anything for the Exhibition recently closed, beyond A Portrait (a kitent of a Yound Lady), and The Cardinat (a head). Both are excellent; and lightonieris quite in a new class of art with him; and in female portained by outh and beauty there is no doubt he would very greatly excel. We are happy to learn that the two fine poetical pictures Mr. Etty had in the Exhibition last year, Hylas, and Britamat rescuing Amoret from the Enchanter, are both sold, to two admirable judges and liberal patrons of high art. Notwith-fanding the proverb, a proposet ought to be honoured in his own livy; and Etty will, be hope, yet receive his due tribute from York. Saiaburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., have some of his works. Mil York he an exception, and not show that respect for one of most inducted sons which has been displayed by strangers? If aroperly set about, we are certain that a sufficient sum might soon. Toperly set about, we are certain that a sufficient sum might soon existed wherewith to procure a memorial of his art, and connect mann of Errry for ever with York.—Yorkshire Gazette.—[To whis we may add, that Mr. Lestie, R.A., disgusted with the "lama wiffreadom," has returned from America, where he went to settle, and is now, with Mr. Constable, R.A., and other artists, upon a professional visit to that munificent patron of British art, the vene-table Earl of European and the settle and successional visit to that munificent patron of Driver of the Carlo Fanciscore, at Petworth, and will appear next year in great force at the Royal Academy, where he will have several works of high merit.

The accounts from Spain inform us that General Carondeler was about being tried by Court-martial for allowing himself to be beaten by ZUNALACARREUU. He would, it was supposed, be replaced by Count Annildez de Toledo (General Wall).

MUSTAPHA RECHID BEY EFFENDI, Ameddji or Grand Referendary of the Imperial Divan of Turkey, arrived on Sunday at Paris, as Ambassador to the Court of France from Sultan Mahmoud II.

Prince WILLIAM of the Netherlands arrived on Wednesday on a visit for a few days to Windsor Castle, on the special invitation of the King and Queen.

The King of Prussia has conferred upon Prince Paskewitch the Order of the Black Eggle, and upon the Russian Admiral, Prince Menzinors, the order of the Red Eggle, in brilliants.

We regret to announce the death of Sir John Leach, the Master the Rolls, who expired on day last at Edinburgh. Erysipelas said to be the disorder which terminated his valuable life. Sir Jour was well known not on, the profession, but to the public at the greatest e nity lawyers of his day.

According to advices from aples the projected marriage between the Princess Royal and a son of Louis Philippe, had by the consequence of the Austrian Government, been given up. In the said that the preponderance of Austrian influence at Naples it be said that the new French Ambassador, Sebastiani, had sus the assumption of his functions, alleging such would y exercised while a Foreign Power possessed so exclusive mover the Nespolitan Councils. Baron Billing remain

at Naples when the accounts left as French Charge d'Affuires; as he was about to depart no representative whatever of the Fre nts left as French Charge d'Affaires but Government would remain at Naples.

It is reported that their MANESTIES intend paying a visit to the Duke of Devonshine, at Charworth, as well as honouring the grand fite at Wentworth. We believe both reports to be without foundaring the grand tion.

On Thursday, the Bishop of CHICHESTER and some of the neighbouring Clergy had the honour to dine at Arundel Castle, with the Duke of Norfolk.—Sussex Advertiser.

The meetings of the British Association at Edinburgh terminated on Saturday last, when the Chairman announced that the next meeting would be held in Dublin in August, 1835. At one of these meetings, Mr. Bruner stated that Government had consented to advance a sufficient sum for the completion of the Thames Tunnel.

There is a report that Mr. Charles Grant will be raised to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Glenelg, and that he will then go out Governor-General to India.

Earl and Countess Howe, with Lord Cunzon, were amongst the guests of the Duke of Rutland, at Birstall, during the Leicester races. The Marquess of Grandy, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Robert Manners, M.P., Sir Henry Halford, &c., were also resident with his Grace.

In addition to the sweeping reforms which have already been introduced into many departments of the public service, we hear it said that Lord ALTHORN is now contemplating a reform of the establishment of the Treasury itself.

The inhabitants of Knutsford and its vicinity gave a grand dinner last week to Lord Warren de Tabley, on the occasion of his Lord-ship's return to his paternal estate, Tabley Hall, after a sojourn of two years in Italy.

Count de LEON, the reputed natural son of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and of duelling notoriety, has arrived at an hotel at the west-end of the town, from France.

Accounts from Madrid state that M. Martinez de la Rosa had sent in his resignation, and that his example was followed by all the other Ministers with the exception of M. de Toreno, to whom the charge of forming the new Ministry was entrusted.

Advices from the East of the 30th of July, state that the Viceroy of Egypt had suspended the manufactures of cotton twist and calicoes, and that the whole of the operatives so employed were to be drafted into the army.

On Wednesday last, the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter voted the freedom of that city to the Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon.

Madame VESTRIS is an arch-wag. In the announcement names of the performers at the approaching opening of the Olympic, she places in juxtaposition, Mr. Brougham by Mr. Tully.

The free burgesses of Liverpool are about to present the Town Clerk with a silver candelabrum, value 3501., to mark their estima-tion of his very judicious conduct during the late investigation before the Corporation Commissioners.

The Hull paper says, that a ship is discharging in that port a cargo of pitch pine timber, which she took on board in the United States, and carried to Halifax to avoid the extravagant duty on foreign timber imported direct, the farce of her calling with it at a colonial portentitling the importer to enter it here as colonial timber. By this operation the Exchequer loses about 1,5001. ρ

An extensive seizure has been made at an eminent distiller's in the vicinity of the metropolis, stills being worked clandestinely. The firm have endeavoured to compromise the affair, by offering to pay a penalty of 20,0001. If the parties should be exchequered the penalties would amount to about 50,000l.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. T. Snow, late Curate of Charmouth, has been presented to the living of St. Dunstan's, Temple Bar, London.

The Rev. Charles Warget, M.A., of Market Bosworth, has been inducted to the Vicarrage of St. Peter's, Derby, void by the death of the Rev. Richard Royalam War?, M.A.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Richard Newman to the Rectory of Coryton, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Vyvian Willesford, on the presentation of Robert Wim. Newman and Thos. Newman, both of Mamhead, Esqrs., the true patrons.

NEWMAN to the Rectory of Coryton, Jevon, meant by the death of the Rev. Richard Vycinu Willeslord, on the presentation of Robert Wm. Newman and Thos. Newman, both of Mamhead, Esqrs., the true patrons.

The Rev. Charles Lyne has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Rectory of Ronch, in the county of Cornwall, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Fisher, on the presentation of the Rev. John King, Class. Sincon, and Thos. Bull, the surviving Trustees under the will of the late John Thornton, Esq. The Rev. Revus Huttrox has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Vicarage of St. Nicholas, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Westcott, on the presentation of Charles Codner, of Dartmouth, Esq., true patron for this turn.

The Rev. Villiam Hern's Operation, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been nominated by the Rev. C. Hawkins, Vicar, to the united Curacies of Barmby-moor and Fangloss, in the diocess of York.

The Rev. James Grather, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Rev. Charles Musgrave, Vicar of Halifax, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's Church, in that town, vacant by the death of the Rev. Hern's Westrowner, Fellow and Tutor of C.C.c., has been elected to the Head Mostership of Kensington Proprietory School, in union with King's College, Loudon.

The Rev. Villiam Hern's Westrowner, M.A. And Amroth Castle, rembrokeshire, to the Prebendal Stall of Lianelwedd, in the Collegate of Brecon.

The Rev. J. Steppens Billier, M.A., has been licensed to the Prepetual Curacy of All Sants, in Little Bolton, Bolton-level-Moors, on the nomination of Thomas Tipping, Esq., of Davenport-house, in the Collegate Chaster.

The Rev. J. Steppens Billier, M.A., has been licensed to the Herney of Lianelwedd of the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

Thomas.

tion of the Bishop of Bangor, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Hugh McCatMan to the Church and parish of South Knapdale, in the presbytery of Herthy and shire of Argyll, vacant by the transportation of the Hev. Duncan Rankine, late Minister there, to the Church
and parish of North Knapdale.

In Scotland, a few flays since, aged 78, the Right Rev. Dr. Bissett, Bishop of
Raphoe. The venerable Prelate had presided over his diocest twelve years, and
was nearly eighty years of age. On the death of Dr. Magee, the Archiepiscopal
Seo of Dublish was offered to, but declined by his Lordship. The decessed was
known in the literary world by his life of Edmund Burke.—His benevolence was
unbounded, and his e astry unninecest—when Raphoe was visited last spring
by the awful disease that species and converted his offices into hospitals for the
sick, whom he first death causes the fifth reduction in the number of Irish
sick, whom he first death causes the fifth reduction in the number of Irish
Prelates, and the pattonage of the see devolves upon Dr. Ponsonby, Bishop of
Prelates, and the Pattonage of the see devolves upon Dr. Ponsonby, Bishop of
Prelates, and the Pattonage of the see devolves upon Dr. Ponsonby, Bishop of

Perry.

Aged 75, the Revr. R. W. Bampfylde, Rector of Pottmore and Huxham, and Black Torington, in the county of Devon, brother of the late Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart., and uncle to the Right Hon. Lord Pottmore.

At his residence, Fertton-house, Weburn Sands, the Rev. W. Denison, in his 72d year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday next, the 22d inst. (in consequence of St. Matthew's ay falling on Sunday), the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors if the several Royal Hospitals will attend divine service at Christ

Church, Newgaterstreet. After a sermon by the Rev. Francis Richard Brupie, B.A., Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, they will adjourn to the Great Hall, Christ's Hospital, where two orations will be 'delivered—that in Latin by James Comex, and that in English shy Williams School.

On Thursday last, the Archbishop of York held a confirmation the parish Church of East Retford, when 559 females and 547 males received that rile at his Grace's hand. His Grace expressed himself highly gratified at the excellent arrangements which had been made, and returned his thanks personally to those inhabituats who rendered their assistance, for the great regularity and order maintained on the occasion.

OR, TRUTSDAY, IBS, the Archbishop of Your neid a confirmation in the parish Church of East (Citority, when 26) tennies and 347 maler received that rife at his 6 mac is hand. He will had been made, and returned his hanks personally to those inhabituals who readered their assistance, for the great regularity and order maintained on the occasion.

Manerserze Church Rates.—The gentleman who was appointed accurate of the poil on the Church-rate question, is now enged through his engaged in the continuous of the Church anticipate—to be able to announce the result of his abours. Every thing that we have heard since the conclusion of the poil, strengthens the opinion which we expressed has tweek, that there will be a large majority in favour of the rate; in fact many circumstances have been communicated to use in the paceagoing of the anti-Church faction, which design of the anti-Church faction, which design of the anti-Church faction, which design of the fact many circumstances have been communicated to use in the paceagoing of the anti-Church faction, which design operated. We have been informed, on most respectable authority, of a case where a man, his wife, and four londers, after having been reguled with drink, were threat into a hackney coach, and hurried off to the Town Hall, where they all voted against the rate, though not one of them hada right to do so. Many persons toted twice, some thrice can only a search of the community of the parts of the pa

intend to interfore, should they again attempt their street discourses. Satishary Herald.

CHALLESTANIEY.—At Portsmouth up less than five and thirty thousand persons partake of the Lord's Supper; at Brighton 11,000 individuals are members of various Churches and chapels, and in Chichester in more than 1,500 persons sit down to commemorate the Lord's Supper.

In consequence of the upplensant alternation which has arisen between the Rev. J. A. CLAINE and the congregation of St. Peter's Church, the Rev. J. W. Downes has been induced to accept the Curacy of St. Philip's.—Birmingham, Advertises.

A very hundsome narble tablet has just been placed in Grantham Church to the memory of the Rev. W. P. The chapter is erected by the subscriptions of a few of his numerous friends, as a small token of their respect and esteem for one, who during life, made it his constant study to acquire the good will of all, and who as a minister of the gospel endeavoured to discharge his duty to his flock as well by his example as by precept.

INELAND.

TRELAND.

his example as by precept.

IRELAND.

The Lord Primate has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henny Greens, Curate of Drumgless, county of Tyrone, to the Rectory of Ballyclog, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Smith. The Rev. Janes Hill has been appointed to the Caracy of Ballyclog, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Quinn Montgomety.

The Archbishop of Dublin has just concluded a tour of confirmations was held in ninteen Churches selected with a view to general convenience. The mamber confirmed amounted to 2366. During this tour his Grace consecrated convenience. The mamber confirmed amounted to 2366. During this tour his Grace consecrated mounted to 2366. During this tour his Grace consecrated municipal that the consecrated.

The Venerable Archeacon Maunell, presided on Friday at a numerous meeting of the Clercy of the diocese in the Chapter-room of Limentee Cathedral, when the present critical state of the Church Establishment was taken into consideration, and resolutions adopted, from which an address is to be presented to his Majesty, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament. A resolution was also passed in approval of the Objects of the late Conservative meeting in Dublin, for relief of the Clergy and support of the Church.

The Lord Bishop of Limentex held his primary visitation at Limeriak Cathedral on Thursday, when the attendance of the Clergy from all parts of the country was never known to be so numerous. His Lordship in his charge strictly enforced the duties of the ministry, and exthorted the Clergymen to a practical observance of three religious doctrines which they are solemnly bound to incaleate. In the evening the Clergy enjoyed a sumptagus dinner at the episcopal palace?

ISTOCK EXCHANGE

There has been some excitement in Consols during the week, and the closing price for the status excitement in Consols during the week, and the closing price for the status of the status of the status of the consolar price for the status of the status of

vance, being 34l. to 35l.
3 per Cent. Consols, 90½ %
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Sank Long Annutities,
Casented)
Explexive Bills, 41 3 pm.
Consola for Account, 90½ %

Parts, Sept. 18.—We are kept sadly in the dark by the French Government as to what is really passing in the Peninsula. When the Chambers were sitting we were told daily that the war was nearly at an end. Since then, bulletins have been published by the Doctrinaires, announcing that the Carlists were emigrating; that Zumalacarregui was wounded; that his wife had ran away from Spain as a refugee; that Don Carlos was reduced to his last shift in the mountains; and that the war would soon close. All these, and a thousand similar statements, now turn out to be false. The Carlists no longer defend themselves, but attack the Christinos. They have attacked Bergara, attacked Vinna, now attacked Tolosa, and a portion has proceeded to Castille to join Merino and his band. Last night the French Government published the following bulletin in the Journal de Paris, and has repeated it to-day in the Moniteur, but without any preliminary observations, as also without any previous news to prepare us for this change in the Carlist movements:—

"A telegraphic despatch of the 16th announces that the Guipuscoans attempted to attack Tolosa, but without success. They were on the 15th near the passage d'Oyarzun. Zumalacarregui was on the 13th in the envirous of Estella. Rodil marched against him with Loreuzo and Figuera. The Junta is at Etchalar. Don Carlos remains on the side of Biscay."

Hamburgh papers to the 15th give melancholy accounts from Sweden of the ravages of the cholera. By advices from St. Petersburgh, we learn that another fire in Moscow has destroyed 200 honses.

The Palinurus, from Jamaica, arrived off Liverpool on Thursday, which, however, do not furnish us with the result of the day of emancipation. The following is from the Jamaica Heralt:—"Mr. Baines, a Stipendary Magistrate, a few days ago visited Swansea and Thetford in St. John's, for the purpose of explaining to the Negroes the purport of the Governor's late proclamation, and the Negroes the purport of the Governor's late proclamation, and the Negroes the purpo

The Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Gloucester, patronize the Grand Concert, to take place, next month, at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, in aid of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.

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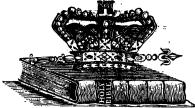
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Vol. XIV.—No. 720.

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Thermore been surgested to the LESSEE, of the NATIONAL THE ANALYSEE, which some REDUCTION in the PRICE of ADMISSION to be 10008, would be acceptable to the Public, he has adopted it in the Circles of the Driver, and the same time, he begs leave respectfully to state, that the continuous of this Reduced Scale of Admission will depend entirely on an increase of Patronage from the Public.

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FIHEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The new Comedy
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Sir Wm. Augustins Moninga, G.C.H.

Henry noman Colebrooke, Esq., y.R.S.

John Richarle, Esq., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.

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And one Audior, in the room of L. G. Lynde, Esq., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.

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BANKRUPTS.

J. R. PIDDING, George-yard, Lombard-street, merchiant. Att. Aston, New Brond-street—R. DAYIS, Watling-street, linen warehouseman. Att. Ashnort, New Bridge-street—E. DEWAIAN, Enrikaue, worken hand clock-maker. Att. New Bridge-street—E. DEWAIAN, Enrikaue, worken hand clock-maker. Att. PINE, New Properties, 1997.

PRING, New Properties, Fringe manufacturers. Atts. Brutton and Clipperton, Pediodro-tow-W. MILLS, Adam-street West, Brunston-square, cheevenonger Att. Hornidge, Middle Temple-lane—W. PROSSER, sen., and W. PROSSER, Jun., Piffeld-street, Hoxton, linendrapers. Att. Lloyd, Cheapside—J. ED-WARDS, Livetpool, cheesemonger. Atts. Addington and Co., Redford-row, London; Frodshum, Liverpool—J. EADES and W. BRARALEY. Birmingham, Sherniets. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row; Haywood, Birmingham—B. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row; Haywood, Birmingham—B. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row; Haywood, Birmingham—J. MEREDITH, Linelyth Hall, Radnor, coal inerchant. Atts. Bevan and Brittan, Bristol; White and Whitmore, Bedford-row, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

M. ECCLES, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City, apothecary. Att. Davies, Palagrave-place, Temple-bar—J. M. HOLL, W. OSWALD, and H. HOAR, Feater's court, Milk-street, City, Irish linen-factors. Att. Sandom, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane—J. RENTLEY, Cheapside, rilk-warehouseman. Att. James, Old Jewry—S. Wellles, Wood-street, Cheapside, hatter. Att. Brown, Rood-lane—M. MILLER, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, hotel-keeper. Atts. Fireman and Co., Coleman-street—J. BETTLEEV, Liverpool, Pulmber. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row, London: Frodsham, Liverpool—W. COMER, Liverpool, cotton-down of the Communication of the Com

The following extracts from a letter in the Morning Heroid afford graphic description of the state of things in the unfortunate districts of Spain which have been so long devoted to the horrors of civil warred, needing promised the Ministers to put down the rebellion with the control of the property of the property of the property of the manded troops, declared a war of extermination, and having been beaten in his first hattie, he was compelled or to reing, to the neglect of the Ministers, the Carlist insurrection had by this time assumed an alarming appearance, and at the eleventh hour the main strength of Spain poorred into Navarre. In Guiposcoa El Pastor warding fabriated despatches of the control of the warding fabriated despatches of the warding fabriated despatches of the warding fabriated of the warding fabriated of the warding fabriated of the warding fabriated warding fabriated

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 26.

Surnaby: Quartermasfer J. Weightman to be Second Lieut. and Adjutant of Inmild Artillery, vice Keene, dec.

NAVAL APPOINTENTS PROMOTIONS, &c.

Commander-Hugh Nurse, to the Phonix.

Lieutenants—Jack Murray, to the Raleigh; G. C. Mends, to the Ætna, vice
seddoes; T. V. Anson, of the Spartiate, to the Blond; H. J. W. S. P. Gallwey,
o the Thalia; W. S. Cooper, of the Victory; John Lloyd to the Ætna.

Flag-Lieutenant—A. S. Hanond, to Rear-Admiral Sif G. E. Hamond, G.C.B.
Surgeon—J. Noot, to the Stag.
Acting-Surgeon—John McDermott, of the Spartiate, to the Sparrowhawk, vice
tephenon, invalided.
Chalmern, to the Victory.
Master—W. H. Hall, to the St. Vincent; J. Henderson, to the Columbia;
ord to the Raleigh.
Second Masters—W. Piles, 'to the Raven; D. Duncan, to the Thunderer; J.
D. Taylor, and R. Campbell, to the Columbia.

Master-Assistants—J. M. O'Brian, to the Ocean, J. H. Cook, of the Zebra,
o the San Josef.
Clerk—J. R. Tate to the Ocean.

Mate-T. Christian, to the Excellent; N. Rlennerhasset, to the Speedy.

Midabpann.—W. T. Bowerter, to the Malabr.

Bostwain—J. File, of the Check, to the Zhane
Bostwain—J. File, of the Check, to the Zhane
Bostwain—J. File, of the Check, to the Zhane

Colonel Lane is to be continued in command of the Brecon district, a circumstance with appears from the provincial papers to give much satisfaction in the neighbourhood.

Drafts for the following corps stationed in the West Indies have arrived at Cork and Spike Island barracks, awaiting the arrival of the transports—1st battalion Royals, 22d Regiment, 36th ditto, 37th ditto, 56th ditto, 69th ditto, amounting to seventeen officers and 100 men.

100 men.

100 men.

100 men.

Sir John Cameron vacates the command of Plymouth garrison on the 30th inst., after a residence there of eight years. Sir John will be succeeded in his command by Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.H.

ditto, 56th ditto, 60th ditto, amounting to seventeen officers and 100 men.

Sir John Cameron vacates the command of Plymonth garrison on the 30th inst., after a residence there of eight years. Sir John will be succeeded in his command by Major-General Sir Willonghly Cotton, K.C.H.

VISITING WARCES.—The raising of stores from weeks, and even portions of the sunken vessels, is brought to great perfection. Men are now occupied, almost daily, under the authority of Government, and attended by Government barges, dee., in thus visiting and "fisher and tetraded by Government barges, dee., in thus visiting and "fisher and tetraded by Government barges, dee., in thus visiting and "fisher and the state of t

GRAND DINNER AT CANTERBURY

GRAND DINNER AT CANTERBURY.

This dinner took place on Thursday last, at Bellingham's Assembly Rooms, Canterbury, the Right Hon the Earl of W. Incume in the chair, for the purpose of commemorating the "Declaration in the chair, for the purpose of commemorating the "Declaration in the chair, for the purpose of commemorating the "Declaration in the Church," which Declaration, it will be remembered, was put by the Sovereica in connection with an Address previously mented to him by the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Establish ment, soliciting that support.

The Assembly Room, from its being the largest in Canterbur, was chosen for the dinner to take place in; but found far too limbure to afford accommodation at all approaching to the importunate ment for tickets, and the party who were entrusted with the dispose of them have been besieged early and late for them by toronal continuous, who felt so deeply interested in the object that to differed four guineas a ticket, but could not obtain one even at the high and greatly increased price.

Besides the noble and distinguished President (the Earl of Wickellsea) the following long roll of Noblemen and Gentlemen was really increased price.

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of them have been besieged early and late for them by compared of them have been besieged early and late for them by compared of Gentlemen, who felt so deeply interested in the object that they offered four guineas a ticket, but could not obtain one even at the high and greatly increased price.

Besides the noble and distinguished President (the Earl of Wachilsea) the following long roll of Noblemen and Gentlemen were present, viz.:—

Earl Roden, Lord Maidstone, Right Hon. S. R. Lushinston, Sir E. Kanishinston, Sir S. K. Lushinston, Sir S. Lushinston, Sir S. K. Lushinston, Sir S. Lushinston, Carl, Gurratt, Rev. J. Hill, Rev. B. Lushinston, Sir S. Lushinston, Capt. Gurratt, Rev. J. Hill, Rev. L. S. Masswitz, S. Lushinston, Capt. Gurratt, Rev. J. Burton, Rev. C. Graham, Rev. J. S. Smith, Rev. E. Biron, Gen. Gosselin, Col. Groves, Rev. C. H. Hallett, Rev. D. Smith, Rev. E. Biron, Gen. Gosselin, Col. Groves, Rev. C. H. Hallett, Rev. D. Smith, Rev. E. S. Dering, Rev. C. J. Burton, Rev. C. Graham, Rev. J. S. Masswitz, S. Lushinston, Capt. Gurratt, Rev. J. Burton, Rev. J. S. Masswitz, S. Lushinston, Captini Gotton, Rev. J. Boren, Rev. C. Santon, Rev. J. Santon, Rev. J. S. Lushinston, Captini Gotton, Rev. J. Gurratt, J. Lushinston, Rev. J. Gurratt, J. Lushinston, Captini Gotton, Rev. J.

Kentish free. — The coast was usual with a state of the with the rincess Victoria, and the House of Brunswick, and may be never lose sight of the principles which sented their family on throne of these realms! — (Loud cheers amidst which the tossis when keys is the coast with the coast which is the coast which is the coast with the coast when keys is the coast which the coast when keys is the coast which is the coast when keys is the coast which the coast when keys is the coast which is the coast when keys is the coast which is the coast when keys is the coast which is the coast when keys is the coast which is the coast when keys is the coast which is

throne of these realms!"—(Loud cheers amidst which the teast throne).

The Noble Parsurert now rose, and said the toast which he'se next to propose to the company was one which embraced those a stitutional principles in support of which they were assembled as principles in support of which they were assembled as particular to the control of the cont

and now say that he was ever prepared to lay down his life.—(En-

weld now so, a midst which the Noble Earl concluded by again the static hearins, a midst which the Noble Earl concluded by again the static hearing his thanks.)

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury" was then given by Mr. The United Kingdom," by the Grain Martin; "The Universities of the United Kingdom," by the Georgian Carlos (Cipps, Eeq.; "The Yeomen of Kent," by the Hon. Wingfield (Scipps, Eeq.; "The Yeomen of Canterbury," by the Chairman. Search other tonsits were drunk in the course of the evening, and the sampany did not separate till a late hour.

ING'S SCHOOL FEAST SOCIETY, CANTERBURY.

TIMG'S SCHOOL FEAST SOCIETY, CANTERBURY.

The anniversary of this excellent and flourishing establishment redelerated on the 18th inst. The attendance of some of the most solded and distinguished men in the kingdom produced a sensation the actionst kind. In the morning the Rev. R. Smith, formerly a first wholey, kind. In the morning the Rev. R. Smith, formerly a first which the Chapter House was breaked with visitors anxious to hear the speeches delivered by the chart. His Grace the Archibishop of Canterbury, his Grace the plant. His Grace the Archibishop of Canterbury, his Grace the plant. His Grace the Archibishop of Canterbury, his Grace the plant. His star Division of the county, a vast number of ladies and the clergy resident in the city and neighbourdware present.

is for the ensuent of the clergy resident in the city and neignbourd gentlemen, and the Clergy resident in the city and neignbourd gentlemen, and the Clergy resident in the city and neignbourd gentlemen. The recitations on this occasion did the greatest credit both to the bolders and to the masters.

After o'clock a numerous company, composed of many of the latter of the few of the country, sat down to dinner at the Fountain theorem of the country, sat down to dinner at the Fountain of the few of the country, sat down to dinner at the Fountain few of the country at the country at the property of the country of the

page 1900. Earl of Winchilsen, the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, 19, Plumptre, Esq., M.P., and on his right by his Grace the Archivage of Caterbury, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart, M.P., W. O. Hamped, Esq., &c. &cc. D. J. Parker, Esq., faced the chairman algebra.

Agent.

Agent.

The Chairman said they were engaged in a penceful cause, and he with propose as the next toast our defenders and protectors by sea and land. He was happy to say that the sons of many members of both serices had received their ducation at the King's School.

Agent.

The Chairman said they to say that the sons of many members of both serices had received their ducation at the King's School.

Agents, and the was happy to say that the sons of many members of both serices had received their ducation at the King's School.

Agents, and the company with a satisfaction at least equal to that he residual appliance. He was convinced, he said, that it would be sended by the company with a satisfaction at least equal to that he residual appliance. He was convinced, he said, that it would be sended by the company with a satisfaction at least equal to that he residual appliance of the Right Revered Prelate, or of his services in another place in which he had the honour to meet him—cheers; in either in his pressive yould he dilate upon his private virtues, his charities, and those initials had the honour to meet him—cheers; in either in his pressive yould he dilate upon his private virtues, his charities, and those country. Netther would he speak of the advantages which improved the services that Right Revered Frelate, or of his services that Right Revered Frelate, or of his services that Right Rev made and the honour to meet him—cheers; in the head of he institution whose proceedings they had also a service that the services that Right Rev Made and the head of the hight latent services that Right Rev Made and the head of the hight latent services are serviced by the scholars to the end of the hight latent services and services and the head of the hight l species, and he did concrive that the strong sense and maniles statistical concerning this main was attributable in a great make characterized concerning that main was attributable in a great three of the control of the protection of the protection

in addition to those already enjoyed by the scholars, another prospect had opened upon them. The recollection of that day would be ever deeply engraven upon them. The recollection of that day would be ever deeply engraven upon their memories, and when removed to the Universities, they would remember with pride and plensure the encouraging and flattering manner in which the Chancellor of Oxford had expressed himself of them. He would beg to propose "the health of the Duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, in whose great name the fame of Oxford is wound up." (Tremendous and deafening cheers.)

The Duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, in whose great name the fame of Oxford is wound up." (Tremendous and deafening cheers.) ble, connected as he was officially with the county of Kent, not to feel interested in the King's School at Canterbury. (Cheers.) That feeling had been considerably augmented by his appointment to the high situation of Chancellor of Oxford. (Loud cheers.) In both capacities he was anxious to avail himself of the opportunity of accepting the invitation to attend the exhibition that day, and he must be allowed to repeat what he had before said, that it had exceeded infinitely in his merits the interesting accounts he had received of it. And for all those reasons so eloquently given by his noble Friend near him, and the Right Rev. Prelate opposite, as a good subject of the country he felt deep interest in its success. It was impossible to enumerate the advantages to be derived from the religious education here of the theorem of the through the country he felt deep interest in its success. It was impossible to enumerate the advantages to be derived from the religious education and other works and the support of the through the country he felt deep interest in its success. It was impossible to enumerate the advantages to be derived from the religious education which country the felt deep interest in its success. It was impossible to enumerate the advantages to be derived from the religious educatio

boward Knatcheull, and other gentlemen connected with the county, the city, or the King's School, all of which were drunk with applianse.

"The health of Archdeacon Broughton" having been proposed, the venerable Archdeacon said, he had been long absent from his native land, and been round the world; but nothing could erase the recollection of—nothing sever his connexion with—the King's School at Canterbury. (Applianse.) Before resuming his chair, he would mention a circumstance which he thought they would pardon him for alluding to. He had been placed at the head of Christianity in a country where education was unknown—he spoke of New South Wales; and it was a part of his duty to attempt the removal of the difficulties produced by the absence of an establishment for inculcating religious and general knowledge. He succeeded in founding a seal is considered to the seal of the country of the most repetition. (Loud Antipodes. (Repeated cheers.) At the time he left it upwards of seventy scholars, chiefly boarders, the sons of the most respectable inhabitants of the colony, had been entered, and there was every prospect of its success and prosperity.

Many other toasts were drunk with great cordiality. The Archishop of Canterbury, he Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Winchilsen, and several others of the most distinguished individuals of the company left the room shortly after nine o'clock, after participating in the most gratifying celebration of the King's School Society ever witnessed.

PROTESTANT MEETING AT CAVAN.

PROTESTANT MEETING AT CAVAN.

We copy the following proceedings of the great Protestant Meeting at Cavan, on Monday last, from the Dublin Evening Mail. As the report of the proceedings occupies no less than 12 columns of that journal, it is of course impossible for us to give even an abstract of all the speeches delivered on the occasion:—

"There were, at the lowest computation, 12,000 men present, prepared, at the risk and hazard of their lives, to resist the establishment of Popery—to support their religion, stand by their King, and defend their country. This number would have been greatly increased, but for the disinclination—a natural one, doubtless—which a great many Orangemen had to appear upon such an occasion without the emblems and insignia belonging to their order; but such was their respect for the law, such their deference paid to those in whom they place confidence and trust, that the poor fellows submitted to the privation—and a great one it doubtless was, of absenting themselves altogether from the meeting, rather than by appearing in party colours to infringe a resolution laid down by those to whom its management was committed.

Wm. Rathbone, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, was called to the chair.

The first Resolution—to the effect "that the commission lately

chair.

The first Resolution—to the effect "that the commission lately issued by the Government for numbering the people was fraught with incalculable mischief, as tending to mark more strongly the line of religions demarcation between the various classes of his Majesty's subjects, and to operate as a bounty to a bigoted peasantry in those parts of Ireland where they are predominant, inducing them to proceed with still more engerness than has as yet been manifested in the extermination of the Protestants of Ireland," was moved by Colonel Clements.

cocurred to him as having given birth to all the exils which had fallen upon the Protestant Church was the power which had been given to Catholics to vote at elections. (Hear, hear.) The Cutholic peasantry of Ireland were the instruments of a priesthood who were employed for the achievement of their own political purposes. This privilege, which had been given to the Catholic population, was but the acorn from which sprung up the greater and overshadowing evil of emancipation. (Hear.) That act he could characterise no otherwise than as an act of national rebellion against the Majesty of God. One of its first effects was that which it produced upon education, in extinguishing the gospel, and taking it out of the hands of the rising generation. Rapidly succeeding that came the Reform Bill, destroying at one full swoop all the boroughs which had been enfranchised for the preservation of Protestantism. In Eugland it was regarded as a high crime, a sort of treason against the constitution, for any individual to return a Member to Parliament, but in Irchard there is no violation of the law in the patriot of the begging-box returning 40 Members, and effecting this by the tyramnical aid of a highed priest-hood. The next evil to which he should advert was the Temporalities Bill, which was a simple concession to the growing power of the Papist party; and it would appear that because 0'Connell said tithes were a blood-stained impost, they were to be abolished. The next step taken was the appointment of a commission, the effect (if its object were not so) of which would be to exhibit where the Protest-ants were the weakest, and where they could be murdered with the greatest facility. (Hear.) At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Beresford alluded to his recent speech in Dublin, as follows:—"I never used the expression" we will get rid of the bloody Popish robels from among us.' I certainly did say that 'I would rather eat potatoes and salt, surrounded by good Protestants, than live like princes in the midst of Papists'—or wo

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Drury Lane and Covent Garden have announced their opening for Wednesday and Thursday next. The former commences with The Hypocrite, in which Farren will appear as Doctor Cantwell: at the Latter, Mr. Vandenhoff undertakes the character of Catas Marcing, in the Tragedy of Coriodanus: after which, a new Farce, under the title of My Fie's Bed-room, is to be produced. It will be seen that the lessee of these two Theatres has determined upon a reduction in the price of admission to the boxes; Mr. Bunn, however, adds, that the continuance of the reduced scale must depend entirely on an increase of public patronage.

HAYMARET.—Mr. Butler, who made his first appearance at this Theatre about two years since, is engaged to succeed Mr. Vandenholf, and will uppear as Hamtet on Wednesday next. The little drama of Touring Made Easy, after a dormancy of nine years, will be revived on Thursday, in which Buckstone will essay poor Tokeley's part of Teter Patsonal; Webster plays Gammon (Mathews's); Vining, High-figer (Jones's); and Strickland, Litigant (the lamented Terry's); whilst Mrs. Humby and Mrs. Nisbett will appear in those originally sustained by Miss Love and Mrs. Gibbs.—We are authorised to state that none of the performers (except Mr. W. Farren) now acting at the Haymarket, will leave that establishment until the close of the senson, which may extend till the 16th of November.

The Adelphi commences to-morrow night with two novelties, the first a ballet, operatic, romantic spectacle, called The Black Hand; or, The Dervise and the Peri. Yates, his clever wife, John Reeve, O. Smith, and Misses Daly and Adam; the latter a debutante, have parts in it. Tomkins and Pitt have provided for it new and splendid scenery, and the new and moveable stage, the size and capabilities of which are twice those of its predecessor, it to show off surprisingly. The second novelty, The Chain of Gold; or a Daughter's Devolves, is a domestic drama, in which the thents of the former parties are again displayed, with the

appear.

The Surrey Theatre, if it resume not its original name, "The Circus," is said to be likely to return to its original use, whence its first title was derived. Davidge, though the nominal proprietor, is spoken of but as the factorum of Ducrow, who is about to expend large sums upon the property.

Circus, "is said to be likely to return to its original use, whence its first title was derived. Davidge, though the nominal proprietor, is spoken of but as the factotum of Ducrow, who is about to expend large sums upon the property.

The noble example of the Marquess of Downshire has been followed by many of the landfords of Ireland. Lord Farnham, Lord Hendfort, the Duke of Buckinghum, Viscount Lorton, the Earlof Charlemont, the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Sherboure, Lord Uniform, Lord Cloubrook, Lord Ashtown, the Bishop of Klimore, Sir R. Saples, Bart, Sir Ross Malion, Bart, and Sir R. Bateson, Bart, besides a great number of other landlords, have generally come forward in the cause of patriotism and religion, and have taken upon themselves the payment of the Clergy of their respective estates. It is expected that the system will be universally acted upon throughout the whole of the trapper and Mr. Carlisle, at the "Rational Lecture Room." Grovenor-street, Milbank, which is likely to become the subject of fature grap proceedings.

The well-known Mr. Henry Hunt, the late M.P., is now visiting the South of Devon, for orders for his Matchless Blacking and Ink; he was at Brisham on Thursday, and at Dartmouth and Kingsbridge the following days. We learn there was no speechifying at either of these lances, to the disappointment of great numbers.

A Missa-Died last week, Joundhan Den, Esq., who for many yours had been an inhabitant of Winterton, mer Barton-upon-Hunber. His father was a respectable farmer, and at his decesse a considerable property devolved upon his son, but nearly the whole of it was lost though the failure of a bank in which it was deposited. He had consequently nearly to begin the world again; and after a persecuring struggles of sixty-one years, he massed, as is supposed, the immense such as a subject of the last anneares of the property devolved upon his son, but nearly the whole of it was lost though the failure of a bank in which it was deepedied. He had consequence of the property devolved upon h

A MUNDAY EDITION (for the Country) to published at Three clock in the afternoon, containing the Manager of the country.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

THE Court remain at Windsor. The report continuous proceed to Brighton. continues that their MAJESTIES will shortly

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of Don PEDRO. He is represented to have quitted the world lawhich he figured with so little credit to himself, in a manner worthy of a much better and greater man. He called his principal Ministers and Generals round him, and thanked them for their exertions in his cause, and in that of his daughter; and, as one of our correspondents says, in a tone and style ill-suited to so great and grave a subject, followed the example of the rushlight, which, base and mean as it is, gives out one brilliant gleam before it goes out.

We have heard a good deal of the omnipotence of our English Parliament, and the unquestionable rights and privileges which it possesses. The Cortes, however, far exceed us. That most potent, grave, and reverend body have advanced the age of Donna Maria four years, in the comparatively short space of one hour and three-quarters, and have, without a division, declared the young lady of AGE!

This has been done to prevent confusion, and is an example which will probably be followed by the Constitutional authorities in Brazil, where the present Emperor will require an additional vote of seventeen years to bring him to maturity.

The highly-estimable Palayrilla has been instructed to

maturity

The highly-estimable PALMELLA has been instructed to form a Ministry—and so, till we hear more, we leave this most amiable and estimable Government.

NOTHING can be worse, or more gloomy, than the accounts from the West Indies—the appointment of Mr. STEPHEN to be Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonics, looks as if our precious Ministers were not yet satisfied of the ruin which hangs over all our Occidental possessions. We suspect that in a very short time the Colonial Department will, without any great inconvenience, bear a most considerable reduction. We confess we see no resting-place in the road to ruin which the knavish Emancipators and their foolish followers have a clerely opened. road to ruin which the knavish Emar foolish followers have so cleverly opened.

IT must be highly gratifying to that section of the Cabinet which is yet devoted to Mr. O'Connell, and even more particularly so to those persons who have proclaimed themselves and been proclaimed negociators for his favour and deprecators of his anger, to read the voluminous catalogue of Whig enormities of which the Learned Pacificator has addressed the second volume to his chief patron and admirer, Lord DUNCAN-

Non.

We regret that want of space prevents our giving his precious letters entire—but even extracts sufficiently copious to afford a fair idea of the productions would crowd us too much—nevertheless, we consider it quite impossible to deny ourselves and our readers the exhibition of a few of the most

iking points.

Mr. O'CONNELL, first the denounced, and then muzzled

series and our readers the exhibition of a few of the most striking points.

Mr. O'CONNELL, first the denounced, and then muzzled Agitator, begins by telling his friend DUNCANNON what the Protestant party in Ireland is. He says:—

"Give the first consideration to the Orange party. That party is the spoiled child of favour, partiality, and undue influence. Ireland has been governed for near three centuries by and for that party. It has ruled indeed with a rol of irou, and its workings have been moistened with the tears and deluged with the blood of the people of Ireland. So rancorous, so malignant, so mercenury, and, alas! so sanguinary a party, never yet cursed a country, or was inflicted as a malediction on a punished or tried nation. Blessed be the will of Gon, he has tried and punished the people of Ireland by the protracted rule of the most base, trencherous, bigoted, and truculent faction that ever appeared on the face of the earth; and that faction is, you perceive from their late exhibitions, as fresh in the career of religious rancour and party malignity as if they began only yesterday. Yes; they were murderers from the beginning; and their Hamittons and Berrestons are as ready for the extermination of the Irish people in their blood as if no victim had ever yet been scrifficed to the bloody Molech of politico-religious sacendancy."

This most conciliatory paragraph is followed at some distance by the subjoined disclaimer of groundless hostility against the Whigs:—

"I have two objects in view. The first is to vindicate the popular party in Ireland from a charge repeatedly made against them of having, without any just provocation, evinced and paints them of having, without any just provocation, evinced and paints them of having, and that every thing has been done by the Villigas thingress of justice or of conciliation to Ireland. I go that full engular, and an oble, to demonstrate the hostility between the existed, and that every thing has been done by the Villigas to injure and insult the Irish people,

in what he calls chapter the first of his catalogue of faults. follies, and crimes, committed by the Whigs since they came into office:—

follies, and crimes, committed by the Whigs since they came into office:—

No. 1. Lond Plunket.

"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 carned the harted of all parties. There was something about him which made it impossible to place confidence in him. A Presbyterium in his days of poverty—a Protestant as he grew in 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 say aman 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.

"Such was the man whom Lord Grey made Lord Chancellor, and one of the principals in the Government of Ireland. Accordingly, he has devoted his opportunities, not a davance the interests, to promote the prosperity, or increase the liberty of his native land, but solely and exclusively to heap offices, livings, and emoluments, upon his sons, until the fate and fortunes of the 'Hannibals' have become matter of ridicule and diagust, as far as the English language is read and understood."

So much for the LORD CHANCELLOR, one of the most vehement partisans of the Papists.

So much for the LORD CHANCELLOR, one of the most vehement partisans of the Papists.

No. 2. Lord Anglery.

"As to Lord Anglery."

"As to

Identenant the country ever now. Alas, he took care to verify my prediction within one fortisight after his arrival in Dublin."

Mr. Doherty's appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas is another grievance; but, as natural enough it should be, the appointment of Mr. Blackburne to the Irish Attorney-Generalship is even worse. After honouring Mr. Blackburne with his pointless abuse—after vilifying him as a Bible-man, and a Conservative, the still hungry, howhing, disappointed Agitator sums up thus:—

"I need not remind you of the active patronage which your Attorney-General has afforded to the most Ornage part of the Irish Bar. But you, my Lord, know him—you know him well—and you must feel that you cannot preserve any species of character for consistency or political integrity unless you, withaut any delay, either change your Attorney-General or resign."

This is the climax—All the dreadful oppressions under which Ireland, according to O'Connell's account, is labouring, consist in what he, forsooth, thinks unfair promotions at the Bar; and knowing that while Lord Duncannon was in the tree-clipping, park-paling department, he strongly advocated his appointment as Attorney-General, he fancies, now that his Lordship is at the head of Irish affairs, he will immediately put into practice the measure he suggested when he was without responsibility.

O'Connell, however, gives his noble friend a dab or two of his rancid Blarney butter, which however, he presently rubs off, and throws in his Lordship's face:—

"Your nomination to be a Cabinet Minister was hailed as the commencement of a better era. It was a pledge that the vile and silly system of promoting enemies and excluding friends should be terminated, and the rational plan of at lepath making a Government party in Ireland by concilisting the people, substituted. I myself saw your appointment in this light, and proclaimed it as such. I took your good sense and knowledge of Ireland as a pledge of the approach of better times. But, allas! how vain are a

attended to your advice."

The extreme point of O'Connell's folly is contained in the following paragraph. How a man with common sense, writing a public letter, could in so base and barefaced a manner ask for office as a condition for his services we cannot imagine. What he here writes could not humbug even a LITTLETON. He says:—

"I am ready to nid in the perfect reconciliation of the people with the blinistry; but I have neither the power nor the inclination to do so unless you will venfer on that people, not sweet and soft words, but substantial and distinct acts of friendship and protection."

"The first of such distinct acts being, the removal of Mr.

so nuless you will confer on that people, not sweet and soft words, but substantial and distinct acts of friendship and protection."

—The first of such distinct acts being, the removal of Mr. BLACKRURKE, and the appointment of Mr. O'CONNELL himself, And does this hustering brigand believe that he can blind and deceive men of education—if not of talent—such as Lord Duncannon and his colleagues, by so impudent and unqualified a threat? Does he lay himself open to the charge of an attempt to procure office under false pretences, for such a stupid piece of threatening beggary as this?

From the tone of the Whig Press, we suppose that these letters are considered highly loyal and constitutional; that they are particularly absurd we have no doubt, and their weakness of effect must be equal to the meanness of their construction, the moment that the People who read them perceive that all O'CONNELL's sorrows are for the loss of personal advancement in his profession; and that the solicitude which he means his nearly-dry rint-payers to believe is excited for his dear country, is in fact confined entirely to himself and his promotion.

The other letters the "FIREBRAND" has written are all in the same strain—each, however, descending in the scale, and heaving the littlenges of his Oreas mind.

the same strain—each, however, descending in the scale, and shewing the littleness of big Ogre's mind—everything resolving itself into "Self."

snewing the interferes or ing Ogic's minim—everything resolving itself into "Self."

One paragraph, however, we must snatch from the heap—it relates to the CHANCELLOR:—

"Mr.O'CONNELL has just addressed a letter to the people of fredned, in which he gives his opinion of Lord Bacouran in the following words:—'1 my very little attention to anything Lord Brourants ways. He makes a greater number of foolish speeches that many other man of the present generation. There may be more nonseen sin some one speech of snother person; but in the number, in the multitude of foolish speeches, Lord Broucana has it hollow. I would start him ten to one, my, fifty to one, in taking nonsense, and fintly contradicting himself in one dozen of off-land discourses, against any other 'petty prattler in pantaloons' now living. But it is priffed, it is melancholy, that a man who ought at least to affect to worr Sichmon's fabled bonnet of wisdom, should prefer to put on the fool's cap over his Chancellor's wig, and run riot through the isle, to demonstrate with what little of steady sense the judgment seat may be occupied.'"

infine shared condect of "season, should prease to put of the sour say over his Chancellor's wig, and run not through the isle, to demonstrate with what little of steady sense the judgment seat may be coenjied."

There is at this moment a Cabinet in Dublin: the good natured Lord Duncannon—the stupid, self-committing Mr. Littleyn—poor dear Lord Wellesley—aided by Old Hannibal and the Commander of the Forces. Judge Jebb is dead; but O'Connell, from his inherent love of Ireland, touches nothing Irish, and people do say, only we cannot go the length of believing it, that it has been suggested to Brougham to put Sir Launcelor Shadwell in the Rolls, and make O'Connell Vice-Chardellor. This, we believe, is what Lord Brougham would so endure, mad as he is said to be; but we are quite sure that Lord Duncannon would recommend it as a wise measure. It would be madness indeed—the Firebrand is not qualified for it—in his composition there is all the Vice, but none of the Chancellor. The Dublin Mail has published a remarkably good parallel between the Popish and Profestant claims upon the Government: we do not know, in this dull time of the year, whether we can afford a better amusement'to our friends than a reading of it. We accordingly subjoin it.

"The Protestants," quoth Mr. O'Connell, "have no real grievances to complain of:"—whist no "country on the face of the earth," he adds, "was swer so long oppressed as Ireland," and he proceeds with a catalogue of the magniary wrongs to which the Roman Catholics are subjected.

In a recent number of this journal we contrasted the grievances

of which Protestants complain, as stated by themselves, with those under which the Roman Catholics groan, as stated by Mr. O'Comell.
We pursue the parallel and the result is as follows:—
Protestant Grievences.
I. The Protestants complain that there exists in this country a light what there exists in this country as conspiracy, by which their lives are endangered.

The Roman Catholic contents to the Roman Catholic some country as Government by which are endangered.

1st. Their lives.

2d. Their religion.

3d. Their property.

II. The Protestants complain that the British Government, by their measures, are daily cnabling the Roman Catholics to effect the objects of their conspiracy.

III. The Protestants complain that the British Government, so far from affording them protec-tion, are employing every means to disable them from protecting themselves.

themselves.
1st. By destroying Protestant corporations and boroughs.

2d. By degrading and insulting Protestant Magistrates. 3d. By reducing the number of Protestant Episcopal Sees.

4th. By withdrawing a Protest-ant ministry from a vast propor-tion of panishes.
5th. By numbering the Pro-testant people, in order to show their interiority in mere numbers. 6th. By prohibiting the associ-ation of Protestants for self-de-fence. 6th. Dy paration of Protestants ion of Fronce.
7th. By disarming the Propertant Yeomanry.

ere made:—
ere made:—
1st. Mr. Blachburne to be Alprney-General.
2d. Mr. Joy to be Lord Chief

2d. Mr. Joy to be Lord Chief Baron. 3d. Mr. Doherty to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

eas. 4th. Lord Plunket to be Lord

Pleas,
4th. Lord Plunket to be Lord
Chancellor.
5th. Sir William Gossett to be
Under-Secretary.
6th. That the clerks and enploye's at the Castle were continued in their places.
II. The Roman Catholics complain, that Lord Anglesy issue
proclamations which (not only
put down the loyal and constintional meetings of Protestants for
self-defence, but also) suppressed
the meetings of the Trades and
Political Unious, and other meetings, for the organization of the
Roman Catholic people.
III. The Roman Catholics complain that they are aggreed, because

1st. Dr. Kyle was made Bishop of Cork instead of Doctor Saller or Dr Sandese 2d. Lord Fitzgerald was made Lord Lieutenaut of Clare. 3d. Lord Wicklow was made Lord Lieutenaut of the county of Wicklow.

icklow. tth. Lord Lorton was made ord Lieutenant of the county of

oscommon.
5th. Because one Arthur French
as not appointed to a Lord Lieu-

tenancy.
6th. Because all High Sheriffs are not Papists or Whigs.

7th. Because some Protestant Clergymen are continued in the Commission of the Peace. 8th. Alderman Darley is at the head of the Dublin Police. 9th. Mnjors Warburton and Tandy are still continued in office.

onice.
10th. Only one-third of the Police employed to suppress Roma Catholice disturbances, are Roma Catholics.

Catholics.
Ith Only one out of twenty of the officers of this force are Roman Catholics.
Ith Only one out of force are Roman Catholics or Liberals.

[23] The Roman Catholics may here take credit, if they please, for the remainder of the four and twenty grievances, which is still forthcoming in Mr. O'Connell's episites to Lord Durannon. As they are still in melalitus, we cannot anticipate their appearance. It take he no beavier than the forcetonic, we shall also the still a melalitus and the school in the street only as we shall also the street of the street only as we shall also the street of the street only as we shall also the street of the street only as we shall also the street of the street only as we shall also the street of the street

We might have taken credit on this side of the bulance sheet for the attempt made by Ministers to confiscate two-fifths of the property of the Established Church, and likewise their meditated appropriation of the remainder to other objects; but as the integrity of the House of Lords has, for the present, defented the former project, and the other has not yet been submitted to Parliament, we were loudy to swell our catalogue of actual grievances with such as are yet contineent. animale to other objects; but as the integrity of the House of apportune. If they he no beasire the integrity of the House of apportune. If they he no beasire the integrity of the House of apportune. If they he no beasire other has not yet been submitted to Parliament, we were loutly to swell our cutologue of actual grievances with such as are yet drumsticks of two love of swell our cutologue of actual grievances with such as are yet drumsticks of two love of swell our cutologue of actual grievance with such as are yet drumsticks of two love of swell our cutofficient. But the Protestants further complain that they, a people whee possed to all these injuries and injustices—not from any fault of their own; but avowedly for the purpose of conciliating, by the sacrificed them and theirs, the Roman Catholic people of treland, whose insolvation is the laws is proverbial—whose dissaflection has main-fested itself in open and bloody insurrection upon every advantageous occasion; and whose desire for separation from Great Britimis generation.

occasion; and whose desire for separation from Great Britain is seat unwo only veiled under the thin pretence of a Repeal of the Legislane Union.

They complain that the treatment which they and the Roman Catholics experience is in the inverse ratio of their merits as subjects; and that whilst disaffection is cherished by concession, allegianes is and that whilst disaffection is cherished by concession, allegianes is abshed by discouragement.

The foregoing is, as far as it goes, a faithful statement of the grievances alleged by both parties in Ireland. The one column extracted from the speeches of Mesers. O'Suhivan and Boyton, at the Conservative Society; and the other copied from the Letters of Mr. J. O'Connell to Lord Dimension.

Whether these grievances be read or imaginary—certain it is that they are fell as such by the complaining parties respectively. Volument of the speeches of the season of the conservative Society; and the other copied from the Letters of the season of th

well ast week noticed a most absurd and hypocritical attack upon the Birmingham Musical Festival, in which perhaps, our readers will recollect that the Quakers and craverhumpers, headed by an Evangelical Clergyman of the Chursh of England, denounced the inhabitants and neighbours of England, denounced the inhabitants and neighbours that great and influential town, because they—or rather the leaders of that great community—had felt it just and proper leaders of that great community—had felt it just and proper leaders of that great community—had felt it just and proper leaders of that great community—had felt it just and proper leaders of that great community—had felt it just and proper leaders of that great community—had felt it just and proper leaders as most appropriate for such an occasion, sacred music as the intellectual entertainment, and, we may really say, the spiritual improvement of the evening. Will it be believed, that the denunciation ps blished against which denunciation we last week submitted to our music—which denunciation we hast week submitted to our music—which denunciation we hast week submitted to our music—which denunciation we hast week submitted to our music—which denunciation seems preferred for the length of the choir.

nefit of the choir.

This selection of sacred music was performed in this Meet-

ing-house, called Ebenezer Chapel, on Friday, the 9th of Ing-house, called Ebenezer Chapel, on Friday, the 9th of Ing-house, called Ebenezer Chapel, on Friday, the 9th of Ing-house ceremony, and for the benefit of the choir. The selection was from Handle and other composers, and for the benefit of the choir; and Timothy East—whom of course Dr. Maiden, of Chichester, would call Reverend, and ask him to dianer, if he happened to be lobster-catching in that neighbourhood—sanctioned it, permitted it, and gloried in it; and hen has the outrageous impudence to set—not his face, for that would not go far—but his signature, against Oratorios to be performed for the benefit of the general Hospital—to which, we would venture to bet a hundred guineas, Mr. Timothy East neither has subscribed, nor ever will subscribe, one farthing.

We quite well know the melancholy delusion of the antiquated Bishop of the Diocese, of whose venerable rear we conclude the Reverend Incumbent of one of the Birmingham Churches is a devoted follower; but, we presume that that Reverend Gentleman acts upon principle, although he associates himself with men whom (at least till he became as great a man as the Bishop of CHICHESTER) he ought not admit into his servant's hall; but as for Mr. Timothy East, the getter-up of a benefit Oratorio for his own Psalmisnes, in May, who signs a denunciation against the people of Birmingham for patronizing Oratorios to be performed for one of the most valuable charities which exists in Warwickshire, we merely venture to observe, that a horse-pond is rather too clean for him.

There has been a great Conservative Dinner in Kent, and are the present and the strength of the care.

THERE has been a great Conservative Dinner in Kent, and a great Protestant Meeting in Cavan. We have no need of these displays to convince us of the real state of popular feeling imongst, those classes of persons who have anything to lose. We confess, we think the total failure of the dinner to Lord Green, in Edinburgh, a much more satisfactory proof of the national feeling towards Whiggery. That dinner did not profess to consist of the wealth or aristocracy of the country—it was an omnium gatherum of all sorts, in which the low and rulgar predominated; and yet what was the result?—defeat and ridicule: defeat and ridicule of which, we have no doubt, no man present, not even the waiters, was more heartily sick and aslammed than the poor old Earl himself. The Kentish dimer followed a feast, of which we have elsewhere given a detailed account, and which, we must say, has given us even greater pleasure—the feeling there manifested, and the sentiments there expressed, are most gratifying to every lover of greater pleasure-timents there ex there expressed, are most gratifying to every lover of his country.

detailed account, and which, we must say, has given us even greater pleasure—the feeling there manifested, and the sentiments there expressed, are most gratifying to every lover of his country.

The odious job, the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, is so ridiculous in its working, that we really have not patience to write about it. We cannot trust ourselves, such is our feeling about it, and the nefariousness of the job, which, with the exception of one (the case of Mr. O'HANLON, which we take be a tickly we found in one of our most ably-conducted provincial contemporaries, an article, which we gladly borrow, it is much more able, and infinitely more temperate, than mything we could ourselves produce. But while we submit it to our readers, we only beg them to look at the Police reports, where they will find whole families subjected to begary and wretchedness under the provisions of an Act, which the wise Board who are to work them are so totally ignorant of the subject confided to them, that they beg all the parish effects of the subject confided to them, that they beg all the parish effects of the subject confided to them, that they beg all the parish effects of the subject confided to them, that they beg all the parish effects of the subject confided to them, that they beg all the parish effects of the subject confided to them, that they beg all the parish effects of the subject so the subject of the subject so the subject of the subject so t

should not be kept in a transition state between the new and the old laws: that the uniformity and definitiveness which, we are told, are to characterise the Poor Laws, should, be introduced with the least possible delay.

We have already pronounced the Bill impracticable, and we are therefore very glad to perceive some, hesitation in the appointment of Assistant Commissioners; the whole establishment will very soon be put upon retired allowances, and therefore there is a decency in not accumulating a force, to be paid only because they were unable to do anything worth paying for.

THE Morning Herald says (in a letter from its correspond-nt), speaking of that most lamentable break-down, the

THE Morning Herald says (in a letter from its correspondent), speaking of that most lamentable break-down, the dinner at Edinburgh to poor dear Lord GREY:—

"In the haste with which I was necessarily obliged to close my report for the express, I could not notice the scene which the Pavilion presented immediately after the Chairman and Earl Grey, with the principal personages, had withdrawn. Such an exhibition of turnult and up nor I never witnessed on any previous occasion of a similar kind. Sir Tromas Dick Lauden, and some other gentlemen, were in succession called to the chair, and one after the other were compelled to quit the seat, in utter hopelessness of obtaining a moment's order. It seemed from the howling and screaming as if all the beasts of the forest had taken the Pavilion by storm and had Wormwell been in the city, I should have nearly thought that the most savage beasts in his collection must have broken losse from his caravan. It was truly a most disgraceful scene, and what with the noise and the reaking of bottles and glasses, I was glad to make my escape. I have at the same time to repeat what I have stated in my report of the dinner, that altogether the proceedings were very orderly and well-conducted up to the time of the Chairman leaving."

This account fully justifies the hungry bestiality of the low-lived mob, who gobbled up the dinner before the poor old gentleman arrived; and the same squabbling, scrambling bustle, accounts for the erroneous report of the words of the glee which was sung while the other gentlemen without shirts, who had dined in the school-room, were taking their places. We have been favoured with a copy of the "true version," which we submit:—

Oh, great King WILLIAM is a merry good King,

And a merry good King is he,
But his reign is distinguished by one strange thing,
His selection of Ministers three.

BROUGHAM, DURHAM, and GREY are the Ministers three, Whom he chose to support his Crown; But the Ministers three, as the world must see, Had very nigh pulled it down.

Then Grey kicked out Durham, and Brougham kicked out Grey, For himself by himself to make room; And now that Lord Brougham has it all his own way,

'Tis the King's turn to kick out Lord BROUGHAM

Tis the Kine's turn to kick out Lord Brougham.

This, we believe to be the true version.

One thing amused us very much. When Brougham was at Dunrobin, the Duke of Sutherlanders's, he thought it right to let his servant see, and enable his servant to tell all the other flunkies, that he really did correspond with the King. He therefore did, what he said (and nobody believed) at one of the dingy dinners, where he exhibited—he wrote to His Majery—about what? Politics—the State—Law—Scotland—the world in general? Not a bit of it. He wrote the King a long prosy letter about the state of the Duke of Sutherlander's farm, and a whole history about his Grace's bullocks, and calves, and sheep, in which he endeavoured to emulate Lord Althour's Knowledge of shear-hogs and fat tups. We should like Brougham to have seen how his nonsense was received at Windsor. Poor man!—Hated, though feared—despised, yet flattered.

A Special Court of Directors has been held at the East

despised, yet flattered.

A Special Court of Directors has been held at the East India House, the proceedings at which, have excited some interest among the Proprietary. The subject of their deliberations was the appointment of the new Governor-General. A Whig, the Directors will not have—not even so gentlemanlike a Whig as Mr. Charles Grant—at least, so it is said. What we rather take to be the fact is, that a majority of the Court are anxious that a certain time should be allowed for maturing some measures originated by Lord William Bentines, and with that view wish that Sir Theophilus Metcalf, who is Governor of Agra, should proceed as locum tenens to Calcutta.

This, we should think, would not be objected to by the Government, as the delay will enable them to look about them, and dispose of the Governor-Generalship to the best advantage.

ndvantage.

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR SIR—Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta: so say the law maxims, and so say 1. Can it be more justly applicable to any one than to the Right Reverend Father in God, by divine permission, Lord Bishop of CHICHESTER, in the selection of his friends. The Papist you allude to, I know nothing of; but I do know, that a more ultra anti-Churchman, a more determined Dissenter from, and enemy to, the Established Church (and I speak from an experience and knowledge of 30 years and upwards), does not exist, than his chosen guest and specially invited friend, the Reverend John Fullagar, of Donnington Parsonage, the enemy of Churchrates; nor is there to be found a man who secretly holds in more sovereign contempt the whole Beach of Bishops, with the two Archbishops into the bargain; nor a man who (I will fearlessly assert) jeers in more unmeasured terms at his Right Reverend Host, and the whole Establishment he be longs to. Therefore, I say again, Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta.

longs to. Therefore, I say again, Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta.

This Reverend John Fullagar is not only the enemy you represent of Church-rates, but an ultra advocate for the dissolution of the union between the State and the Church, which he dalls an "unboly alliance." In proof of it, I refer you to youn-evoning cotemporary, The True Sua, of Friday, the 23d of May last, in a paragraph headed "British and Foreign Unitariam Association," which, after stating that on (the preceding) Wednesday evening, atsix o'clock, the annual meeting of this Association was held at the Chapel in South-place, Finsbury, Richard Potter, M.P., in the Chair, which was very fully attended, and the Report of the Treasurer, and the General Report of the Society, that 11,449 tracts and books had been circulated, and the progress of Unitarian principles in the East Indies, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Tunis, Trebisond, &c., informs us that the principal business of the evening arose out of a passage in the Report, which, after referring to the Ministers' Registration Bill, spoke of the Marriage Bill of Lord John Russell, with pleasure and gratitude, as one which removed the conscientious ground of objection which the Unitarians had for so long a series of years urged against a compulsory compliance with the Trinitarian form of worship; and that, at a former period, a

measure of that kind would have been received with satisfaction; but that the measure now stood on an entirely different footing, and that nothing less than rendering marriage a civil contract, as far as Government was encerned, would satisfy the claims of the general body of Dissenters.

It then states, that "The Reverend Mr. Fullagar strongly objected to any expressions of graditude towards His MA-" JESTY'S Ministers, and moved an Amendment to the effect of the omission of this passage in the Report, and the sub-" stitution of an instruction to the Committee now to be chosen to do all in their power to promote at once the separation of the Unholy Alliance between the Church and the State." The Reverend John Fullagar, the Bishop's friend and guest, however, gained nothing by his philippic against that Church, of which his patron and host is such an important pillar; but having raised, as I know he did, a tremendous clamour and stormy discussion, we are informed by the Report I have quoted, that it gave rise to a long discussion, several gentlemen contending that political questions ought not to be introduced; and that, ultimately, the "previous question" was moved and carried by a majority of nine.

Out upon such trash as the Whig newspapers have spouted forth, of the liberality of the Right Reverend Prelate, in thus introducing a violent jeerer and enemy of the Church, a partizan arrayed against the most sacred Institution of the country, amongst his Clergy and gentlemen of rank. It has pleased and flattered the Reverend John Fullagar greatly; but let any unprejudiced man say how the Right Reverend Prelate can justify such an association (which I fearlessly assert to be degrading to him); and does it not degrade his gown, his sacred calling, and the Church he is nearly the head of, and exhibit more bias towards dissent than is compatible with the rank he holds.

I am, dear Sir, one of your earliest readers, Sept. 24, 1834.

I am, dear Sir, one of your earliest readers,
Sept. 24, 1834. NOSCITUR A SOCIO.

BROUGHAM AT HOME.

The following account of the exhibition of this celebrated performer at Hull, will be read with infinite pleasure by his numerous admirers:—

The following account of the exhibition of this celebrated performer at Hull, will be read with infinite pleasure by his numerous admirers:—

"The Loro Crontha, will be read with infinite pleasure by his numerous admirers:—

(From the Hull Observer of Thesday.)

"The Loro Crontha, whose movements have of late attracted so much nate that, and the his appearance in this town yesterday, to the great surprise of many, it being supposed that after the excitement of his Scottish compaign, he would have indulged in rest and meditation at Brougham Hall. However, at about two o'clock r.m., his Lordship arrived in Hull in an open travelling carriage, and drove to the Cross Keys Hotel, which he quitted after a brief parley with the waiters, and was driven to the Minerva. He was accompanied by Miss Spaldins and his Secretary, and we understood he had come from Castle Howard with the intention of crossing the Humber immediately, to dine with a relative, near Spilsby, in Lincolnshire. The water was too low to permit the carriage to be taken on board, and the Crancellou was informed by the worthy land-lord of the Minerva that he must submit to a delay of some hours, a communication which seemed to irritate the Learned Lord exceedingly. But us he title is not to be controlled by orders of Court, and carres not a pebble for injunctions, the friend and coursellor of Royalty was oblined to await the pleasure of the wass, and cousele himself in the interval as he bett might.

Crancel by numbers of hersons anxious to have a look at the Premier that wished to be. In this they were fully gratified, as he promended, evidently in discontented mood, for a considerable time along the pier. Some honest fokes thought it very odd that the Lord Hote in the state of the universal part of the read of the many and the pier. Some honest fokes thought it very odd that the Lord Hote in this town, and the pier was in this town. All and the final divine, who conducts a little Whig newspaper, which the Errany patronises in this town. All and the fina

as being in mourning, he wore a black frock; and as being CHANCELLOR, he wore a cap made of the Seal's-skin.

OUR worst anticipations, touching the result of negro emancipation, have already been realized in two of the Colonies, and for all we know, in more. The besotted spouters of the tavern, who met to celebrate the day-marked in the calendar of crime as one of blood and revolt-must feel highly delighted with the recollections of their mob-catching orgies. The worst is not yet come—or if it be, we yet are not officially informed of it. What follows is, however, appalling enough:—

informed of it. What follows is, however, appalling enough:—

(From the Port of Spain Gazette of the 5th of Angust.)

"Gand-room of the Artillery Picquet, St. James's-road,
Ang. 3, 1834.

"The fact that the spot from which we date our present article,
and other similar ones, has been for the last four days the head-quarters of our whole establishment, must be our appology for not having
published our usual number on Friday last.
"For some time previous to this great day (the 1st of Angust) it
had been plainly expressed by our slaves here that they had not the
slightest intention of warking for their masters after the 3ts of July.
The Orders in Council, Ordinances, Proclamations, &c., detailing
the grand scheme of emancipation, had been generally published and
explained both by the Government and by the slave-owners, and had
been as generally laughed at and rejected. It was decided by tho

negroey that the Kinc had freed them right out, and that the appreaiteeship was a job got up between their masters and the Governor.

"The morning of the 1st of August had scarcely dayned when the appreaities were found moving into town in numerous groups and gaugs, wending their way to the Government Honso, and long before his Excellency the Governor arrived in town, the court-yard and the surrounding neighbourhood was peopled by the August and free to the number of about four hundred, who had came to inform his Excellency that they had resolved to strike work. His Excellency first, and afterwards Captains Hay and M'KENZIE (Special Justices who had just arrived from England), explained to them their new condition, the obedience still due from them to their former masters, and the penalty of disobedience; but they were not only disregarded, but grossly insulted and openlyses at definace. Explanation was drowned by vociferation; persussion was attributed to fear, and was treated with disdain, while threats met with contempt. The mob would listen to none, and became more turbulent and insolent each moment. The militia were requested to muster, and, in a space of time scarcely credible, tha whole of the town corps were under arms, and in a force and state of appointment gratifying to every man who behied them. We are sorry that we cannot speak in the same terms of the regular garrison; we are informed, and we believe it to be perfectly true, that when Lieutenant-Colonel Handy was requested by the Governor to bring an extra company of the 19th regiment into town, he exhibited a reluctance almost insufferable, on the ground of want of accommodation, dee, The guard, however, was ultimately increased.

"The negroes continued to swarm the Government House until a late hour in the evening, without exhibiting the least inclination to return to the estates to which they were attached, and the Governor, upon taking his departure for his residence, was assailed with every kind of abuse that apparent impunity could suggest.

streempred to pestuane turn treturn to their work, but his canons were fruitless; they first laughed at, and then hooted him; and, upon his Excellency's proceeding to visit the picquet-guards, the mob followed him quite round the town with the same outrageous conduct, and the inhabitants began to be seriously alarmed for the result of the day.

"The Magistrates proceeded to sit for the trial of the offenders, and seventeen of the most prominent of the ringleaders were tried and condemned to stripes and hard labour, according to their various deserts. At five o'clock these me were conducted to the gaol under an escort of cavalry, and it was hoped that the apprentices would be thus convinced that punishment awaited them, and would disperse, but it only exasperated them, and a part of the mob followed the secort to the gaol, encouraging the prisoners not to mind their punishment and avoing their own determination to submit not lay to the clause in the Royal Order in Council declaring to assembly the clause in the Royal Order in Council declaring to enable the clause in the Royal Order in Council declaring to enables of three or more apprentices to be and the display of a flag. It was read by him in both Frest fleet was preduced, and at the end of twenty minuted of more was given to the cavalry and two of the twenty minuted grant of infartry to clear the streets, which was directly effected, and whom a council accident. The most field and deparated, but interest, and the displayed of the council declaring the prisoners are provided as a basen from the estates were discovered. It was consequently suspected that martin law should be proleined. During this and the previous day the Governor had been almost continually in Council, but no result of their deliberations had been exhibited, nor a single step taken by them for the immediate suppression of the riots.

"During the whole day parties of apprentices had been coming into the town, but not a tenth part of those who were reported as absent from the estates were disc

In addition to these details, intelligence has been received from Antigua, in which island the revolt was of such importance as to have rendered the proclamation of martial law necessary. It ought to be stated that the negroes at Antigua are entirely free by the new Act—the planters in that colony having declined to accept or adopt the purgatorial system of apprenticeship.

From Demerara we have received the following:

From Demerara we have received the following:

(From the Guiana Chronicle of the 8th August.)

It saits neither our duty to the public, nor our inclination, to act the part of idle alarmists, who, in the accents of fear and trepidation, proclaim aloud the cry of danger where none exists, or warn against impending evil where none is to be reasonably apprehended. Equally foreign to our duty and wishes, however, would it be where danger actually does exist, or may be justly apprehended, shut our eyes, wilfully, to the knowledge of such a fact, merely because it may not be a very pleasing one; and imitate the stolled example of that bird of the desert, who, when she shrouds her head from, and looks not on, the impending blow of her foo, madly decurs that the rest of her body is secured from its effects. No! To conquer and overcome a danger or an evil can only be done by boldly or manfully facing it, and opposing to it all the energies of our mind and only.

who that has heardthe various accounts and reports which, every hour, come in from every part of the colony, will hesitate for one moment to say that the whole country is not in a state the most alarming and disturbed. There is a mighty commotion formenting in the minds of the whole of the labouring population, which threatens every hour a violent outbreaking. Why blink the truth, and timidly conceal the real state of things—a state of things, of which every dweller in the land is perfectly aware? Why abound the Press be the last to proclaim these things? Rather let us at one and the same time truly depict the nature and extent of the evil threatened, and suggest the remedy for it; while we call upon the energies and aid of all colonies to assist in the hour of storm and peril that lours above.

ened, and stiggest us remeny torit; wine we can upon un charges and aid of all colonies to assist in the hour of storm and peril that lours above.

The fact is, that such is the extreme dissatisfaction and factions spirit now prevalent among the negro population, that the match may be said to be burning on the edge of the mine, and wants but the hand of daring revolution to apply it to the combustible mass, that will quickly involve all in sirile and bloodshed.

It is in vain now to look to, and with bitter reproaches to faunt, the causes of this fearful state of things. It is full to turn our cycs to England, and to tell her legislators that this is their work, this their boasted measure of canacipation, which it was predicted would be "b th safe and satisfactory." To do this now, we repeat, would be necless, because what has been done, cannot now be undone though the injury may in some measures be repaired, and the steps that have be not do in error and mismbe, may be retraced in right and justice. All that ow remains forms to consider is, that danger—immissing danger, threatens us, and must be promptly and

determinedly met. The safety of this fair and boundless province hangs in a balance, and tumult and faction must not be allowed to kick the beam. In every quarter of the colony insurbordination and tumult show their hated presence. On Saturday the gangs of Richmond, La Belle Alliance, Mainstay, and Reliance, (four very large estates), refused to do any work. On Monday their tumultuser castle, Devonshire Castle, Walton Hall, Exmouth, and Perth; and it is likewise said, that slight symptoms of insurbordination have shewn themselves amongst the gang of Lima. On the east coast, on plantation Cuming's Lodge, the negroes have presence of his Excellency the Governor was required to quell the tumult, and when he appeared amongst them, these misguided people insulted and scoffed at the representative of their King. Several other settings on this coast have likewise shown the same factious spirit.

set law, and all multority, at once the second of the Excellency the Governar was required to quell the turnit, and when he appeared amongat them, these misguided people insulted, and scoffed at the representative of their King. Several other estates on this coast have likewise shown the same factious spirit.

In Canal No. 3, all the gangs may be said to be in astate of multiny. And here we extremely regret to have to remark, that es fair from this similar to the contribution of the contribution of the canal, in a speech, more remarkable for its length than its intelligence, and which inculcated into the minds of his delighted sable listeners anything but doctrines that would teach them obedience to their masters, and diligence and assiduity in the discharge of the labour which the law enjoins from them, and which they must be also the contribution of th

while so much cause for just aborn existed.

The following is an extract trom a letter dated Antigna August 7th 1834—"We have got thus far quiet, it is true; that is, without violence. But the negroes will not turn out to work. Most estates have not a sixele one in the field; others have partially turned out, and when employed at 1s, per day, they do so little that they are not worth employing. We are in a dreadful state, and if something is not done to compel them, we must give up the culture of sugar. But it is worthly foremark that our Governor is not here—the Bishop, nor the Archdeacon; the former is gone among the Islands, and is said to be appointed to Traindal; the other two are at their ease in England. The negroes that have come to work, come out thete, are exceedingly idle, and expect to leave off at four o'clock. Their insolence is beyond bearing. A planter's life is not entable. What we shall be able to bring them (the negroes) to, time only will shew. The expenses will be very great, but the chief difficulty will be in crop time."

These are but beginnings.

Shortly after two o'clock on Thursday, the Lord Chancellon, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Auckland, the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the purpose of proroguing Parliament, took their sents on the Woolsack in the House of Lords. As soon as the Noble Commissioners were scatted, the Lord Chancellor desired the Commons to be summoned for the purpose of hearing the Commission read. In a few minutes Mr. Ley, one of the Clerks of the House of Commons, attended by about twenty Gentlemen, entered the thouse. The Lond Chancellos then read the Commission issued under the Great Scal, authorising the Commissioners to prorogue Parliament until Thursday, the 23d of November. The Commons then withdrew.—Broughan looked very fresh, considering; twitched his nose in the most lively manner, and drank no grog-at least no in the body of the House.

Previously to Her Majesty leaving town for Germany the Princes LIEVEN, on paying a farewell visit, was presented by Her Majestry with a handsome token of friendship and esteem. This royal sowening consists of a magnificent table for the bondoir of small dimensions, and composed of papier mache, richly inlaid with pearl in Chinese figures and devices. It was entirely the work of one artist, in Derbyshire, who was occupied 12 months in its construction; and it is said to have cost 600 guineas.

We are happy to hear that this county and city are about to testify

the high respect which all classes and all parties must feel for the character of the venerable Lord ELDON; his unparelleled h integrity, and firmness as a Statesman, and his learning as a Judge have obtained for him in the hearts of those who estimate such have obtained for min in the neares or takes who estimate such qualities the deepest reverence, and the page of history will herafter uphold him as an example of all a Statesman or a Judge skould be. We understand that no day has yet been fixed for the dinner, but that active preparations are making to render the intended honour worthy of the county from which it proceeds.—Exeter Pogt.

September 28

RISE AND FALL OF GREAT MEN.—ABRAHAM CANP, the champing wrestler of England, is now engaged to deliver tickets at the half-penny gate at Stonehouse Bridge. In the same town, some year, ago, Lours Philippe de Bourson, an emigrant, published a syllabur of a course of lectures, which he proposed giving to a limited number of subscribers—this same Louis Philippe is now King of the French!

CANN is an honest man—Louis Philippe is not: the one takes
half-pence—the other stole a Crown.

A Roving Chancellon.—Reform has brought us many blessings A ROVING CHANGELLOR.—Reform has brought us many blessings which were not anticipated even by those who most strenuously supported it. Not the least of these is a roving LORD CHANGELOR. We believe the present to be the first instance of a LORD CHANGELLOR of England going about the country, from one end to the other, courting flattery, carrying away in his pocket the freedoms of all the towns on the north side of the Tweed—towns on this side have too much regard. the north side of the Tweed—towns on this side have too much regard for their ancient privileges to give them away so lavishly—making speeches in his own praise, and setting himself off as the greatest statesman the world ever witnessed. This, we say, is one of the blessings of Reform, which has been poured down, quite unexpectedly, upon the country .- Herts County Press.

upon the country.—Herts County Press.

A controversy has been got up as to the reception given to the roving Chancellon in Eigin. The Eigin Courier, in commenting on the reception given in that town by the Magistrates, and other respectable inhabitants to the Load Chancellon, states that his Lordship was hissed by the crowd, and that opprobrious epithets were directed against him. The Inverness Courier denies this statement, but the Eigin Courier will not be denied, and states that every word can be substantiated.—We are able to corroborate the fact-Baoughan's reception was most uncourteous; he was not only hissed, but laughed at.

Like Lord Brougham (says the Glasgow Courier), we have "asmall bird which whispers in our ear," that the excuse given by the Duke of Hamilton was this, that he would not act as Chairman without alluding to Earl GREY's resignation, and without mentioning its true cause ing to Leaf there's resignation, and without mentioning is the cause; and that such a denouement would have been anything but pleasant to the Lond Chancellon. Let the Whig journals contradict us on this point, if they dare. Was it not to prevent the anticipated explosion betwixt Earl Grey and Lord Brougham that not the slightest notice was taken of, or allusion made to, the treachery whereby the "Father of Reform" got the door of office shut in his face, nor no apology made to him for seating him almost alongside of that his. terest foe, who, by his intrigues, brought about the political fall of one who stood in the way of his ambition?

On Monday evening Lord Brougham passed through the ancient town of Caistor, on his way from Hull to Dalby-park, near Spilety. the sent of Mr. Calcraft, accompanied by his private sceretary and his niece. His Lordship appeared very impatient to proceed on his journey, and would scarcely allow time to change the horses at the journey, and would scarcely allow time to change the norses at me Red Lion. The landlord told his Lordship that "as the way to Loud was up hill and down, he had better have another pair of horses." "Be quick, then, (was the great man's answer), put nonder pair of 1 suppose it's like crossing the Alps." When about to descend the hill near Rothwell, the postilions stopped, to put the shee or dog the state of the state o under the wheel, for greater safety in descending. The Lord Chaccellor called out to know "why they were stopping?" "Only toput the shoe on, my Lord," "What!" said his Lordship, "do you think I'm going to stop while you shoe your horses at this time o' night? "Only the slipper on the wheel, my Lord."—Lincolnshire Chron.

The Metropolitan Commissioners are placing new half-mile-stones on the road from Piccadilly to Hounslow. This sub-division of distances will be found a great convenience, especially as a check upon the exactions of cab-drivers and hackney-conchmen.

The Dutch papers, in noticing the publication of the "Prussian Military Jahrbuch" (Register) for the year 1834, mention, as a remarkable circumstance, that the Cross of Leopold, the French July Cross, and the decorations given by Don Penno, are excluded from the list of Foreign Orders. In a work appearing under the sanction of a Government, an omission of this sort naturally attracts much attention, as it is always presumed to be intentional.

According to the Augsburgh Gazette, a short time ago, during 8 rehearsal at the theatre of San Carlo, at Naples, of a new opera by remeats in it the theatre of San Carlo, at Naples, of a new open of DONZELLI, called Mary Staurt, a dispute arose between the two Prima Donnas, CONZI DE BERNIS and DELSERE, which became so serious that they attack-deach other like furies, tearing the bair from each other's heads, and Mme. DELSERE suffered so much, that she was obliged to keep her bed for several days.

The remains of the late Mister of the Rolls were interred at Edinburgh on Monday last. Miss Leach, who travelled with Sir John, was with him at his demise, which, it was stated, was produced by exposure to the sun during a day's fishing, which brought on a violent attack of crysipelas. When he left Lendon he was in excellent health. The Vice-Chancellor, who is now on a visit to his friend, the wealthy Mr. Lawrence, at Shelley Park, in Yorkshire, is said to be the probable successor of the deceased Master. In that event it is said that the present Solicitor-General (Sir Charles Pepys), or Mr. Bickersteth, the Chancey Barrister, will succeed Sir Lauxeelor Shaddeller. The Ex-Attorney-General, Sir William Horne, is, it is said, also on the list of expectants. In 1825, on the increase of the Judges' salaries by vote of the House of Commons, that of the Master of the Rolls was fixed at 7,0001, and that of the Vice-Chancellor at 6,0001, per annum.—We suspect Broughay The remains of the late Master of the Rolls were interred at the Vice-Chancellor at 6,000l, per annum.—We suspect Broughan will offer it, as a sop, to Sugnen.

The losses sustained on the Exchange at Antwerp by the fall in Spanish Stock amount to above thirty millions of francs, which must seriously affect the interest not only of the great merchants but o persons of small fortune who placed faith in the Spanish Government.

From all quarters, says the Times newspaper, we hear complaints of the perplexities in the law of the voters' registration, and alarming reports of the decrease of constituencies. There is doubtless much obscurity, much proposition of the decrease of constituencies. obscurity, much uncertainty, and consequently much trouble and obscurity, much uncertainty, and consequently much trouble and vexation, which should not exist; and we have reason to believe that many persons, in disgust, take no pains to qualify themselves, the taken are apprehensive that their pains may be taken in vain.

At an entertainment in the Sans Fonci Theatre, Leicester-square, on Tuesday night, on the representation of a little piece colled The Pet, something like The Spoiled Citel, the fitter says—(plp utm) boy to School—Pil make him a Lord Chancefor—anything will as

a Lord Chancellor now-a-days." The House rung with applause nd laughter.

It is asserted that the French Government has consented to the mar It is asserted that the French Government has consented to the marriage of the Brazilian Princess, now called Queen of Portugat, with the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and that negociations have already taken the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and that negociations have already taken place upon the subject. The Duke at present resides with his mother, in a country-seat, three leagues from this place.—Fires continue to spread in a most afflicting manner in the circle of the Iser-fevery means are taken, both by the police and the military, to discover the traces of the incendiaries; even in our city, numerous patrols are on foot during the night, and the guardhouses at the have been reinforced. Letters have been found in different patrois are on root curring the mgm, and the guaranouses at the gates have been reinforced. Letters have been found in different countries, containing threats of setting fire to the public buildings, commission of the public boundings, and we have this day received intelligence that the little Bavarian town, Chum, on the borders of Bohemia, has become a prey to the flames. This town is celebrated for its manufactories of linen cloth. -Leipsic Gazette.

Twenty or thirty of the Glasgow Reformers are trying to get up an invitation for Lord Durham to a public dinner.—The freedom of Glasgow is to be presented to Earl Grey in a gold box; but the ble Earl, who hates and despises the brutes who think he cares for them, declines going thither to receive it.

A tomb-stone, lately placed at Montmartre, has the following in-A tomo-stone, ratery placed at Montmartre, has the following inscription:—"To the memory of M. Jobart, a most excellent husband and father. His inconsolable widow continues to carry on the cery business in the Rue St. Denis."

grocery business in the Rue St. Denis.?

M. ROTHSCHILD, of London, being alarmed at observing that his brother of Paris was rushing on to ruin by means of his mad-headed speculations in the Spanish funds, arrived in Paris yesterday. A most exching scene took place, and the Paris banker was threatened by his brother with a family council, and with a judicial interdiction. M. Rörschild, of London, was supported by his sister-in-law; and her husband eventually promised to change his line of conduct, and in consequence orders were conveyed, by telegraph, to Messrs. Lioner. Rotherly to The Paris Paris, who were on their way to Reddy the country to Paris.—Ray Sen. Madrid, to return to Paris .- Bon Sens.

Madrid, to return to rans.—non seas.

The Dublin Kvening Post says, "The Archbishop of Tuan, family, and suite, have arrived at Kingstown from Cheltenham, where they have been for the last three months, for the benefit of sea-bathing!!!"—We presume it must be an Archiepiscopal See from which the Archbishop and his family have derived so much benefit.

The Duke of Wellington was invited to give his attethe funeral of the Queen of Spain, as a Grandee of Spain, but, by the accidental misdirection of the summons, his Grace was not aware of the day of the ceremony until the morning on which it took place The Duke has expressed his regret that he was consequently absen in a complimentary letter of condolence to the Princess de Beira.

Mr. Grandy Calchaff, who was once, we believe, in Parliament, has been appointed landing waiter at Jamaica, worth 400l. per annum.—Whether he will ever land there himself, or wait at home, we do not know.

The Augsburgh Guzette has the following of the 10th inst. from Vienna:—"By the fire at Neustadt, 600 buildings, including three Charches, became a prey to the destructive element. The number of persons who suffered amounts to 9,000, many of whom have lost everything they possessed. The loss of human life has also been great: the number of victims has not been ascertained, but they are supposed to be about 50. The immeuse damnage may be easily conceived, when it is remembered that this town is an importan commercial depot, containing manufactories of every kind. Com-bustible materials are supposed to have been designedly laid in different parts of the town at the same moment."

Captain Laideberg, who has been pardoned by the King Sweden, after being convicted of treason against the State, persists in repudiating the favour, and declares his resolution of dying by the hands of the executioner. The Captain's taste, it must be admitted, is peculiar, but his candour is not less so, for he fairly owns that his unadorned shoulders would be just as useful to his country as they are now with such a head as they support.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Professor in the University of St. Andrew died at Edinburgh on Thursday, the 18th inst.—The fate of Scott, is the Lor of all.

On Saturday morning upwards of 10,000 persons collected on the Boulerards and in the Champs Elysées, to see the steam-carriage of Messrs. Dierz pass along; but the intended journey to St. Germain was postponed, as the proprietors cannot set it in motion again until the President of the Committee of Inspection of Steam-Engines has made a report of the last trial to the Prefect of Police. The engine weighs 16,000lbs., the reservoir for water and the receptacle for fue **Gusi 10,000,001.8., the reservoir for water and the capture of \$4,000lbs, the two carriages it drew on the last trial weighed 7,000lbs, and the fifty-five persons mounted on the engine and in the carriages 6,870lbs., making in all a weight of 34,476lbs.—*Paris Journal.

The splendid Custom House at Liverpool is far advanced towards completion, without the use of a single scaffold pole. The stones, bricks, timber, and mortar were all raised by steam. This introduction of machinery was caused by the workmen having, at the commencement of the work, struck for wages. The radicals must feel bitterly this last degradation of the Poles.

A very comical mistake occurs in the advertising columns of our A very comical inistake occurs in the advertising columns of our excellent contemporary, the Warder, of last Saturday. A respectable fellow-citizen, after stating in his advertisement that he has received a large collection of French merinos, and requesting an early inspection from the public, adds—"N.B. Wanted an assistant who perfectly understands 'Prorogation of Parliament." If he could prevail on the wanderer in Scotland to visit Dublin he might be induced to let him a little into the secrets of that mysterious trade. induced to let him a little into the secrets of that mysterious trade. Dublin Evening Mail.

According to the Gazette des Tribunaux, at the last Assizes for the epartment of the Eure-et-Loire a man named Perrien, who was ound guilty of incendiarism, was sentenced to hard labour for life, and at the expiration of his sentence to be placed under the surveil-lance of the police.—Those dear delightful French are charming

Galignani states that there is now living at Dordrecht, in Holland, a sailor named CONRAD VANCOUVER, who on the 20th of last month, had attained the age of 135 years.

SPAGNOLETTI, the veteran leader of the orchestra at the King's Theatre, died on Tuesday, of apoplexy.

usarre, died on Tuesday, of apoplexy.

Indications of free trade with China coming into operation here are eguning to be manifest. The Columbia, from Singapore has arrived the 380 observed to Massac. Doubtles. Anwith 380 chests of tea to the consignment of Messrs. Douglas, An-DERSON, and Co.

The South African Advertiser of July 11, says:—

"On Thursday morning the expedition for exploring Central Africa, under the command of Dr. SMITH, proceeded on its perilous under the command of Dr. SMITH, Captain EDVE, of

the 98th Regiment, Mr. CHARLES BELL, Mr. Bunnow, besides two gentlemen from India, who will accompany them as far as Luttakoo. the 98th Regiment, Mr. Cranies Bell, Mr. Bunnow, besides two gentlemen from India, who will accompany them as far as Luttakoo. They were escorted in the morning to a considerable distance on their loames by Sir Joan Henroll, Mr. McLean, the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Meadows, and Baron Von Ludwing, gentlemen attached to them by friendship and a common zeal for discovery. They started to them by friendship and a common zeal for discovery. They started in excellent spirits, making allowance for those feelings the occasion excited, when solicitude for the safe return of these enterprising must max mixed up with sincere friendship and esteem. Indeed the history of all former expeditions to the interior of Africa proves how much hazard must be incurred, even when the greatest prudence and address are exercised. The present has been planned with much care, and, considering the talents of those engaged, the best results may be anticipated. The whole expedition will assemble at Grandf Reinet, which will be the point of departure on their bold enterprise. When Captain Evyz was leaving the barracks in the morning the 98th Regiment, with the band, turned out, a gratifying token of the respect and esteem felt for him by his brother officers and men. We cannot conceive a more appropriate name for an astronome

Ne cannot conceive a more appropriate name for an astronomer than Mr. Make Clear.

The Windsor paper has the following:—
"An individual of sporting notoriety, residing in a neighbouring county, had long been expecting, as visitors, those well known ilms of the law, John Dos and Richann Ros, and entertaining for them the greatest antipathy, naturally desired to avoid meeting them. To do this the more effectually it is said that the windows of his house were barred, and the doors locked and bolted. Such precautionary measures therefore put these purchanteriums quite hors de combat: consultations deep and long were held by them, and enticements of the most alluring kind were offered, to induce their friend to accept their 'congratulations,' but the result of their meetings was for a long time useless, and their enticements not sufficiently alluring. At length a well-laid scheme was practiced, and (disclaiming the idea of any personal allusions, not having the slightest knowledge with whom it originated) it certainly reminded us of an old adage about catching rogues. The sheriff's officer took his gun, and went on the premises of the person he wished to seize, and began firing away, as though coveys of birds were in abundance: according to his expectations out came his retired friend, and, with an air of consequence, demanded by whose authority he shot there? 'Why, I beg your pardon, Sir,' says he, 'I have shot only a bird or two as yet, and I hope you'll excuse that, for I mean to shoot a man before I go home, and so here goes at you with—a verie!' We shall not attempt to describe the vexation of the one party or the pleasure of the other, but we must congratulate Messrs. Doe and Roe on having so very clever an officer; the manner in which he performed his unpleasant duty was very creditable to him.'

The following singular hoax was last week played off in the court before the Church of Notre Dame, in Paris:—

A crowd was assembled from which issued cries of distress, on seeing upon the summit of the tower were pr

An investigation took place on Wednesday se'nnight, in Ballina, relative to an attempt to poison Captain Long, of the 71st regiment. It appears that Captain Long, on Sunday evening, finding himself unwell, sent a relation for an ounce of Epsom salts to an upothecary's shop, who returned shortly after and mixed the medicine. The Capstop, who returned should have and mark the meaning. Indeed, the in, seeing the salts look rather muddy, and a scum floating on the top, conceived a dislike to the medicine, and took only a small quantity of it, when instantly a violent vomiting ensued. Dr. Gardiners was immediately sent for, who administered with success the necessary. sary antidotes, which allayed the vomiting; on analysing the stuff it contained a large quantity of corrosive sublimate. The facts being proved, the Magistrates conceived it their duty to commit a respectable young friend of the Captain's, and the affair is likely to be brought before the public at the next assizes.—It is quite clear that if the gallant Captain had swallowed the whole dose, he would not have been Long for this world.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

if the gallant Captain had swallowed the whole dose, he would not have been Long for this world.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERIENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**

The Rev. George John Dupuis, M.A. one of the Assistants of Eton, was last week elected Lower Master of that school, in the room of the Rev. H. H. Knapp resigned.

The Rev. Charles Walters Whiters, M.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, has been instituted, by commission, to the Rectory of Clowne, Derbyshire, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Peter Hall, M.A., late Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, has been instituted to the Rectory of Milston cum Brigminster, Wilts, vacant by the death of the Rev. John James Tongood, D.D.

The Rev. John Carben, M.A., late Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, has been instituted to the united Vicarage of Langharne, and Rectory of Lansadyrnen, Carmarthenshire, void by the cession of the Rev. Wim. Dunn Harrison, M.A., on the presentation of the Denn and Chapter of Winchester.

The Rev. John Carben, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, was lately appointed Incumbent of the New Church opened at Frenchay, near Bristol. It has been incorrectly stated in most of the London and provincial papers that the Rev. Joseph Carter, B.D. and late Fellow of St. John's, had been appointed to the above Church.

At Boston, in the Sist year of his age, the Rev. John Capara, Rector of Leverton and Tott Newton, in the county of Lincola, and upwards of 40 years a very active Magistrate for the free divisions of that county. His remains were interest at Sicalons, where he formerly follows:

At Dursley, Gloucestershire, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. William Moore, D.D., formerly of Park Hill, in that county, and alec of Langford, Berks. The underturentioned gentlemen were ordained, by the Lord Bishop of Lincola, at a Rev. Baraennose coll. Oxford; W. Gale, B.A. St. John's Coll., Canho, H. F. Skrimshire, B.A. Cath hall, J. Storer, B.A. Trin. coll., Oxford; H. F. Skrimshire, B.A. Cath hall, J. Storer, B.A. Trin. coll., C. H. Bing

14,152; lay, 10,883; females, 5,276; leaving out the latter class (in which many Clergymen's wives and daughters are included) it appears that the Clergy, hesides the collections they obtain, personally contribute to these Societies for advancing the temporal and eternal interests of the people very nearly one-third more than all the

ally contribute to these Societies for activation.

The description of the empire.

A general vestry meeting was held in the Parish Church of West Hackney, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of making a Church rate; the Rev. Edward Birdt, the Rector, in the chair. After Mr. Pococa, one of the inhabitants opposed to the rate, had proposed that the meeting do adjourn until that day twelvemonth, Mr. Baden, senior Churchwarden, moved as as an amendment, that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted for the expenditure of the current year. This was seconded by Mr. Richardson, the junior Warden, and on a show of hands, carried by a triumphant majority. After some rainor matters had adjourned.—The opposition to a rate in this parish last year was so strong, that in two attempts (one of them a three days' poll) the Churchwardens were defeated—but by their energy and perseverance, with the assistance of the friends of the Church, on the third trial, after great expense and inconvenience, they were enabled to attain their end. The success of the measure this year, affords a proof that energy and determination on the part of the supporters of the Clurch, may still help her to regain her former prosperity.

Charlet's Hospital.—On Monday in pursuance of annual custom

antords a proof that energy and determination on the part of the supporters of the Church, may still help her to regain her former prospective to the Church, and still help her to regain her former prospective to the control of the control of the most interesting scenes that come within the range of their municipal duties, namely, the commemoration of the foundation of the above excellent institution. The seat Hankows are was the accommodation there was not upon the arrival of the authorities a single seat vacent, except those that had been reserved for the Governors, doc. The Hall was crowded, the company consisting in a large proportion, of fadies, which, of course, added much to the gately, and spendour of wideling which, of course, added much to the gately, and spendour of wideling which, of course, added much to the gately, and spendour of wideling which, of course, added much to the gately, and spendour of wideling which, of course, added much to the gately, and spendour of wideling which, of course, and the serior of receivance of the day, Mesers. Coerx and Gettavann, the School Greenan, were introduced into the Hall, and, as soon as the Lord Mayor and Sherifis had taken their places, the former ascended the portable platform which was placed in the middle of the Hall, and, it dwell in seat and impressive language, and in the spirit of generous particism, on the glories of Britain; on the superiority of her capital to all the other cities of the world; on her laws; on her institutions; and especially it directed strending to the thousand blessings conferred by that institution within the thousand blessings conferred by that institution within the thin much control to the departed poet and philosopher Course not which the memory of the departed poet and philosopher Course not which the memory of the departed poet and principle of the memory of the departed poet and principle of the memory of the departed poet and principle of the memory of the departed poet and principle of the memory of the departed poet

presence of a great number of spectators, on which occasion the Rev. John Bradford, the Curste of the parish, delivered an appropriate address. A FORM, the Curste of the parish, delivered an appropriate address. A FORM, the Curste of the parish, delivered an appropriate address. A FORM, the Curste of the Cartedon Bishop of the Diocess, attended by the principal registrar and other officials, arrived at the Church at Queen the Colock; the following dignitaries of the Cathedral, the Rev. Precent to Look; the following dignitaries of the Cathedral, the Rev. Precent Look; the following dignitaries of the Cathedral, the Rev. Precent Look, the following dignitaries of the Cathedral, the Rev. Precent to Minter the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation, were present to witness the ceremony. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Arxiv-sor the Rector, and was well adapted to the occasion. The new Church of St. Edmund's is a very elegant and commodious structure; and is embellished with a very handsome altar-piece, the entire pit of the Right Hon. Lord Roux: the Deen and Chapter have also permitted the old seating of the outer choir of the Cathedral to be used for the pews; a new and fine organ has been creted; and a beautiful tonor has been green to the peal of belieby S. Montiners, Esq. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Bishop in the most impressive manner, and the Church was crowded by a highly respectable congregation.—Exeter Post.

Several mercantile failures inaving occurred during the week, together with the general pressure for money, the diffigulty of discount, even at an increased retixol interest and the giventy of the general pressure for money, the diffigulty of discount, even at an increased retixol interest and the giventy of the mercantile bills for the quarter become due, in the giventy of the

aphore the blessing of neaven on itussia.

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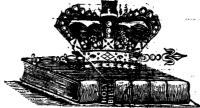
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* The scientific game of Polish Drunghts has recently been introduced into the Club, at the suggestion of several eminent Chess Players.

CHURCH PREFERIMENT—The NEXT PRESENTATION to a very valuable RECTORY, may be purchased on reasonable terms, with prospect of early possession from the great age of the incumbent. There is an excellent Rectory-house, with stables, coach-houses, gaugiens, &c. &c., suited to a Gentleman's residence. The situation is healthy, as well as convenient, being two miles only from a good market town, to which the mail-coach comes daily in ten noon. None but principules will be attended to.

PRIVATE TUITION—VACANCIES for TWO PUPILS occur in an Establishment of great respectability (near Lowdon), in which the number of Pupils is limited to six, condurated by a Lady of great experience in tuttion. VOIVG LADIES deprived of maternal care, or those whose health may require more than usual attention, will find the situation peculiarly eligible, the Establishment combining the advantages of home with the acquinity ment of a superior Education, based on the religious principles of the Established Church. The situation is particularly

the Ware-rooms of the Manufacturers, Messes, MILES and EDWARDS, Oxford-street.

SCHNEIDER AND CO.

FURRIERS, 256, REGEXT-STREET,

FURRIERS, 256, REGEXT-STREET,

AVE no Counwix in which the House in London. The

Business of SCHNEIDER and CO., real Manufacturing Furriers, is carried on, as usual, at their premises, 256, Regent-street, and nowhere else. They
have, during the summer months, collected the most splendid Stock of Furs ever
exhibited, which are now on Sale, at prices much below those houses who are
not Manufacturers, but merely Retailers of Furs. The quality of their goods
needs no comment, having been well known for the list half-century.

N.B. Furs of every description cleaned, altered, and repaired. The utmost
value given for Skins, Foreign or British.

256, Regent-street, 26th Sept. 1831.

DISEASES of the LIVER—An elderly married Physician, who
has had peculiar and extensive experience in the treatment of Invalids from
india, finding it necessary for his health to live out of town, has taken a House in
the most delightful and submitted to the Computer of the most delightful and submitted to the Manufacturer.

SET PERIOR FOREIGN WINES—This beams of the content of the physician of the Period Reventer of the Computer of the Comput

str. nome s Circulating Library, 105, Cheapside, or at No. 18, Bacelench-terrace, Upper Capton.

SUPERIOR FOREIGN WINES.—This being the best time of SUPERIOR FOREIGN WINES.—This being the best time of Superior of the Superior of Super

Wines in bottle.

THE BRIGHTON SAUCE, for Cutlets, Chapp, Fish, Gracies, Hashes, Steake, Savony Bishes, Songs, Wild Fowk, and especially for Cold Motts. This Sauce will be found more useful than Pickles, and is the most decions auxiliary for palates accustomed to the Eastern Sauces. Not any is genuine but that sold in Bottles, with labels signed in the hand-writing of one of the Propictors, GBORGE (REASY, North-street, Brighton. To be had at the Sauce Venders'

merior ditto, at HENRY BROWN, Secretary.

AVIES'S CANDLES, 52d. per lb.; Song, 44d.; fine Waxwick Moulde, 7d.; Palace Wax 1s, 5d. and 1s, 9d.; Sperm and Composition, 1s, 7d. and 1s, 9d.; Wax Candles, 1s. dd. 1s, 2s.; Vellow Song 43s., 46s., 52s., and 5ds., per 112lbs.; Mottfed 52s., 58s., and 5s.; Curd 72s.; Windsor and 1s, 4d., per pokket; Chd. Brown Vindsor is, 4d. and 1s, 9d.; Rose 2s.; Camphor 2s.; Almond 2s. 5d.; Sealaga-Wax 4s. and 4s. 6d., per lb.; Sperm Cul 3s. 6d. and 5ds. per gallon; Lamp Oil 3s. and 3s. 6d.—For Casla, et DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 5d. St. Martin's lane, opposite Naw Slaughter's Coffee-hause, who will meet the prices of the control of th

Price 7d.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
Contents:—I. A Glange at the Noctes of Atheneus.—II. Memoirs of Minibeag.
Written by Himself, his Pather, his Uncle, and his Adopted Sun.—III. The Crushes of the Middle Minibeag.
Written by Himself, his Pather, his Uncle, and his Adopted Sun.—III. The Crushes of the Middle Minibeag.

Written by Himself, his Pather, his Uncle, and his Adopted Sun.—III. The Crushes of the Middle Minibeag.

Charles of Minibeag. The Minibeag.

William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

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OCHOTOBER, NO. XXXIV., price 2s. 6d., contains, among numerous infensating original papers:—Moses Mendle-shon and Jewish Reform—Historical Notices and Descriptions of Christian Architecture in England, No. 6 (with an Engraviago 68. Bololiph's Priory Church, Colchester)—Antiquilises from Church, Parish, and Law Bookes—Sacred and Devotional Poster.—Church Matters—Normal Schools—Surgation in the West Incless.—The End of the Age-Continuation—Min. Grewell on the Paralles—The Charkot of the Fathers—The Site of Paradiss—Pathitions—Banns of Marriage—Sunday Schools—Church Building Society—Petitions—Parochial Registrations—Warnings from Clarendom—Administration of the Communion—The Voluntary System—Miners' Church History—Perambulation—Banns of Marriage—Sunday Schools—Church Building Society—Vindication of the Early Parisian Greek Press (concluded). Reviews of New Books—Miscellanea—Documents—Ecclesiastical Intelligence—Events of the Parally of the Parally of the Communion—The Voluntary System—Miners' Church History—Perambulation—Banns of Marriage—Sunday Schools—Church Building Society—Vindication of the Early Parisian Greek Press (concluded). Reviews of New Books—Miscellanea—Documents—Ecclesiastical Intelligence—Events of the Paralles of t

of Norwich Castle-Antiquarian Researches—Obituary, with Memoirs of Earl Bathurst, Rt. Hon. M. A. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Yates, and several other eminent characters recently deceased. Price 2s. 6d.

The published by W. Pickering, Chancery-lane.

The WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. XLII., for OCTOBER containing—I. General Jackson and the Bank of the United States—2. Discounting—II. General Jackson and the Bank of the United States—2. Discounting—II. General Jackson and the Bank of the United States—2. Discounting of the Price of the Pr

James Ridgway and Suns, Piccadilly; Millikens, Dublin; and all Booksellers,

THE TALES OF SHAKSPEARLE, BY CHARLES LAMB.
Lately, published, a new and elegant edition, with twenty-two superbouts, from
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price 7s. 6d. handsomely bound.

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These tales are meant to be submitted to the young reader as an introduction to
the Study of Shalspaper, for which purpose his worsh are used whenever it seemed
possible to bring them in; willigent cure hos been taken to select such words as,
might least interrupt the effect of the beautiful English tongue in which he wrote;
therefore works introduced into our language since his time have been as far os
possible avoided.
London: Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

possible avoided.

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Reing the FARY LEGENDS of the SUPPL of IRLAND.

This Edition contains the three volumes compressed in one, with nearly fifty wood-cuts.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

To be both to be contained to the contai

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

vington. Atts. Fox and Meek, Coventry, drapers. Atts. Beck Troughton and Lea, Coventry—iller. Atts. Keddell and Baker W. DEACON, Barmack, North ow Inn, Strand; Hopkinson and

PRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Out of St. James', the Jat day of October: present, the King's Most Majesty in Council.—This day the Right Hon. Sir C. C. Pepys, Knight, Council.—This day the Right Hon. Sir C. C. Pepys, Knight, Hon. Sir C. Pepys, Knight, Hon. S

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
athbone-place, Oxford street, upholsterer—W. STARLING

that Dr. Phillimore will be advanced to the office of Activities Admirally.

It is to be regretted, that Mrs. Carmichael's Five Vears' Residence in Trinidad, Se.," had not been published before the passing of the Negro Ennacipation Bill; for it contains a mass of most valuable and interesting matter respecting the actual condition of the slave population—a subject at this moment of deep concernment; and Trinidad, the present scene of insurrection, being the chief field of her observations, the work is invested with a fresh and painful interest.

and interesting matter respecting the actual condition of the other population—a subject at this moment of deep concernment; and Trinidad, the present scene of insurrection, being the chief field of her observations, the work is invested with a fresh and puinful interest.

Death of Mr. Eginton, the celebrated Glass Painter—The Worcester papers announce the death of this distinguished artist, which took place near-that city on the 17th ult. Mr. Eginton was in the 57th year of his age.

An Anthem on the Death of the late Charles Wesley Esq. composed by Samuel Wesley (Novello Dean-street Soho).—This nathem on one of those mesterpieces in the true Cathedral style now so seldon seen; we distripted in the true Cathedral style now so seldon seen; we distripted in the true Cathedral style now so seldon seen; we distripted in the true Cathedral style now so seldon seen; we distripted in the true Cathedral style now so seldon seen; we distripted the consistence of the consistency of the consisten

the favourters selved. Covent Garden

with greet applause by the principal male and female vocalists of the establishment, who, with other members of the united companies, were discovered upon the stage at the drawing up of the curtain, the lavourites being enthusiastically greeted as they presented themselves.

He first time these commenced the campaign on Thursday, with Shakapeare's tagedy of Coriolansas. Mr. Fandenoff appeared for the first time these continued in that discrimination, and frequently desired the most vehement applause. A new one-act farce, called Bed and Board followed, which, notwithstanding the performers exerted themselves to the utmost, was frequently assailed by hisses, and will probably survive but a few nights. "God save the King" was sung with great applause, previous to the tragedy, by the principal vocalists of the joint establishments, accompanied by the whole corps dramatype.

HAYMARET.—The laughable comedy of Teasing Made Easy was revived here on Thursday, after a lapse of nine years. The principal characters, namely, those of Gammon, Litigand, Peter Pastoral, Miss Manly, and Molly Miscem were severally well personated by Webster, Strickland, Buckstone, Mrs. Nisbett, and Mrs. Humby. Buckstane's Peter Pastoral was rich in the best characteristics of genomine comedy, and received, as it well merited, the greatest applause. The season terminates at this house next Saturday.

Adeless.—Mr. Yates commenced his winter campaign on Monday. Some alarming reports got into circulation that a piece of a most diabolical character was in preparation here, founded on some most detestable and sacrilegious trash which is at present delighting the Parisians. We have no space for a description of the Adelphi spectacle—suffice it to say that the much-dreaded affair is perfectly harmless, and may be witnessed with entire safety to the morals and lives of his Majesty's faithful subjects of all sects, ranks, and ages.—An exceedingly interesting domestic drama from the pen of Pocock was alterwards produced, under the title of The Chain of Go

SPANISH LOANS.—The annexed table gives the results in sterling money of the documents lately prepared by M. Toreno for the use of the Finance Committee, and in a much more intelligible shape to the general reader :-

OF SPAIN, AS PER OFFICIAL DOCUMENT MADE UP TO THE 31st of

MAY, 1834.				
			Principal.	Interest and Sinking Fund.
1823. Royal Loan			t'	····
	••	••	1,777,000	256,000
1825-8. French Rentes Perpetuelles	••	••	4,310,000	304,000
1828. French indemnities	••	• •	2,857,000	160,000
1828. British ditto	••	• •	600,000	30,000
1830. Dutch Rentes Perpetuelles	••	••	4,922,000	321,000
1831. General ditto	• •	••	6,500,000	271,000
1831. Cortes Conversions, 3 per Cent.	•	••	4,441,000	
			25,440,000	1,345,000
DOMESTIC DERT W	тн	INT	EREST.	
1824. Consolidated 5 per Cents.	•••	•	2,452,000	162,000
1830. Rentes Perpetuelles, Madrid			912,000	57,000
1831. Consolidated 4 per Cents	::	::	4,736,000	276,000
1833. Debt of Replacement	::		1,030,000	60,000
			8,130,000	555,000
DOMESTIC DEBT, WI'	тноц	T I	NTEREST.	
Floating debt, 5 per cent			7,640,000	
Vales not consolidated, 4 per Cent.	••		8,280,000	
Certificates redeemable by quarterly	draw	rings		
of 20,000l	••	••	22,510,000	'
			38,340,000	
RECAPITUI	LATI	ov.		
Foreign debt, with interest		•	20,996,000	1,345,000
Ditto, without ditto	::		4,144,000	.,0.0,000
Domestic debt, with interest			9,130,000	555,000
Thirds socialises distant		::	38,430,000	-
Total			77 000 000	1 000 000
Commercial	••	••	73,000,000	1,900,000
	••	••	17,000,000	
Attents of threfest due on the same	••	••	10,000,000	
Grand total .			100,000,000	sterling.

Society of British Musicians.—A general meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, for taking into consideration the propriety of augmenting the number of members from three hundred to three hundred and fifty, in consequence of the many applications from telented vocal and instrumental performers to join. The Resolution was carried, and among those proposed as members were.—Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. H. Phillips, Miss Woodyatt, Miss Somerville, Miss Honer, Miss Turnin, Miss Byfield, Miss M. Essex, Miss M. Hawes, Messrs. J. O. Atkins, Chapman, Blackbourne, W. Callcott, Paie, Monzani, Thomas, T. Miller, G. Pyne, Hawkins, Machin, and Blewitt. We are happy to add that the list of subscribers to the Concers (which commence on the 27th of October) contains already four hundred and twenty names.

Love and Succide.—Great interest has been excited at Taunton by a tragical but romantic incident, which occurred on Saturday last. A pretty girl, called Mary Palmer, had lived as a screat with the man who keeps the Infast School in this town, and who is a widower. It seems that a mutual attachment was formed, although not a criminal one, and that he had intended to marry her, until some of the patrons of the school interfered, and, rather than lose his place, he broke off the connection. The poor girl wrote to him several times, and obtained two or three interviews, hoping to change his resolution; and she met him, it is said for the last time, on the afternoon of Saturday, when he told her positively that all intercourse must cease from that day. She was greatly excited, and a lady who lived near was sent for to quiet her. The unhappy girl departed in despair, purchased oxalic acid, and having swallowed a large dose, scaled the wall, intending to enter the house of her loverto die in his presence; but, her strength fifting her, she fell at his very door, and died upon the defendence of the control of the prostitely that all intercourse must cease from that day. She was greatly excited, and a lad

COURT OF REQUESTS.

The Dancing Master, and the "Tripping" Quakeress, or de Bany. Smith.—Whe pleasaiff in this case was a pressure of dancing a sought to recover from the delegation, a speaker, the sum of 38, 18 reduced from two games to bring it unaler the jurisdiction of it court, for two quarters' instruction given to Miss Rather Smith, he daughter.

The Dancing Master, qualities "Trioping". Our deverse, or de Romy v. Similit., "The plaintiff in fairs case was a pressor of dancing, who sought to recover from the defendent, a huadre, the sum of 38. Ind. reduced from two galaxens to being it mader the jurisdiction of the court, ser two quadres instruction gives to Miss Rether Smith, is denutled."

The plaintiff, who was about forty years of age, with moustaching and bushy black whiskers, stated that Miss Smith had received had a year's private instruction in dancing from him, and when he set in his bill to the defendant the refused to pay it.

The plaintiff, who was about forty years of age, with moustaching and bushy black whiskers, stated that Miss Smith had received had a year's private instruction in dancing from him, and when he set in his bill to the defendant the refused to pay it.

The plaintiff, who was a bout forty years of age, with moustaching and Esther hath told me that she hath no acquaintance with him the ungodly practice or not.

Miss befare, and thou cannot forward. She was a very pretty your Quakeress, and appeared to be about eighteen years of age. She stated that we had here there is not the plaintiff while in answer as to whe there is not the plaintiff while in answer as to whe there or not she had seen him before.

The plaintiff (addressing her) said—Miss Esther, you know you have been to my house three or four times a week.

Miss Esther (still keeping her back to him) said—Ns. What have said is so.

The plaintiff (addressing her) said—Miss Esther, you know you have been to my house three or four times a week.

The plaintiff (addressing her) said—Miss Esther, you know you have been to my house three or four times a week.

The plaintiff (addressing her) said—Miss Esther, who had may until lately an intimate acquaintance of Miss Smith's, who had may until lately an intimate acquaintance of Miss Smith's, who had a until lately an intimate acquaintance of Miss Smith's, who had a until lately an intimate acquaintance of Miss Smith's, who had

inty intention to charge for the lessons until the quarrel took see between them. They shoult therefore dismiss the summons.

The defendant, taking out his purse, gave it to his daughter, sping, "Esther, what thou owest pay," She accordingly took out the sovereigns and laid them down, which the plaintiff took up sad pocketed. All the parties then quitted the Court.

Enterarrox.—No story connected with emigration can be mee heart-rending than that related by the passengers of the Juridic, from Cork, a part of whom arrived here, by the St. Googg, for Quebec, on Saturday.—The Juridic arrived at Grosses Isle after any privations, from the want of room, and want of provisions, will permit. They landed, and after remaining a week, proceeded at lovard Quebec. Soon after leaving the Island a woman was found a board sick, who was taken to the Island, and the ship was ordered back. The passengers were now relanded and confined in a crowded she near the hospital, with centries placed to prevent their straying by and the enclosure. In a day or two sickness broke out mong them, shy he was the condourse. In a day or two sickness broke out mong them, shy her with the condourse of the condourse of the straying by and the enclosure. In a day or two sickness broke out mong them, shy man with the condourse of the condourse of the straying broad to depart—wives without harshad, hashads without barrents, and parents without parents, and parents without parents of the stoumboats found it no easy matter to collect from people without parents of the stoumboats found it no easy matter to collect from people without parents of the stoumboats found it no easy matter to collect from people without parents of the stoumboats found it no easy matter to coll

NAVAL AND MILITARY

WALVAL AND MILITARY

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 3.

10th Light Dragoons—Brevet Major E. Molesworth, from h.-p. of Cape Corps

10th Light Dragoons—Brevet Major E. Molesworth, from h.-p. of Cape Corps

10th Light Dragoons—Brevet Major E. Molesworth, from h.-p. of Cape Corps

10th Light Dragoons—Brevet Major Light Corps

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10th Military Light Military Light Military Major Light Military Major Light Military Major Light Military Milita

heroya. Antic composed on a special action in Spain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 30.

Boyal Regt. of Art.—First Lieut. R. G. S. Smith, to be Sec. Capt. vice Baynes, d. of h. p.; Sec. Lieut. F. D. Cleaveland to be First Lieut. vice Smith.

The Admiralty have published the scale of distribution for the admiralty have published the scale of distribution for the apoll, voted by Parliament for the officers and men engaged at the least of Navarin, which is as follows:—1st class, 7,4801, 2nd, 1803, 31, 31, 11, 10s.

1803, 31, 31, 11, 10s.

1804, 31, 31, 11, 10s.

shoot, voted by Parliament for the officers and men engaged at the battle of Navarin, which is as follows:—let class, 7,4801; 2nd, 1808; 31, 31, 341, 51, 341, 561, 611, 128.; 5th, 161.; 6th, 61.; 7th, 41. 108.; 63.; 9th, 11. 108.

MINIT INFANTAY MOVEMENTS.—The following General Order as been recently promulgated to the army:—

"It appearing from the reports made to the General Commanding in Chief, that the practice of Light Infantry movements has been such neglected in some regiments of the line, the Adjutant-General star received his Lordship's orders to direct the notice of the Inspecting General Officers to this subject, and to desire that they will call the attention of officers in command of regiments and reserve companies to the importance which is attached to the instruction of every giment of infantry in the service in the movements and duties of light Infantry. His Majesty's regulations have at all times prescribed, in a commanding officers of regiments are much mistaken if they conceive that the practice, so prescribed, is to be confined to light Infantry. Fentinents, or to the Light companies of other corps. The object in view is, that the whole of every regiment should be made as perfect as possible in the evolutions and movements of Light Infantry, and should be qualified to move as such, if required, and to take the out-post duty in any situation of service.—The officers have ample time to make themselves acquainted with every detail of this service, independently of the information they must possess of like movements; and it is unnecessary to dwell upon the essential advantages which they will derive from a competent knowledge of duties which they will derive from a competent knowledge of duties which they will derive from a competent knowledge of duties which they will derive from a competent knowledge of duties which they will derive from a competent for the secrecise of the whole corps in extended order, as Light Infantry, man, infantr, form one of the objects of the half-yearly inspection, an

Ladrship's sister, are expected at Major-General Sir Thos. Arbuthsen's in Cork this week. A grand review will take place at Balincollig.

We understand the appointment of Lieut-Gov. of Plymouth will not be filled up.—Varial and Military Gazette.

The Retribution being taken to pieces to the water's edge, was taken into dock at Deptiord being taken to pieces to the water's edge, was taken into dock at Deptiord besin to be broken to the water's edge also, and will be completed in the dock after the Retribution is taken to pieces.

Falkland Islands.—H.M.S. Connay, Capt. H. Eden, arrived at Valparaiso on 13th May, having on board the prisoners who were connected with the late murders at the Falkland Islands. Five are Charraus Indians, and four are Englishmen who formerly belonged to the schooner Unicorn, Capt. William Low. The whole are to be tried in England.

A report is current in the naval circles that Adm. Sir T. Williams intends to resign the command at Portsmouth, in consequence of the continued illness of Lady Williams, and that he is likely to be succeeded by Sir H. Neale.

Lord Vernon has given the command of his yacht, the Harlequin by Mr. M'Clevrty, who was recently Lieutenant of the watch of the Sator frigate, and dismissed the service by court-martial.

H. M. S. Petorus, Com. Meredith, captured on the night of the 3th of June, the Spanish schooner Repute, from Havannah, armed with two guas and thirty men, and having on board 200 slaves.

Lord Hill held a levee at the Horse Guards on Thursday, which was attended by iscutt.-Gen. Sir C. Halket, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Brown; Cols. Catheart, Colbrook, Sir W. Pym, Campbell, Hay; Majors Brownlace, Mean, and about 30 other officers.

The Yorkshire Hussars were reviewed on Friday week at Ripon and their military appearance and skillul execution of the various management.

Jent.-Col. C. R. O'Donnell, late of the 15th Hussars, left town on "Sinesany for the Continent, to be present at the foreign reviews.

on their military appearance and skillal execution of the various managarres.
Lient. Col. C. R. O'Donnell, late of the 15th Hussars, left town on veineshy for the Continent, to be present at the foreign reviews.
The Duke of Wellington will inspect the 33d Highlanders at Canterbury Barracks, on Monday next, when new colours will be presented to the regiment. There is a rumour that the Duchess of Sentand the Princess Victoria will be present. The 33d proceed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, on their route to Weedon.
Pograsocru, Oct. 34.—Lord Belfast's Water Witch yacht has Seen here, to be surveyed by the dock-yard officers, but returned to Cowes, no order having reached the yard; she has since been surject by the mister-builder's assistant, who was sent to Cowes for that service. The Victor, 16, Conn. R. Russell, from Plymouth, wat into harbour to be paid off. Sailed the Speedy, cutter, Lient-Con. C. H. Norrington, on a cruise. The Unrew, 10, is to be taken out of dock on Monday, and the Unwelson, 10, to be taken into dock at the same time, preparatory to her being commissioned.

Mr. Rotch has, to the surprise of a great many persons, been re-

Mr. Rotes has, to the surprise of a great many persons, been reflected Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. The Standard says—During the preceding portion of the year many "mistakes" have asked and estreats of recognizances occurred, as well as the ends of public justice frustrated, in consequence of persons losing sight of the mismilar occurrences, subjoined is a list of the Sessions to come during the present year:—

7.1.D BAILEY, INDEA AT JUSTICE-HALL, OLD BAILEY.

Thursday, October 16.

Thursday, November 27.

La consequence of the napronching operation of the Central Criminal Court Act, there will be an additional session, but the date is at yet determined.

W. LONDON SESSION.—QUILDHALL, LONDON.

LONDON SESSION.—GUILDHALL, LONDON.

LONDON SESSION.—GUILDHALL, LONDON.

This Session is held by adjournment one clear day after the end of the Old Balley Sessions (exclusive of Stunday).

General Session of the Peace Thursday, Oct 9.

of Oyer and Terminer .

Coneral Session of the Peace .

Monday, Oct 13.

The adjournment day is the Saturday fortnight after the commencement of the General Sessions.

one Gellel	ai Sessions.				١ ١
Adjournment day	-HICKS'S HAL				
300mmont 1	THICKS S HAL	ь, сьен	ARNWELL.		- 1
Adjourned the data			Thursday,	Oct.	2. 1
		. C 43	- 22.00	000	
Adjourned General Qua	rter Sessions	or the			
Conner and of Over and	Torminar		Tuesday,	Oct.	14
Peace and of Oyer and County day	1 cillinet				
	•• ••	• •	Thursday,	Oct.	23.
Adjournment day Ditto			Thursday,	Oct.	-50
General a ditto	••	••	J. Hillisuny		.,,,,
General C. Tatto	••	• •	Wednesday,	Nov.	19.
General Sessions of the	Donne and	of Oron	,		
Cattle 1 erminor	reace and t	лОуст			1
County day			Wednesday,	Nov.	26.
A4: Y uny					
D. Gournmant J.	••		Thursday,		
Adjournment day			Thursday,	Doc	11.
The ditto	•••	• • •	337		
To de las for 1		• •	Wednesday,	Dec.	31.
thursday of hearing a	nneals and n	atitions	is congrallic	tha f	iret
alter the b	prema and p	conons	is generally	ine i	net
The lay for hearing a Thursday after the begin	ning of the G	eneral Sc	ession of the l	Peace	. 1
-					

(From the Court Magazine.)

Morning Dress.—Pelisser robe of clear muslin, fined with rose-coloured gros de Naples. The corsage is made high, is fits the shape tightly, and is ornamented with a peletine of two falls, deep round the back and shoulders, but sufficiently open before to display the ingure to advantage; it is edged with two rows of rimmings, worked in feather-stitch round the border; they are surmounted by a row of embroidery. Sleeves à la folle, confined at the wrist by a band of rose-coloured tagetas riband, glazed with white, it fastens with a short full bow; one of a larger size, but without ends, is placed at the bend of the arm. A row of worked trimming, upon which knots of riband are placed, descends perpendicularly from the waist to the bottom of the skirt. English lace cup, a low canl, with a single row of lace in front, descending low at the sides of the face, set on with very little fulness, and turning back so as to form the front in a light round shape. A band of riband, corresponding with that on the robe, ties under the chin on the left side; three light knots of riband placed on the same side complete the trimming.

EVENING DRESS.—The under dress is open de soie, the coleur is white, slightly tinged with rose. The corsage is square, rises rather high in front, and is edged with narrow blond de Cambray. The robe, a little shorter than the under dress, is composed of taffets de Siam, the ground is a rich shade of golden brown, with a detached pattern, delicately traced in green. Corsage a Pelizabeth made tight to the shape, pointed in front; it is cut of the same height to the boson, but at its full width behind, forming a ruff in a lighter style than usual. A row of enamelled gold ornaments is placed perpendicularly on the corsage, and down the front of the underdress. The robe opens en tablier on each side. Short full sleeves, with manchettes corresponding with the lace on the boson, but at its full width behind, forming a ruff in a lighter style than usual. A row of enamelled gold or

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'Why, sid Aminitab to Obadial,
'Why, sid Aminitab to Obadial,
'And thou stand harmless in the burning glow?'
'Ah, friend! dost thou so of discennment lack—
Art thou so far of common knowledge barren,
Not to perceive 'tis but the radiant black
That's manifectured by Friend Robert Warren?
Last might this blacking sav'd me from the grave;
Last might this blacking sav'd me from the grave;
Last might the blacking sav'd me from the grave;
Last might the blacking sav'd me from the grave;
And soon had sunk for ever in the tide—
Had not the moon on my book cast a beam,
And shewed a boottman near his sallow hide,
Who, by their bloom altur'd, came near their gleam,
And dragged me fainting from the whelming tide!'

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

JOHN BULL

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived in town on Wednesday, when the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES PEPYS kissed hands on The QUEEN honoured Viscountess FALKLAND with a visit

during the forenoon.

Their MAJESTIES returned to Windsor in the evening.

There Majesties returned to Windsor in the evening.

There have been since our last number two Civic Inauguration Dinners of importance. There have been many more; for, as some facetious author has it, Sheriffs and geese come in at Michaelmas—so do Mayors and Lord Mayors; and accordingly in London the usual splendid pageant was exhibited, and the customary imposing ceremonies performed.

The Lord Mayora, and Messrs. Raphael and Illinge, the new Sheriffs, proceeded to Westminster to be sworn in, and Alderman Copeland, in the most dignified manner, executed the arduous task of chopping a bundle of sticks and counting sixty-one hob-nails. The barges then returned to the City under salutes of infinitely a greater number of pop-guns than ever were fired before on a similar occasion.

The Inauguration Dinner took place at Merchant Tailors' Hall, at which Mr. Raphaell, who is extremely opulent, had engaged Lord Brougham to make speeches. Mr. Raphaell Bing a Roman Catholic and (unless both) not a Jew, had his Popish priest present to say grace. Sir Edward Sugden was present, as were also Lord Auckland, Sir John Key, Lord Derman, Messrs. Rottch, Hill, Harmer, &c.

When the usual loyal and constitutional toasts had been given, the Lord Days and constitutional toasts had been given, the Lord Mayor put up the CHANCELLOR, whose health was drunk with great shoutings; upon which, as had been great applause, and was followed (they belong to each other) by the glee which was so favourably received at Lord Green's benefit in Edinburgh, and of which we last week gave the words.

Several other toasts were drunk, and various speeches

Several other toasts were drunk, and various speeches made—at length the health of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and it would be utterly vain to hope adequately to describe the manner in which it was received. The shouts were long, loud, and cuthusiastic, and no man in the room appeared to appreciate their value, as marks of popular affection and admiration, more than Lord BROUGHAM. At a later period of the evening, his Lordship made a third speech, of which, together with the reply, we submit a report from the Standard:—

admiration, more than Lord Brougham. At a later period of the evening, his Lordship made a third speech, of which, together with the reply, we submit a report from the Stendard:—

The Long Chancerlon rose to propose a toast. It was "The Bar of England." Placed as he was at the head of the legal profession, no man had better opportunities of appreciating the great blessing which England possessed in the integrity, the fearless. No matter whether their clients were Churchmen or Dissenters, rich or poor, noble or gendle, high or low, the bar of the Court of Chancery (and he might add of the Court of King's Bench too, or it had allered very considerably in the four years since fitting the court of the disternation of the control of the

"Our Gracious Queen Adelaude, the brightest jewel in 1118 one jesty's Crown." Three times three and all the honours.—"Queen Adelaide's March."

"The Princess Victoria." Air—Bid me discourse.
"The Duke of Cumberland." Nine times nine.—(Tremendous applause.)—Air—Britons strike hone.
"The House of Brunswick, and unay they never forget the principles that placed them upon the throne." Air—When order in this standard consequent.

he Lord Lieutenant," expressed his regret at his Excellency's beence on the occasion. Air—Wellessley's March.

The health of my distinguished and patriotic guest, "Lord Rathlown, and the resident nobility of Ireland." Air—Home, sweet

The health of my distingushed and patriotic guest, "Lord Rathdown, and the resident nobility of Ireland," Air—Home, sweet home.

Lord Rathdown, in returning thanks, said that he felt very deeply the high honour which had been paid him, in the kind and flattering way which his health had been received.

Lord Roden Health of the control of the city of Dublin." (Great applause.)

The Lord Mayor ain returning thanks said—my Lord and gentlemen—I return you my aincere thanks for the kind compliment which has been paid me. It shall ever be my most anxious desire to discharge the duties of my office in such a way as to meet the general approbation of my fellow-citizens. I thank you again sincerely, but before sitting down, beg you to fill a bumper for our charter toast, "The Glorious, Flous and Immortal Memory." (Tremendous applause.) Tune—"Should audia caquaintance be forged." Nine times mine, and all the honours.

His Grace the Archishop of Dublin."

His Grace the Archishop of Dublin."

His Grace the Archishop of Dublin."

and sure I convey their sentiments as well as my midwind capacity, but na I feel my self to be the representative of the Clergy, and I am sure I convey their sentiments as well as my own, when I say that we feel gratified at having obtained the approbation of our fellow subjects. You well know, however, that the Clergy act from higher principles; but still it is gratifying to them to obtain the cordial and friendly co-operation of the laity. We act on principles to high to be affected by human censure and human approbation; but yet it is gratifying to acquire them without the sacrifice of truth or piety. Whilst acting as a representative of the Clergy, I have considered myself to be not merely a minister of the religion of the island of Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear and applauses.)

"The Primate and Church of Ireland." Air—Lightly tread, 'tis hallowed ground.

"Our accomplished guest, Baron Sir William Smith, and the Irish Bench." Air.—Aman's a man for a' that.

myself to be not rely a minister of the religion of the island of Great Britain, int a minister of the united Churches of Great Britain and applanse.)

"The man and of the man and applanse.)

"The man and applanse.)

"The accomplished guest, Baron Sir William Smith, and the Irish hallowed ground a man for a' that.

"Our accomplished guest, Baron Sir William Smith, and the Irish Bench." Air—A man's a man for a' that.

This tonst was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Baron Smyrn returned thanks in a most eloquent speech.

"Lord Hill and the Army." Three times three. Air—The British Grenatiors.

Colonel Language returned thanks.

"The distinguished Representative of our University." Air—Life let us Cherish.

The Recomper returned thanks, and said he quite concurred in all that had been so well said by those who preceded, with respect to the desire of approbation not being a just motive to the conduct of a public man. Most of those who were present knew that he had never sought popular applanse (lond cheers); but he confessed that he was not insensible to that cheer of bonest independence. (Continued cheering.) He was happy again to find himself surrounded by his fellow-citizens—his old supporters and his faithful friends. With respect to the Session that had just passed, the most he could say was, that he, with some of those friends he was happy to see present, had endeavoured to do his duty; and that the best he could say of the session itself was, that it had been pretty nearly fruitless. It had, indeed, been as well described by some of the leading reform journuls, as those who differed from them in politics could desire—as a tree of many leaves and little fruit—and as having advanced the art of doing nothing, with the greatest possible noise, to a matchless height.—(Cheers and laughter.) But since a new campaign was opened, and war pretty plainly declared against our religion, our institutions, and our liberties (cheers), the property of our Clurch was, of course, as the easiest assailable, to be the fir

The blessins they had gained to goard."
The Recorder then sat down amidst general appliause.
"The uncompromising Advocate of the Church, the Rev. J. C. Martin."
"The Recorder and the Board of Aldermen."
"Lord Euniskillen und the Orangemen of Ireland."
"Our gallant and independent guest, Colonel Verner."
"Lord Roden, and the Conservatives of the United Kingdom."
(Great cheers.)
"Lord Winchilsen and his Brother Peers in unflinching integrity to the British Constitution."

to the British Constitution."

The company separated highly gratified with the evening's amuse-

ment,
So were not the tottering Government. The testimonials which these meetings afford of right feeling are most gratifying.

WE have to announce with deep regret the death of the amiable and learned Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol, at Clifton, Bristol, on Sanday evening last. His Lordship had been for a long time indisposed, but had not been considered in immediate danger until within a short time of his decease. In these extraordinary times, we can ill spare a Prelate, whose public and private virtues so justly endeared him to his friends, and whose firm, consistent, and constitutional principles gave him a title to the respect and good opinion of every true friend of the Church and State.

Dr. Gray, who was in his 73rd very at the time of his decease was

Dr. Gray, who was in his 73rd year at the time of his decease, was elevated to the see of Bristol by the Earl of Liverroot, in 1827; and his unwearied exertions in the cause of religion and charity, have fully justified the opinion which the Noble Earl formed of his quali-fications for that high office. Almost immediately after his elevation heations for that man offices. Amoust immediately area in secretical his Lordship engaged himself in the establishment of a Diocesan Society for Building and Enlarging Churches; and in 1828, diocesan societies were established in Bristol, under the active patronage, if societies were excoration in Arison, under the nearce paramage, in not at the instance, of his Lordship, upon the plan of ensuring a visi-tation of almost every house in the various parishes, under the spi-ritual direction of the Clergy, and with the aid of local committees, who were to administer temporary relief—a plan which has been attended with great success. To sum up his Lordship's character in a few words, he was a pious and excellent divine, without bigotry or austerity, but at the same time a firm and uncompromising champion of the cause of the Church. For his literary talents he was as much of the cause of the Church. For his literary talents he was as much distinguished as for his genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the cloth was removed, the Lorn Mayor rose, and proposed the King," All the company stood while the band played "God awe the King," and the Rev. Mr. Blacker, the City Chaplain, promoneed the appropriate grace.
"Our Gracious Queen Adelaide, the brightest jewel in His Macesty's Crown." Three times three and all the honours.—"Queen 'Gore Warch."
"The Princess Victoria." Air—Bid me discourse.
"The Duke of Cumberland." Nine times nine.—(Tremendous appliance)—Air—Bidons strike home.
"The House of Brunswick, and may they never forget the printigles that placed them upon the throne." Air—When order in this land commenced.

The Lorn Mayor, in proposing he health of "his Excellency" the Construction of the cause of the Church. For his literary talents he was as much distinguished as for his genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of 'Akey to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Christian piety. He was author of the Old Testament and the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 'dec., which has genuine Chris

of Godmanchester, Hunts. His Lordship's reterred at the Cathedral, at Brisfol, to morrow, when the Clergy of the diocese will, as a mark of respect, attend the funeral in

cession.

THE following observations, which we find in the Thirt, have the effect of conveying anything but a pleasing idea of the state of the national stability:—

"The official return of the Bank averages, given in the Guzeff, of yesterday, announces a further decline in the stock of bullion, and at there has occurred, since the commencement of the year, with try-slight exceptions, a gradual decline in the averages of bullion, and cossarily follows that the actual amount in the coffers of the Bank must be much lower than the sum last returned. Thus the average amount of bullion in the Bank, from the 1st of July to the 22rd amount of bullion in the Bank, from the 1st of July to the 22rd amount of bullion in the Bank, from the 1st of July to the 22rd amount of bullion in the Bank, from the 1st of July to the 22rd amount of bullion in the Bank, from the 1st of July to the 22rd amount of bullion in the Bank, from the 1st of July to the 22rd amount of Evergency 500,000. It is a small amount to meet habilities, consisting of circulation and deposits, extending to 33,830,000. In January last, the average of bullion amounted to 9,948,0001. In June, 8,645,0001. In Juny, 8,584,0001. In June, 8,645,0001. In Juny, 8,589,0001. In June, 8,645,0001. In June, 8,

Our readers will now probably give us credit for our anicipations with respect to the great measure of Slave Emancipation. We confidently appeal to the files of this Paper for a corroboration—before-hand—of all the events which have taken place, or are taking place, in the West Indies. Comment is needless. The following extracts will speak for them.

" Kingston Herald Office, August 9, 1834. "Our motives may be conceived for not publishing the following particulars which reached us yesterday; but as our contemporaries

have not observed the same prudence, silence is no longer requisite.

"'St. Ann's, Wednesday, August 6, 1834.

"'As you will be anxious to get authentic news from every quarter as to the state of affairs, I drop you these hasty lines to say, that the negroes on Murphy's (J. Johnstone's) would not turn out on Monday, and behaved so violently to their master, that he considered it any, and behaves so violently to their master, that he considered in necessary to send to Phoenix Park for troops, as also to the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Laidlaw, who both arrived. All the men came up, and Mr. Laidlaw, who both arrived. All the men plain the law to them, and then to persuade them to go to the work; but they positively refused, and became extremely violent. Mr. LAIDLAW ordered three of the ringleaders to receive forty lashes on the spot, which were inflicted, but without the least good effect-the whole of them declaring that the King and Lord Mulgrave had made them free, and they would not be apprentices; and that they might be flogged or shot, but that they would not work without wages. Three others were sentenced to the workhouse for two months, and the troops remained there. This morning they continue in the same state—a very few only having turned out. The Hogg people stack on Monday; but, upon their attorney, Mr. Park, visiting them, they appeared satisfied—but yesterday they struck again, and upon Mr. LAIDLAW visiting behaved just in the same manner as the Murphy people; and to-day, although troops are there, they are just as determined. The Roaring River negroes struck also yesterday; and upon Mr. Parce Warkes reading the law to them treated him in the same disrespectful manner, and not one has turned out to-day.

"Shaw Park people did the same vesterday, and Mr. Latique had no better success there. Islington negroes also refused to work yesterday. You can form no idea of the conduct of the negroes; and, no doubt, if decisive measures are not adopted, the above feeling will soon spread—and where it will end God only knews.

as they put at defiance the power of the stipendary Magistrate, which is very limited, as to punishment, even in cases of open rebellion.

""All other properties in this quarter are quiet; but a report prevails that on some properties in Dry Harbour Mountains the

same occurrences have taken place.

"At the Bogg, Mr. Laidlaw has just sentenced three to six months in the Workhouse—all the rest delaring they will go also."

"Jamaica Desputch Office, 1 o'clock, 9th Aug"We are sorry to announce to the public the following particularly relative to the disaffection of the apprentices towards their masters. relative to the disaffection of the apprentices towards their masters, and their resistance to their duty and the laws, in the parishes of t. Ann, St. Mary, and St. Thomas in the Vale. But as our correspondent has justly said, we hope from the energetic measures adopted by Government that the future spread of disaffection will be instantly arrested, the deluded rebels brought back to a sense of their duty, and order and tranquillity permanently established. A Coard of War was called this forenoon, the result of which is yet unknown; but his Excellency, no doubt, in case of need, will either proclaim martial law, or, under the provisions of the party law, which invest his Excellency with full powers, will proclaim the disturbed districts in a state of insurrection, and trent the rebels accordingly: ingly:-

" BY EXPRESS FROM SPANISH TOWN

"N EXPRESS FROM SPANISH TOWN.
"At about ten o'clock this morning four expresses had passed from
the country to the sent of Government. Our informant states, that
at the same hour he had just returned from visiting the Trooper's actine same nour he had just returned from visiting the Trooper's Guard, when an express from St. Ann's was announced having arrived, bringing the alarming and unwelcome intelligence that several estates are in open revolt in that purish. The disaffection, it is dreaded, extends through St. Ann, St. Mary, and St. Thomas in the Vale. Every precaution, which the activity and vigilance of the executive can adout, is taken to restore subardination amongst the executive can adopt, is taken to restore subordination amongst the shares, and adopt, is taken to restore subordination amongs shares, and submission to the laws and to their present improved condition; from duly appreciating which there is too much reason to fear they have been deluded by the misrepresentations of designing knayes and incondition.

tear they have been deluded by the misrepresentations of deceases that it is to be hoped the efforts of Government will be successful in counteracting the machinations of the designing, disabusing the incounteracting the machinations of the designing, disabusing the functionate apprentices of the erroneous impressions under which unfortunate apprentices to meet the plabour, and restoring immediate peace and tranquility. The zeal and energy of his Excellency in his preparations to meet the present emergency are unexampled; and, indeed there is no reason to anticinate from the to anticipate from them any other result but an early reduction of the disaffected to order and submission. All the regiments down that district are under arms already; and the Spanish-Town Regiment have just received scales to the state of the spanish order to the spanish of warching at an interest the spanish order to the spanish of warching at an interest or warching ment have just received orders to be in readiness for marching at an hour's notice."

"By the Lyra packet, Lieutenant St. John, arrived on Saturday morning, we have received the following important communications from our private correspondent at Jamaica:

"Kingston, Aug. 20, 1834. uly, and contained some well-

"'Sir—My last bore date 25th July, and contained some was grounded doubts that the near approaching 1st and 4th of August would not pass off without some manifestation of dissatisfaction and

is position to rebellion on the part of the newly-made apprentices. These doubts have been justified. In the parish of St. Ann, and in some other parts of the island, strong and serious cases of insubordination have occurred. On many estates and pens the negroes struck work, stating that "the King and Lord Mulgrave had made them first; but that buckra here wanted to keep it back from them, same as before time;—that they were absolutely free;—that they would not be made apprentices—nor would they work any more at all without wages. That buckra might flow or shoot them, but they would not wages. That buckra might flow or shoot them, but they would not wages. That buckra might flow or shoot them, but they would not read, were an alarming aspect, as it was likely to become general fortunately, the arrival of the Kira's and Island troops, aided by the exertions of the special Magistrates—in the disturbed districts—gelled the rising storm for the present—and all appears, from our last accounts, to be tranquil. There can be no doubt, however, that the negroes, with few exceptions, are very dissarristed with their last accounts, to be tranquil. There can be no doubt, however, that the negroes, with few exceptions, are VERY DISATISFIED with their new condition; they want, foolishly enough, to be absolutely their mew conditions that have been issued by the Marquis of SLIGO—particularly the last—"to the newly-made apprentices of Jamaica"—which, however well meant, are calculated to confuse, mislead, and irritate our peasantry; and the state of the country is such, that in a moment—upon some real or imaginary grievance—the peasantry may rise en agons where the state of the st prejuncted and the properties of them in their new state of apprenticeship—and in this respect we may say that the 'Ides of August are come, but

in this respect we may say that the 'less of August are come, but notyet gone!'
"His Excellency the Governor no doubt means well; but we feather the saintly and hypocritical influence of certain parties to act freely and spontaneously! There is still too much of the old leaven of anti-slavery interference in all our affairs to allow as to go on properly.

"'The weather has been very changeable and unseasonable lately; the coffee and pinento crops will, it is feared, suffer greatly in consequence. The caue fields look rather more promising, but, from sequence. The caue fields look rather more promising, but, from the present unsettled state of the labouring population, how sugar is to be made remains yet to be seen."

no made remains yet to be seen."

The last plain, simple question, contained in the letter from Kingston, speaks volumes. As the Morning Post of yesterday, in referring to the subject, says:—

"The results of slave emancipation are admirably described in the citract from the Glasgom Courier, which appeared in our columns on Toesday; but as they regard only the future destruction of the Colo-

extract from the Giasgow Courier, which appeared in our columns on Tuesday; but as they regard only the future destruction of the Colonies, they are scurcely strong enough. Common sense tells us that, with the black population in a state of revolt, their masters under spas, and military law in force, all cultivation must be suspended, and that, so far from time being required to depress and injure our elegial commerce, the present state of things, continued for a very short period indeed, will totally annihilate it."

This is the plain fact. In a climate where vegetation is ripid, and where the seasons almost fly, and where it is absolutely necessary to seize with the utmost avidity the parficular periods at which certain labours are to be performed—the pause and cessation, even were the Colonies perfectly tanguil, would work their speedy and unqualified destruction. It is perfectly certain, that our Government are extremely axious and nervous upon the subject of the West Indies; nor to we think that the promotion of Mr. Stephens to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State is at all calculated to assuage the alarm of the planters. If the appointment is made, to show that Government are pleased with the results of the measure which has been advocated, concocted, prepared, and perfected under the auspices of this flower of Aldermanbury, it is a piece of hypocrisy; and if it be made in order to evince their determination of putting the colonists into the power of a man. avowedly one of the most able members of the party by which they have been beggared, it is a piece of mangled folly and impudence, which can only have the effect of bastening a crisis, which we have long foretold, and for which others, infinitely more interested in the result than the mummies of Downing-street, are perfectly and carnestly prepared, mummies of Downing-street, are perfectly and carnestly pre-

Some of our thick-and-thin "Liberals," who stick at aothig, are every now and then making a fuss about opening the Regent's-park—we mean those parts at present protected from the public. The following Police report says much in from the public. The con-favour of their hypothesis:—

Avour of their hypothesis:—

"QUEEN-SQUARE.—A chimney-sweep, named Hilliam Lucas,
"Business and the chesnut-trees in Hyde-park.
The constable said that, on the previous offernoon, he found the
Pisoner in one of the chesnut-trees, breaking the boughs to get at the
chesnuts, when he took him into custody.

Sweep—Plense your Vorship, a friend of mine says to me, "Bill,"
Says he, "there's lots of chesnuts in Hyde-park, let us go and get
wone, for the policemen are getting loads of yen; "" Very vell," says
1," so we vill," and there vos hundreds of persons, constables and all,
kacking the trees about, so I thought it was no harm volsumdever.

tracking the trees about, so I thought it vos no harm votsumdever. One of the park-keepers said that the trees were absolutely torn to

Mr. WHITE ordered the prisoner to find sureties for his future good

Mr. White ordered the prisoner to find sureties for his future good conduct."

If such damage, and to so great an extent, as is here described, he done in Hyde-park, where undetected outrage is sore difficult, and where the trees, being so much older, are keepen? Search white would be the amount of destruction perpetrated in the comparatively retired and rural districts of the Regent's-park, if the present enclosures, where the trees are yet but young, were thrown open for "the comfort and leadth' of William Lucas and his numerous very well-behaved companions," the HUNDRUDS OF PERSONS there was knocking the trees about," so that they "were absolutely torn to plees?"—There is no telling, "whatsondever."

Our excellent contemporary the Morning Post gives the following version of the appointment of Messrs. Pepys and licerstrate in the appointment of Messrs. Pepys and licerstrate in the Amstership of the Rolls has greatly offended sangle was not only not consulted upon the point, but has been sentent, so that the appointment of the Solicitor-General of a few sentent, shown of the lost, and that Sir Johns Campellet, the Attorney-General shown of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for that reason Lord Melbourny; lost of the best, and for the really believe, is the least of a decidence of connection, if these for the office were to be considered, when the logal talent of the country is exclusively confined.

to the Tories; and, if politics had not swayed the Whig Minister, no doubt can be entertained that Sir E. Scapen ought to have been the

to the Tories; and, if politics had not awayed the Whig Minister, no doubt can be entertained that Sir E. Scoren ought to have been the man.

"Sir Edward Sugder most properly resented the low vulgarity with which he was assailed by the Chancellon; but we understand that his Lordship, at the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward that his Lordship, at the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward that his Lordship, at the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward that his Lordship, at the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward that his Lordship, and the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward that his Lordship, and the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward that his Lordship and the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward that his Lordship and the time he ventured to offer Sir Edward Sugder to little Williams, and the sugder that the Master of the Rolls, and had failed in foisiting the Attorney-General upon the profession as Master, he would have been extremely glad not only to have soothed but got rid of Sir Edward Sugder Offer Sir Edward Sugder Handler of the Holls, and the head of the Holls of the Ho

We perfectly concur in the opinions and facts here stated, and if anything were necessary to corroborate their justice and truth, it might be found in the conduct of the LORD CHANCELLOR, who was engaged by the Sheriffs for their dinner on Tuesday, and who, as will be seen by our account of that magnificent banquet, took every opportunity of marking his friendly feeling towards Sir EDWARD SUGBEN, and of expressing by words, as well as action and manner, the high opinion he entertained of him. But more of that elsewhere

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

1 sing the March of Intellect, (Precocious be the lay)— What shall impede its mighty course, Or check its sov'reign sway?

I sing the March of Intellect-The Horn-book held by Brougham, Whence narrow stalls, and hot cooks' shops May vie with Grease and Room.

I sing the March of Intellect, Erst sought with care and pain, That comes through mental viaducts
And rail-roads of the brain.

I sing the March of Intellect, Which makes such rapid way—
Porkmen and Smiths, are now the Lockes And Bacous of the day.

I sing the March of Intellect, Its triumphs yet to swell—
The scullion writes, the pot-boy reads,
As if by magic spell.

I sing the March of Intellect-Propelled by water hot; Steam wonders does, and will do more,

We scarcely yet know WATT. I sing the March of Intellect, Your wonder to provoke, Which payes our streets with pounded stones.

And lights them up with smoke. I sing the March of Intellect, On rail-roads to be seen, Which makes machinery the rage, And man a mere machine.

I sing the March of Intellect, Which teaches girls to dance Indecent rounds from Germany, And silly ones from France.

I sing the March of Intellect-The mighty mental Mars— Which teaches working men to "strike," And thieves to smoke cigars.

think, to know how matters stood in high quarters—the vacant seat in the King's Bench has been offered to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and the offer has been accompanied with an intimation, that under any circumstances. Mr. Seriesant Prakirs, shall be the Attorney-

any circumstances. Mr. Serieant Printin, shall be the Attorney-General: "Phis communication took place since Friday night, and we are pretty sure that it bears no earlier date.

Mr. Champton is to continue Solicitor-General, provided Mr. BLACKBURNE accepts the puisne-judgeship. But if Mr. BLACKBURNE refuse, then Mr. CRAMPTON at once ascends the bench. In the former case, Mr. Woulde would obtain the coif; and in the latter, that mer case, Mr. WOULPE would obtain the coif; and in the latter, that is, if Mr. BLAKENDANE decline the judicial honour, Sergeant O'LOGHLEW would become Solicitor-General—and we have not heard upon whom it is likely the second coif would devolve. In any case, Sergeant Perrin is to be Attorney-General, and Mr. WOULFE Sergeant. Mr. O'LOGHLEN's immediate promotion depends upon the course the present Attorney-General shall decide upon pursuing. But then it is imagined that Judge Vandeleur will be induced to retire on a pension in November. If so, then Mr. CRAMPTON would become Judge, and Sergeant O'LOGHLEN Solicitor-General. We have heard that, as an inducement to Mr. BLAKENDANE to accept the vacant judicial sent, a promise of succession to the Chief Baron has been made to him. We question the truth of this report.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL,—On looking over some very old papers, I put my hand upon the enclosed squib upon the dissolution of a Cabinet, perhaps thirty or forty years ago. The puppets, however, do not appear at the present day to be so entirely at the command of the owman as in days of yore.

AB INITIO.

ownan as in days of yore.

Sept. 5th, 1834.

"TO CABINET MAKERS. "TO CABINET MAKERS.

"Wanted, some skilful hands to put in order a very curious Cabinet, supposed to be of the workmanship of the reign of Charles the

"Wanted, some skilful hands to put in order a very curious Cabinet, supposed to be of the workmanship of the reign of Charles the Second.

"This Cabinet is composed of twelve parts, so contrived as to fit very closely together, and are made to go in and out by the touch of a secret spring, which was invented some years since, and applied to this purpose.

"This Cabinet is also very curiously lipilated, or inlaid with various pieces of Mosaic work, and adorned with several little wooden figures, all new within a few years, and made at a vast expense.

"These figures are so contrived as to utter or emit sounds like human creatures, and are made to change their notes, and sing in quite a different key, without any alteration of the works, but merely by shifting their places.

"The main-spring by which these figures are regulated is so exquisitely contrived, that the slightest touch is sufficient to put it in motion, and direct its movements.

"Owing to an accident which this Cabinet lately experienced in one of its principal supporters being broken, it has become unable to perform its movements, and it has therefore been sent to several-cabinet-makers torepair; but owing to the complicated nature of the machinery, none have been yet able to agree in what is necessary to be done. The most eminent are of opinion that it ought to be entirely taken to pieces, while others recommend only a partial repair. "Whoever will undertake to put this Cabinet into complete repair without taking it to pieces, or looking at the works by which the secret spring is regulated, and which must on no account be touched, are desired to apply at the office of the proprietor, where a model of the Cabinet, and a plan of the alterations proposed, may be seen.

"N.B. Expedition is required."

FORGERIES IN THE CITY.

THE following circumstances (in some degree resembling that, which a few years since created so great a sensation in the country) have transpired, and from private sources we have obtained information, which leads us to suppose that much and widely-extended mischief is likely to follow the

the country) have transpired, and from private sources we have obtained information, which leads us to suppose that much and widely-extended mischief is likely to follow the discovery:—

For some days there has been a great deal of conversation in the City, and no slight apprehensions have been entertained, relative to the several forgeries which are in circulation through the country, and have been issued by John Bratley, of the house of Beatley, Dean, and Co., warehousemen, of Chenpside, and of Canonbury House, filington. The house was in very extensive business, the returns in sale for thirteen months having been unwards of 400,000l, although the capital never exceeded the sum of 1,000l. The partners of Mr. Bratley attended the complete, and left the bills, crish, and accounts wholly to his management. Mr. Pawsos, who had been in the firm, and retired from the partnership long before any susjicion was entertained of the management of the person holding the most responsible station, is wholly unconnected with the concern. It is necessary to make this statement, a mischievous paragraph having appeared in some of the Sunday papers on the subject. The gentlemen who belong to the firm are exonerated from all blame, and were totally femorant of the system upon which Mr. Bratley had never loade to the system upon which Mr. Bratley had never loade to the firm and exonerated from all blame, and were totally femorant of the system upon which Mr. Bratley had never loade from the paragraph of the paragr

On weanesony most part. STATFORD, the caner certs of Downsteen, received the following letter:—

"Sir,—In looking over the Police Gazette of the 27th instant, I there saw an advertisement of a person answering the description of the one absconded from Bentley and Co. He arrived here on Treaday last early in great haste to go over to Holland, and engaged a small vessel to convey him there; but producing one of the bills drawn or accepted by Bentley and Co., the person would not take him unless be gave him the cash. He therefore proceeded by a chaise to Manningtree, and from thence to Ipswich, where he got one or more cashed, and returned to Harwich in a very short time in great haste to go over see, and the Capitain who took him over told me he put him on board a pilot vessel near Helvoetsluys, bound to

Rötierdam. I thought thrower to drup you these few lines as far as came under my notice, and beg to remain your obedient humble

came under my notice, and beg to remain your obedient humble survent,

"WILLIAM BURTON, Chief Constable, Harwich."

The creditors metto the number of upwards of 100 om Monday last at the Baptiet Head Coffee House, and resolved that steps should be inamediately taken to apprehend Bentricay. At the meeting a communication which seemed to cause general suspiciou was made. It was stated that Bentricy lad, immediately before he absconded was also himed that there must be the first transaction brands of their persons, and that those notes were placed in the house of their persons, and that those notes were placed in the house of their persons, and that the state that so as our as possible. It was also resolved, that Mr. Envan Witson, Mr. Davin Evans, Mr. Strens, of Spitalfields, and Mr. Blann, should be requested to superintend the business until the essignees should be chosen, and that the sales should be continued in the same way as they had been carried on from the time of the stoppage to the day of the meeting of the creditors.

We understand that the moment the stoppage took place directions were issued not to receive any goods into stock which should arrive from the country in consequence of previous orders, and the partners were requested to superintend the business on behalf of the creditors, and readily undertook to act upon the cocasion.

The following is the balance-sheet exhibited to the creditors by the accountant:—

THE ESTATE OF BENTLEY, DEAR, AND CO.

To, sundry debts. £123,091 8 4
To liabilities in bills vaid to the several creditors, which it is supposed will be paid; such as may return unpaid will increase the 123,091. 8s. 4d. above stated .. 82,079 11 6

	£123,091		
Cr.			
Cr. By stock in trade cost	£47,723	12	1
Gnod debts	24.194	14	2
Denhtful 561/ 12e	280	16	0
Rad 7 994/ % 5d	905	14	6
Bad 7,224. 9s. 5d. Furniture and fixtures Bills and cash in hand	1,050	ō	ŏ
Bills and cash in hand	1,690	11	2
	## O10		
	70,840	7	11
Less by rent, taxes, and salaries	. 1,115	15	11

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bills the mass of them will most likely run off paid.

The following proceeding took place on Wednesday relative to this affair:

COURT OF REVIEW.

In the matter of BERTIEV, DEAR, and Co.—Exparts WILSON and another.—Hefore his Honour the Chief Justice, who sat especially for the purpose.—Mr. Montagu for the Petitioner.

The Petitioner prayed that the fiat in this case might be directed to Mr. Commissioner Evans.

The petition and the affidavit of Mr. Ashursht, the solicitor, stated that a fist had issued against Berntley, Dear, and Co.; that the ballot had fallen to a Commissioner Evans; that he was in town, and ready to proceed; that the Registrar declined to allot the said fiat to the said Commissioner, conceiving himself restrained by one of the rules of the 12th of January, 1832, because a separate fiat had been recently issued against the above-named John Hentley, and that separate fiat had been directed to Mr. Commissioner Williams; that Petitioner contended that they were entitled of right to tablot for the said Commissioner, and to proceed before Mr. Commissioner Evans, to whom the same had fallen, and were not restrained by the rule of Court; that Mr. Commissioner Williams was out of town, and would remain out of town for some time, as Petitioners believed; that the extate was considerable, and various important questions likely to arise for discussion before the choice of assignees took place, and the Petitioners were auxious to have the continuous attention of one Commissioner through the whole of the proceedings; and it was, in their opinion, most important to the interest of the creditors, whose debts amounted in the aggregate to upwards of 100,000!

M. MONTAGU submitted that the rule which directed that second and renewd fists should be sent to the same Commissioner to whom it would go was not in town, it was clear that the creditors were entitled to have the fist directed to a Commissioner to whom it would go was not in town, it was one of the inconveniences of the old system that the Commissione

continuous attention of one commissioner and so the fact.

His Honour said that the Registrar had acted rightly in submitting the question to the Court, and he thought that the rule had been correctly construed by the Registrar; but that, as the Commissioner to whom by the operation of that rule the flat would be directed was out of town, and the necessity of the case required it, he should make the order as prayed by the creditors.—Ordered as prayed.

The flat was then obtained, and immediately opened.

STEINBERG THE MURDERER.

Friday evening a Meeting was held at the Three Kings public-house, Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of entering into fina arrangements for the erection of tombstones over the grave of Ellen Mr. Charlon, the Chairman, stated that a sufficient subscription Mr. Charlton, the Chairman, stated that a sufficient subscription had been raised by the public to pay all expenses attending the funeral of the decensed Leferre and her four children. The tombstones had been ordered, and were now in the possession of Mr. Geo. Bugg, the undertaker, of Coppiece-row, to whom the Committee were very much indebted for having undertaken the burinis free of parish assistance, and a few pounds more would enable the Committee to accomplish their object. The Meeting had assembled to select an appropriate inscription and epitaph to be imprinted on the head stone. After some discussion the following one from the pen of Mr. A. L. V. Campbell, the author and actor of Sadler's Wells. Theatre, was selected, and handed to the undertaker to be engraved on the stone:—

Stone:

Sacred to the memory of

Henry Leferre, aged 3 years and 5 months,
John Leferre, aged 3 years and 6 months,
John Leferre, aged 3 years and 2 months,
Philip Leferre, aged 3 years and 2 months,
Philip Leferre, aged 5 months.

Who were murdered by their father, Johann Nicolaus Steinberg, a native of
Germany, during the night of Monday, the 8th of September, 1831, at No.

17, in Southampton-street, Pentonville:
Like of Ellen Leferre, aged 25 years, mother of the above babes, likewise murdered by J. N. Steinberg, who afterwards murdered himself, and was buried
according to law.

"Hisgamembrance shall perish from the earth, and he shall have no name
in the steet."—Job, ch. 18, v. 17.

"Where is the flock that was given thee—thy beautiful flock?"—Jeremiah,
ch. 13, v. 20.

"Where it the flock that was given thee—thy beautiful flock?"—Jeremiah,
"Where it the flock that was given thee—thy beautiful flock?"—Jeremiah,
"Where it the flock that was given thee—thy beautiful flock?"—Jeremiah,
"And when your father heard your plaintive wall
Did uo compunction amite his guilty soul,
"And thoughs of murder and of blood controul?
None!

None it was a series of the blood of the series of the flock o

and his friends will persisted in refusing to allow Mrs. Lefevre to have the portrait of her murdered daughler, replied, "We do. It is our interview to destrict it." This answer was received with marks of disapprobation, and, having again been denied a copy of the inscription, he left the room.

One would certainly have imagined that the anger felt by Mr STEINBERG, jun. towards Miss LEFEVRE, might have been appeased Sylenberg, jul.: towards wiss Leysvik, might have been appeared by her barberous murder and melancholy death. However, the organ of destructiveness seems to be hereditary, and while Mr. Steinberg sen., exhibited its influence in destroying the original, the son displays an amiable sympathy by destroying the picture.

In addition to this intelligence, we have the following:

It addition to this intelligence, we have the following:—

THE STEINERG MURDER.—The house in Southampton-street, Pentamille, that was the scene of this horribic tragedy, was on Monday last taken possession of by a new tenant. The house remains exactly in the same state it was in when viewed by the Coroner's Jury, with the exception that some part of the flooring has been attempted to be cleaned; but the blood was found to have saturated so deeply into the wood, that the stains could not be efficied without plaining a great part of it away. The whole of the premises have at present a most melancholy and desolate appearance. It appears that the house has been taken by the present occupant, joined with two or three other persons, on the speculation solely of showing it to the public; and, to reader the sight as attractive as possible to the lovers of the horrific, this scene of cruel butchery is intended to display a set of wax composition figures, vividly representing the murderer and his victims, and wearing the identical clothing they had on at the time the murder was perpetrated. It is stated that the enormous sum of 250 was given for the clothes in question. The expeculation promises to turn out a profitable one, as in the course of Thursday nearly 50, were taken. The adjoining houses on either side have become vacant.

We have certainly seen many proofs of the curiosity and gullibility

We have certainly seen many proofs of the curiosity and gullibility of our beloved townsmen, but this exceeds all its precursors.

His Excellency the Royal Danish Minister, Baron BLOME, with the Baroness and suite, arrived at Oxford on Tuesday last. After visiting Christ Church, and most of the other Colleges, he expressed his admiration by saying, "It is a magnificent city of Colleges, which I have long wished to see." His Excellency left the following morning for Windsor.

JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq., the Chairman of the Corporation Commission, and the eminent and highly-gifted Mr. PARKES, the Secretary, are now engaged in a tour to the different towns in order to revise the reports of the other Commissions, who have visited each place, preparatory to finally settling the general report previous to the next ting of Parliament.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The annual appointment of officers took place on Wednesday, when Sir H. Halford, Bart., G.C.H., was re-elected President; Dr. Cholmeley, Dr. Boyton, Dr. Roget, and Dr. Roots, were elected Censors; Dr. Turner, Treasurer; and Dr. President Physics Professional Professio Francis Hawkins, Registrar.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess VICTORIA have selected St. Leonard's as their residence during the

Mr. Alderman WINCHESTER was on Monday elected to the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Tuesday Alexander Raphael, Esq., a Roman Catholic, and John Illing, Esq., were sworn into the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

LILIES HALL.-The Duke and Duchess of SUNDERLAND and their family have been here for some weeks. Last week his Grace invited his numerous tenantry to one of those useful contests, a ploughing-match, with two horses abreast. The Duke and Duchess, with their infant heir apparent, the Marquess of Stafford, entered the field under an arch of flowers and laurels, accompanied by the Bishop of LICHVIELD and COVENTRY, on a visit to their Graces. Mr. Cotes, M.P., and Mr. Charlton, also afterwards dined with the Duke and some of the principal tenantry. An abundant supply of venison, game, and sirloins of beef were sent from Lilies.

On Tuesday the Saffron Walden Agricultural Association had a plonghing-match on Mr. Brand's farm, in Thaxted, Essex. Lord Braybroke, and Lord Mannard, Lord Lieutenant of the county, attended. Twenty-four ploughs started, and three prizes were given. It was a pleasing and interesting spectacle, and a very large given. It was a plensing and interesting spectacle, and a very large number of respectable persons were present, including Sir William Eustace; John Rugales Baise, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Jee, Vicar of the parish, &c. We are glad to see these Associations on the in-crease throughout the kingdom, because we know that such institu-tions produce and encourage general industry and emulation amongst the pensantry, and that scarcely anything more contributes to good agriculture than good ploughing.—Morning Post.

Lord BROUGHAM is said to have travelled more miles, a more speeches, within a given time, than any orator of mode on the even excepting Mr. HENNY HUNT.—The Boston paper says that when his Lordship passed through Louth, on his way to London, he was cheered by about twenty persons.

A caricature has lately made its appearance, under the title of "The new Vanx hall Performer." It represents Brought in the character of a rope-dancer, ballancing Whiggery and Toryism at each extremity of his pole.

Lord WILLIAM BENTINGE'S baggage, when moving on a pro-LOTG WILLIAM BENTINGE'S DAZGAZE, when moving on a progress as Governor-General of India, is described as being carried by 103 elephants, 1300 camels, and 800 waggons drawn by bullocks, and these escorted by two regiments, one of cavalry, the other of

Miss Zouch, who a few years ago rendered herself so notorious by the breaking off of her marriage at the altar at St. George's Hanoversquare, with Mr. Woodis, a young geutleman of large property, is a candidate for the situation of matron, at present vacant, at St. George's Hospital. The situation is said to be worth 300l. per annum .- We should think Bedlam a fitter establishment for the lady.

The Sun, Ministerial paper, thus oddly announces the demise of Don Pedro:—"An express from Lisbon has just been received in the City, announcing the death of Don Pedro, Regent of Portugal. The ex-Emperor expired at twelve o'clock on the night of the 21st ult. The Queen has appointed the new Cabinet. Palmella is Prime Minister; the Duke of Traceira, Minister of War; Can-valho, Minister of Finance: and Villa Real, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The news from Madrid is also very satisfactory."

Nothing, says the Morning Herald, can be more galling to Ministers, and the Whigs in general, than the cordially marked, not to say vociferous, manner in which the Duke of Wellington's health was received the other day at the Sheriffs' inauguration dinner, as well as on other occasions apparently set apart for purposes solely of Whig homage. Such displays have evidently a double meaning—the one of respect to the Duke, the other of a contrary feeling towards the present occupants of office.

At several vestry meetings, lately held in the metropolis and else where, there appears to have been a general disposition to appoint Committees of the parishioners to watch the proceedings of the Poor Law Commissioners, to prevent any abridgment of the rights and

or open comforts of the poor, and to guard as on the privileges of the rate-payers in the own affairs, and electing their own officers. 9 Darish mittees have already been appointed for that purpose

It is well known that the distresses of her followers were the great exciting cause of the death of the inter bound a particular when he can bound a particular death of the death exciting cause of the death of the late Donna Francisca. devoted to her husband. But the return of a great number of officers devoted to her ausonia. Dut the return of the second of the and men from Hamburg, where they were refused landing, increased this excitement, and she was repeatedly urged to leave scene to which she could not furnish relief; her constant answers, however, which she could not furnish relief; her constant answers, however, were, "If I have nothing else to give to those who have sacrificed themselves to Carlos, I have at least kind words, and I will never abandon those who have shown such devotion during our misfa tunes." Death was the melancholy result of these strong feeling The day after the interment, the Princess of Berra, with the Infant The day after the interment, the reflects of Delica, which we relief be of Spain proceeded to London, and the first thing done on her arrival was to dispose of her jewels, and transmit the proceeds of them to Portsmouth, where this relief very opportunely arrived last week. Hampshire Telegraph.

The alarm which had existed among the mercantile and monied interests in the City, and which had in a great measure subsided, was on Wednesday again strongly excited among all classes connected was on Wednesday again strongly excited among all classes connected with trade, &c., in London, occasioned by the failure of the house of RAIRES and Co., the head of which, up to Wednesday morning, was Governor of the Bank of England, but was then disqualified from holding that office, and proceeded to the Confinent. More than ordinary anxiety prevailed in the City among those interested in money matters, &c., through this unexpected circumstance, and fears are entertained that its effect will be important in the country. Two other failures were announced the same afternoon the City.

Much agitation has lately prevailed among the commercial circles in Paris, in consequence of the failure of the three first-rate com-mission houses. The amount of their debts is said to be nearly 3,000,000 francs (120,000l.) The practice of discounting commercial bills has been greatly circumscribed on that account, and fears seem to be entertained of a commercial crisis towards the close of the

The principal prize at the late Isle of Wight races proved to be literally a running cup; for, on being filled with wine, the grester part soon disappeared through a hole in the bottom.

By the accounts from Alexandria to the 20th ult. we learn that the By the accounts from Alexendria to the 20th ult. we learn that the Pacha had ordered a levy of men to empty the canal of Mahmoudie, and that 20,000 had been ordered for the cleansing. The Pacha was turning his attention greatly to agriculture, and cherished the most gigantic designs. He states that the crop of cotton would in five six years have increased to two millions of quintals. Several vessels of 100 guns each were building The Nile had risen remarkably well, and every thing would be very abundant.

The advices from Naples continue to speak of the rayages of the recent eruption. The habitations of 180 families have been swallowed up, and 800 individuals bereft of an asylum. One of the principal dangers during the eruption was that the inflammable matter would reach the magazine of powder, the explosion of which would here produced incalculable mischief. The Neapolitan Government approduced in the contract of th pears to be engaged in energetic measures to alleviate the distre-prevailing, and among others, that of distributing the common land to those whose property has been entirely destroyed.

A meeting of the Select Vestry of St. Margaret's parish assem A meeting of the Select Vestry of St. Margaret's parish assembles for the purpose of electing a sexton, vacant by the recent death of Mr. Gill, of Bridge-street. There were several candidates for the office, which is worth about 300l. per annum. After some preliminary business, the vestry elected Mrs. Gill, the widow of the late sexton, to be sexton. The election caused great surprise among the parishioners.

The East India Company have at length consented to try the experiment of steam communication with India by the way of Egypt. The Hugh Lindsny steam-vessel is to be despatched from Bombey on the 10th of February next, and will remain at Sucz till the arrival of the English mail, which will be conveyed to Alexandria from Malta by stenm-packet.

UTILITY OF COMMISSIONS .- A short time since, a tradesm Retford was both surprised and nlarmed at receiving, postage free, a large, portentions, and official looking letter, with "Municipal Corporation Commission" printed on it in large characters. With a heart pulpitating with anxiety, the ample seal was broken, when, let the inclosure proved to be nothing more than a London silversmiths circular, soliciting orders!

A letter from the frontiers of Guipuscon, dated Sept 23, says A letter from the frontiers of Guipuscoa, dated Sept 23, says:

"Never were the Christines more dispirited than they are at present. Demoralised and crest-fallen, they murmur against the Quest, and becoming desperate, they are prepared to hoist the standard robellion—to destroy that fabric but six months since they so departy laboured to erect. Those dreadful scourages Routa and famine are plundered and driven into exile—the cabins of the poor are brundered and driven into exile—the cabins of the poor are brundered millied to starve—the males fly to the mountainfermales and children become beggars—social order his destroyed to the mockery of the blasphemous, bound with ignoralization and butchered amidst the howlings of a licentious band of irritate soldiery."

same writer adds, that the Carlists are at the present day stronger than ever,—that the provinces of Aragon, Catalonis, and Old Castile have risen in their favour—and that Don Carlos, or carrows. companied by ZUMALACARREGUI, is now on the frontiers of Aragon-By subsequent accounts we learn that RODIL has been called to Madrid, or in other words.

Madrid, or, in other words, dismissed from the command of an army hitherto employed only in deeds of spoliation. MINA is spoken of st his successor.

WHERE IS THE SCHOOLMASTER ?- A medical gentleman, sometimes Brack out in Swats, and I ham Costif with a paine of vouhels."

Mr. Blamer, in his speech at Carlisle, is reported to have said:
"It happened on one occasion that our worthy Chairman as
myself were watching a Bill through the House which we were
desirous of opposing, and though we were within ten yards of the
Speaker it passed without our being aware of the fact." Whats
confession of dense stupidity.

The Palmant. The Tailmant. Mr. Blamire, in his speech at Carlisle, is reported to have said

The Edinburgh Evening Post says:—Although we have no direction through the hone the The Edinburgh Evening Post says:—Although we have no direct authority for saying so, we are nevertheless not without a hope that authority for saying so, we are nevertheless not without a hope that the conservative party, will visit Scotland this season. We rentare to say that if this hope were realized the demonstrations of reget to say that if this hope were realized the demonstrations of reget to which his presence would elicit from the most respectable classed the community would be absolutely unparalleled. Were the Date

of Wellington to make his appearance in the metropolis of Scotland would find that neither his person nor his principles have ceased he would nice that the best sense of the word—popular to be popular—popular in the best sense of the word—popular to be popular—The Duke of Well-anget all classes of enlightened Scotsmen."—The Duke of Well-anget all classes amongst an classes of the state mbled and GREY fell, is not the arena for the hero of the hundred fights.—En.

A New York paper says:—"It being desirable to the Vice-Chan-callor to obtain certain papers in the possession of the ex-Sheriff callor to obtain certain papers in the possession of the ex-Sherifi parties, now in the City prison, a power of attorney was made out and placed in the hands of Officer A. M. C. Shith, who armed with that alone, yesterday entered the room in which Parkins is confined, and demanded the required documents. Parkins denied having them, but Shith told him he knew to the contrary, and unless he was the property of the parties of the property of the parties of the property of the parties mem, out of the perceably he should proceed to make search and get gave them up peaceably he should proceed to make search and get possession of them as best he might. Parkins dared him to try it, at the same time displaying a three-barrelled pistol, which Smirn wrenched from him. He then seized in succession two other pistols which he had secreted about him, and after them a dirk and cane-gun, all which Smith as successively forced from him before Parkins could succeed in using any of them. The fire-arms were all ready, conin success and primed; and the least trepidation or the loss of his presence of mind would have undoubtedly proved instantaneously has presented in would have a handstream protect manager, however, fatal to Mr. SMITH. By his cool intrepidity and courage, however, the officer not only captured the frightful collection of weapons, and handed them over to the Sheriff, but afterwards leisurely prosecuted his search among the prisoner's furniture and baggage, and at length macceded in finding and bringing away the wished-for papers.

There has seldom, perhaps, been recorded a more remarkable melancholy instance of mortality than that which has befallen the members of the Italian Opera company, at the Havannah, in 1832. Seven of them, in the prime of their life, fell victims to the black

The following is an account of the liabilities and assets of the

£33,880,000 £36,386,000

The Devonport paper relates the following singular scene:—
At the Meeting of the Mayor and Corporation of Bodmin, at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the ensuing year, Mr. R. B. EDYVEAN, the Alderman who stood in rotation for serving the office of Mayor, walked into the hall without rotation for serving the office of Mayor, walked into the hall without hisgown, and tendered his resignation as a member of the Corporation, which tender was at once accepted. The Rev. John Wallis than said that the Rev. Nerdolas Every, of St. Veep, who stood next in rotation, could not fill the office of Mayor, as he was not a resident in the borough, and that he ought, therefore, to resising, and so ought the Rev. Wal. Partitire, of Lamivet. Mr. Droove Kinselbe Alderman next on the besen to the proposed as Mayor for the Beach of the world his property of the state of the second of the second of the second of the second of the state of the second of the second of the second of the state of the second of th

A fine writer in a provincial paper, extolling the quality of the rear's growth of Farnham hops, says, "they were never better in solour and condition, and will as far eclipse those of other places as the light of gas, which now so brilliantly illumines our shops, does that of the glimmer afforded by candles."

The inhabitants of Chichester were, on Sunday morning last, during the hours of divine service, thrown into great consternation by another severe shock of an earthquake. Some individuals were so much terrified as actually to leave the church and run into the so much terrified as actually to leave the church and run into use open street. The earth was observed by many to be in a tremulous state for the space of two minutes after the awful event. The Lewes paper says:—" We would by no means create an unnecessary alarm; but it is the opinion in general, that this city, at some future period, will be baried in its own ruins. It is now about twelve months ago that we were first alarmed, since which time no less than six severe stacks, besides many slight ones, have been experienced by us?"

of the Bishop of ST. ASARW Having occasion to speak of his Grace his Lordship adds:of CANTERBURY,

of CATERBURY, his Lordship adds:—
"Whose name cannot be mentioned without exciting feelings of respect, affection, and veneration, so much have his high character and manly conduct, his Christian meckness and lumility, yet undunnted firmness, his uncompromising honesty and integrity, his sound discretion and judgment at all times, but particularly upon some late occasions, endeared him to the Clergy and to all true friends of the Church." of the Church.'

We are sure that every syllable of this most deserved commer tion will meet a responsive echo in the breast of every man who, in public or in private, has the honour and the happiness of knowing his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

The Cambridge Chronicle has the following:—
THE HARTFORD JOB.—We are informed, and from good authority, that this reformed electioneering trick is not to pass over so quietly as some of the party imagine; two persons of true reform principles have publicly acknowledged it to be an infamous job, and that they mean to expose the transaction.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Squire, Master of Felstead School, Essex, and a distinguished scholar, has been presented by Lord Holland, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the Rectory of Ashen, Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D.

The Rev. George Williams, B.A., Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Wichenford, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The Rev. Sir George Prevost, Bart. M.A., has been admitted to the Perpetual Curacy of Stinchcomb, in the county of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Fryer.

The Rev. Arrhur Frederich Daubry has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Croome: Patron, John Daubeny Croome, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has licensed the Rev. G. D. Houghton to the Curacy of Trinity Chapel, Salford.

The Hond Bishop of Chester has licensed the Rev. G. D. Clare has entered a caveat against the Dean's right to appoint.

The Lord Bishop of Exter has instituted the Rev. JAMES RICHARD WHYTE to the Vicarage of Okchampton, vacant by the death of Robert Tamer, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of the Rev. Henry Bourchiev Wrey, of Holne Park, and Hamibal Curnow Millett, of Okchampton, Eq., the true patrons.

The Rev. John Perleaze, to the Rectory of Black Torrington, vacant by the death of Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of John Alkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of John Story Penleaze, of Boltonstreet, Piccadilly, Esq., the true patrons.

The Rev. John Matthias Hongson, to the Rectory of Gidley, vacant by the cession of John Alkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of John Alkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of John Alkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of John Alkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of John Alkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the Presen

vacant by the cession of John Alkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of the Rev. Thomas Whipham, of Kingsteignton, Clerk, the true patron.

The Rev. Charles Tombin, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Langtoft, in the county of Lincoln, on the presentation of Sir Gilbert Henthcote, Bart.

The Rev. John Barts, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the Rectory of Crowland, on the presentation of the Marquis of Exeter.

The Very Rev. the Denu of Lincoln hus been pleased to present the Rev. John Mickel to the Vicarage of South Leverton, near Retford, Notts, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Doctor Cleaver, of Edwinstowe.

The Rev. Thomas Collyer, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Bungay St. Trinity, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

OBITUARY.

obituary.

At Little Petherick, Cornwall aged 75, the Rev. Richard Lyne, Vicar of that arish, and formerly master of the Granumar School at Lickeard.

The Rev. John Bull, Rector of Pentlow, in Keeck, and of Tattingston, in the ount of Suffice.

At Clifton, the Rev. John Morgan, aged 89.

At Clifton, the Rev. John Morgan, aged 89.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 2.—On Wednesday last Edmund Law Lushington, B.A., Edward Terrick Hamilton, B.A., William Hepworth Thompson, B.A., william Dobson, B.A., the Rev. Henry Halford, B.A., and Thomas Rawson Birks, B.A., of Trinity college, were elected fellows of that society.

There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas term:—Friday, Oct. 10, at ten; Wednesday, Oct. 15, at eleven; Wednesday, Oct. 29, at eleven; Wednesday, Oct. 19, at eleven; Wednesday, Dec. 3. at eleven; Tuesday, Dec. 16, (end of term) at ten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

by mother severe shock of an contiquake. Some individuals were to much terrifice the control of the seventh of the control of the seventh of the control of the seventh of the control of

Churchwardens a sum of 8001., now in the lands of the truders under a local Act of St. James et Deling languages and under the sum of the street of the sum of the street of the sum of the street of the sum of

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The failure of Meastr. Raikes has caused a considerable sensation in the mercantile circles, not on account of the extent of the liabilities of the firm, for they are comparatively tridit systems to the large of the Bank. The recursion of the Jank and the large of the Bank insolvency found demanted by the comment of his insolvency found the factor of the large of the into jeopardy. The effect on the Money Market has been verifling, and Consols, which touched yesterday upon 90%, closs for the Account this afternoon at 90%. Exchequer Bills are 39

trifling, and Consols, which touched yestermy upon 2078, therefor the Account this afternoon at 20% %. Exchequer Bills are 39 to 41 premium.

In the Foreign Market the settlement passed over on the 30% without defalcation. The demise of Don Pedro has had no disparaging effect on Portuguese Bonds, and the settlement of the new Chambinest if appears is so satisfactory to the biodioiders, that the Stock has risen to 82% N. In Spanish there is also considerable andmaken; and the tenor of accounts from Madrid is so favourable that the price is 55% N. Listle is doing in any other Stock, nor is there 30% material fluctuation. Belgum Bonds are 100% N; Russian, 104% 3; Durch Five per Cent., 9% N; Brazil Stock is 70% N; Mexican, 40% 41%; and Chillan, 3 per Cent. Consols, 90% N; Brazil Stock is 70% N; Br

Bank Long Annuities, (unsealed) Pacenesis for Account, 1998 & 19 m.

Death of Don Perra.—The intelligence of Don Pedro's death is confirmed, but the date first assigned for that event was wrong, both in the day and hour. He died on the 24th, at two o'chock in the day; not on the 21st, at midnight, as was announced originally on the credit of an express which came via Madrid. Four days by the his death his daughter complimented him with the Order of the Tower and Sword! The Duke of Palmella acts as Prime Minister and Secretary of State, with a Cabinet of Senhores Vasconcellos, Carvalho, Teroeira, Villareal, and Agostinho Freire. This arrangement does not seem likely to be lasting.

The interest excited in Paris by the financial mensures of the Spanish Cortes is too absorbing to permit the newspapers to bestow any attention on the affairs of the north of Spain. By the last accounts Mina continued to be too much indisposed to take the command, and the movements of Don Carlos were not of importance. Zumalacarregui is not undertaking any active operations, being engaged in organizing two new battalions.

We find the following in a German paper of the 27th:—"It is said that the journey of the Hanoverian Cabinet Minister, Baron Von Ompteda, to London, is in consequence of his having been sent for by the King. The rejection of the commercial connexion between Hanover and Brunswick, by the estates of the latter, and which led to their dissolution or prorogation, is said to have induced his Majest the King of Great Britain, to wish to consult that Minister on the system of Custom-house duties and the commercial affairs of the chingdom of Hanover."

kingdom of Hanover."

Accounts have just been received from the West Indies, which state that the city of Trinidad had been entirely swallowed up by an earthquake; but this is not borne out by the advices from St. Thomas's to its full extent, the letter merely mentioning that advices have been received announcing that the inhabitants of Santa Martha ads suffered severely. When Pasto and its vicinity were destroyed by the convulsions early in the year, and which were resumed from January to March, great apprehensions were entertained that Santa Martha would suffer, and these appear likely to be realised by the next accounts.

had suffered severely. When Pasto and its vicinity were destroyed by the convulsions early in the year, and which were resumed from January to March, great apprehensions were entertained that Santa Martha would suifer, and these appear likely to be realised by the next accounts.

The advices from Demerara reach to the 14th of August. The accounts from Essequibo are very unknourable. Along the west coast matters were very unsatisfactory, and district courts continued to be held on the different plantations for the infliction of such punishment as was deemed meet. It does not appear, however, that the examples had produced any beneficial result. Up the river and on the canals the disturbances continued. Eight negroes from Plantation Profit had been flogged, but this did not prevent a large portion of the gang from leaving the property, and going to Georgetown. Some of these men were secured and punished. At Essequibo, thirteen negroes from La Relle Alliance, and six from Richmond, who had been seized as ringleaders, had been sent up to the town under military escort, to be tried at the Supreme Criminal Court; but up to the date of the advices leaving, there was no return of good order or obedience amongst the negroes in that part of the colony. From Berbice the accounts are also unsatisfactory, and although no open act of violence had been committed, the negroes refused absolutely to work.

The neighbourhood of Coveut-garden was on Friday night thrown into a considerable state of excitement by the circulation of a report of a gentleman having committed suicide. On imquiry it appeared that a gentleman having committed suicide. On imquiry it appeared that a gentleman having committed suicide. On imquiry it appeared that a gentleman having committed suicide. On imquiry it appeared that a gentleman having committed suicide. On imquiry it appeared that a gentleman having committed suicide. On imquiry it appeared that a gentleman having committed suicide. On imquiry it appeared that a gentleman having committed suicide

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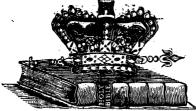
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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAYS GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.
G. N. GOODWYN, Tevislock row to covering alon, hard-dresser. Att. Wirkens, the control of the co

reign-office, Oct. 19.—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Sires Shee, Bart., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenidiary to the King of Prussia.

**Seorge Shee, Bart., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Kim of Prussis.

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lantry, wij, and amusements; from their stansucs, to the recurse excesses of their against hanses—the reader will be foreibly struck by the investigation into the nature of their crines, in which are excessed against the law. This inquiry is illustrated by a series of engraved maps, tables, and calculations, founded on a record of remarkable facts.

A most ludicrons scone took place on Monday morning at Northampton. The Conservatives objected to Lord Altrinors's votes and the standard of the control of the standard of th

tch and packets."

It three together, take especial care of your binaristic. Accency of our Connag.—The extreme exactness three and attained in the weight of coins at the Royal Mint, by anso of the Sxing machinery, has already been mentioned. On a cut examination when sovereigns were put to the test as to their gift it was found that out of 1,000, 500 were quite correct, 200 ied only by half a rain, 100 more three quarters of a grain, and remaining 100 varied, allogether, a grain. This is an instance of prising accuracy, especially when the various processes through the very single cain passes are taken into consideration.—Lard-is Cyclopædia.

THEATRICALS

THEATRICALS.

A Mr. Denvil, from the Exeter Theatre, made his debit at Drury Lane on Monday, in the character of Shybock, but his personation of the Jaw does not appear to have produced a very favourable impression on the andience. The selection of Shybock for his first appearance was not very judicious, his physical capabilities being evidently unequal to the task.

The tragedy of King John was performed at Covent Garden on Wedinesday. The personation of the King by Mr. Vandenhoff was judicious, correct, and consistent, and was evidently the result of a Wardes, Robot well-directed study. Mrs. Cliffon, as Ladiy Consistent, and was evidently the result of a Wardes, Robot well-directed study. Mrs. Cliffon, as Ladiy Consistent, and the Shades of the Wardes, Robot well-directed study. Mrs. Cliffon, as Ladiy Consistent, and the Property of the Wardes, Robot was not very successful; in some possages she evince power and expression, but in the more trying situations it was evidently appeared as Rolla, and his representation of the character produced a powerful impression. His performance throughout was one of great beauty, and it is a question whether the character has been more finely personated since the time of Kemble.

Exolish Opena Horsz.—Mr. Serle's play of the The Widow Queen was produced at this House on Thursday, and the lowers of out making the produced states. The studies of the plot of this viece is taken from a chapter in the history of the reign of Henry the Eighth. Mary, the sister of Harry the Eighth, having become a widow by the Royal commance at the moment when the presence and society of the Queen have revived in the bosom of the Duke an attachment he entertained for her before she was united with the late King, and similar emotions have been awakened in the mind of Mary. After much doubt and hesitation a mutual declaration of love is made, and a malage take to be under the bosom of the Duke an attachment he entertained for her before she was united with the late King, and a mind and promise of abso

urama, we perceive, is to contribute to the amusements of the ensuing week.

FOREIGN.

The Gazette de France of Wednesday contained the following bulletin.—"On the 28th ult. Zamalacarregui surprised four companies of Christinos at Abarauza, near Estella; he made several risoners, killed 40 men, and wounded 60. The divisions commanded Placetica and the point of being taken in his lockings. After this slight affair, Zamalacarregui, who had but three battalions with him wifeforced to make the point of being taken in his lockings. After this slight affair, Zamalacarregui, who had but three battalions with him wifeforced to make the points him.—The Christinos have been relieved from the blockeds at Eliseado, by the divisions of Cordows. The fifth and sixth Navarrege battalions commanded by Sagastibelza, have been obliged to fall buck, but they made the enemy purchase that dire necessity density. Cordova lost a great many men in the attack of the 28th. He continues to levy extraordinary contributions on the country.—Notwithstanding his great fatigue, the King enjoys excellent health, and gives proofs of resignation, and of the most unsluken constance.—His Majesty was on the 30th ult., at Baraiva, in Navarreg.

The King of Naples & would appear, is about to take a decided part in the Spanish contest. He has afready protested against the change of the law of accession, in his capacity of Prince of the Honse of Bourbon, and bare to the quadruple alliance, or even to receive an Ambassador accredited by the Queen. It is now reported, that he means to go a step farther, and actually receive an Ambassador from Don Carlos, in the person of Count Toledo.

The King and Queen of the French have, it would appear, been unusually hossitable daring their stone.

or even to receive an Imbossador accreated by the Queen. It is now reported, that he pleans to go a step farther, and actually receive an Ambassador from Don Carlos, in the person of Count Toledo.

The King and Queen of the French have, it would appear, been unusually hospitable during their sojour at Fontainebleau. The severity with which the State prisoners are treated in the various gaois of the French netwoods, or their own upatience of confinement, is likely to produce lamentable crimes. M. Imbort, Editor of the Penylae Somerain of Marseilles, lately removed from the prison of St. Pelagie to that of La Force, with M. Guinard, has written a letter to the National riswaysper, stating that the major part of their fellow-prisoners confined for political offences had determined on putting an end to their existence by starvation, in order (as he says) to terminate the tortures to which they are subjected. Some of them land already refrained from food for eighty-four bours. The committee of Stock-brokers of Paris have, after a consultation with the Minister of Finance, eigenmined on prohibiting for the future all time bargains in Syaniah Stock.

The journais of all ports of Germany are filled with accounts of the weather, which has been extremely oppressive. It has occasioned much ill-liealth, especially at Vienna, and in other quanters destroyed the green creeks, and dred up the rivers. But the vintage is abundant beyond any that was ever known. A Vienna paper says, "there never was one like it in Austria; only three districts in the momentum synchic in producive years generally have (together from 7 to 8000 casks, have this year shoes who may speculate will gain 100 per casts, and in a few years those who may speculate will gain 100 per cent."

cent."

There was a mistake in the paragraph in our paper the other day, that Wonsworth, Settiley, and Coleride married three sisters, Souther and Coleride married two sisters of the name of Frikker, from the neighbourhoof of Bath. Mr. Wonsworth was a Miss Hurching of Comperiand. —Morning Post.

It has been estimated that to effectually and permanently insure a building from dry rot will not cost nearly so much as to insure it against fire, and that the numbers of houses destroyed by dry rot and by fire are very nearly in the nelative proportions of 43 to 2.

Curtous Semmon. —At the Charriel of St. Katherine Cree, Leadenball-street, provision is made, under the will of Sir Großer Gabern, who was Lord Mayor in 1646, for a sermon to be annually prached on the 16th of Octobrt, in commemoration of his happy deliverance from a lion, which ly met in a desert as he was travelling in the Turkish dominions, and which suffered him to proceed unmolested.

WE are indebted to the Kentish Observer for the around the presentation of the colours to the 93d, of which the following ing in an infrigmentation of the shoot imposing ballings speakers feel which the following in graph and present the colours of the colours and your king, without pointing out to you those quilties of the colours and your king, without pointing out to you thes

At the onclusion of this address, the persons who were assembled near enough to hear it, testified their approbation by a loud clapping of hands.

The grenadiers then marched from the right, to the line along the front, the band playing the "British Grenadiers." The ensigns then took post in the centre, when the grenadiers marched in slow time to the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of the betts in the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of the betts in the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of the betts in the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of the betts in the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of the betts in the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of an appearance, and efficient state of the regiment, particularly drelling upon the discipline and stendiness of it. Haung filed parade, the whole marched to the barrack-yard, where the grenadie company paraded us a guard of honour to salute his Graco going to the mess-room. A large party of ludies and gentlement accompany to the mess-room. A large party of ludies and gentlement accompany to the mess-room. A large party of ludies and gentlement accompany to the mess-room the large party of ludies and gentlement accompany and the party of the mess-room. A large party of ludies and gentlement accompany to the mess-room to the mens and the party of the company quitting, at the star was an at of any lengthened duration, and his departure was marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting and the party of the neighbourhood, where accommendation contains and partites, in various portions of the yard, danced the segme. T

NAVAL AND MILITARY

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 10

6th Rept. Drug. Gib.—J. Britt, Gent. to be Cornet, by pur. vice Cruikshanke, pp. 73th Fout.—Th. Drug Gid.—Major. F. Brownlow, from h. p. Unant. to be pp. 73th Fout.—Th. Drug Gid.—Major. F. Brownlow, from h. p. Chant. to be pp. 73th Fout.—Th. Drug Gid.—Major. F. Brownlow, from h. p. 6th Nr. I. Regt. titlength of the Corner of Corner of the Corner of Corner of

resented.—Kentish Guzette.
Lord Hill's Levee at the Horse-Guards on Thursday was attended pient-General Sir W. Inglis, Lieut-General Cumming, Major-General Anderson, Major-General Sir H. Campbell, Colonel Bungry, Major Hend, Colonel Fyers, Major Archer, Major Wilkinga, and about thirty other officers.

bury, Major Hend, Colonel Fyers, Major Archer, Major Wilkinson, and about thirty other officers.

By the demise of General Sir Henry, who died at his seat at Alresford, on Wednesday se'might, was a very distinguished officer, and cater of the Countess of Guilford.

On Monday the officers of the Life Guards gave a grand archery meeting on the green in the barrack-yard, Windsor, at which 100 ladies and gentlemen were present. An elegant dinner was served up in Tippo Saib's tents, and the party sat down at five o'clock. Dascing afterwards commenced, and was kept up without internasion to a late hour. The band of the regiment, and also that of the Fasilier Guards, were in attendance. His Majesty's gracious kindess in lending the tents in question was gratefully felt and acknowledged. The largest of them is capable of accommodating nearly 500 persons.

sigged. The largest of them is capable of accommodating nearly suppersons.

The office of Physician-General, and Surgeon-general to the Forces is dispensed with on the Irish Establishment; but the Staff of Assistant-Surgeons is augmented.

The Meduc stement, Commander Austin, arrived at Plymouth on Sanday, with 100 boys for the Matabar, and sniled on Tuesday for Falmouth; at the same time she towed out the Tulbof, Capatin Penhell, into the Sound.

The first division of the 93d Highlanders will march from Canterbury on Monday next for Weedon, to replace the 46th Regiment, which is ordered for Jublin. The conduct of the 33d, during their stay in that city, has won for them the respect and good wishes of all classes.

media into the Sound.

The first division of the Weeden, or replace the 46th Regiment, you Monday for Dublin. The conduct of the 38th during their stay in that city, has won for them the respect and good wishes of all classes.

The LATE REAR-ADMIRAL HON. G. H. L. DUNDAS.—This immented officer was the fourth son of the late Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Wentworth, sister of Earl Fitzwilliam. While a lieutenant he was involved in one of the most appalling tragedies an ecord in the British Navy; from which, however, he had the greater, who was one of the survivors, it appears that the exertions of Lebruch, 1890. In the account given of the circumstances by the appearer, who was one of the survivors, it appears that the exertions of Lieut. Dundas were of the utmost importance on that awful coassion.—Lord Keith, whose flag was flying on board the Queen Charlotte at the time, was on shore and had the dreadful task of anlessouring in vain to rouse the Tuscus sailors to any bold or adverted to the survivors, it appears that the exertions of Lieut. Dundas were of the any lot of the preservation of the hapless ship's company. The following the clark of the preservation of the hapless ship's company. The following the country of the preservation of the hapless ship's company. The following the country of the following th

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OOPY of a LETTER from a LADY, dated Marine Hotel, Cowes, August, 1832.—Gentlemen—About a year ago I found my hair rapuidly falling off; I tried several things without effect, until I was recommended to see your Baland of F COLUMBIA, after using a few bottles I found my hair prefectly restored. I determined on trying it on my little girl who had very little shir indeed, and it succeeded so well that her hair is everywhere admired for its thickness; you are at liberty to give this what publicity you please.—I am. Gentlemen, yours, &c.,

To Messrs. C. and A. Oldridge, I, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM prevents the hair from turning grey, and the rest split-cation makes it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and store, and the second off. Abundance of certificates of the fire respectable, as shown by the Proprietors, C. and A. OLDRIDGE, I, Wellington-street, Strand, where the Fallur is sold, and by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders, price 3s. do., &s., and 1ls. per bottle.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH.—Addressed to those who value the Use.

35. 64., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Addressed to those who value the Use, Ornament, and Confort of serviceable Teeth.—It is well known that them are indispensable assistants to our ease, and often chief auxiliaries in exerctions fame or fortune. Impressed with this conviction, Messra. A and J. Of Goucester, teacher, and recommended the service of the service of

Jones unequalted Anodyne Cement. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. At home from Ten to Five, 64, Lower Grosvenon-Freet, Sond-streets.

ALL'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS are recommended as the most with the property of th

practically adapted to those afflicted. Price 2s. 64.

STRICTURES—Just published, the 22d Edition, with additional Remarks, and Cases ILIUSTRATING the ABSURDITY and DANGER of relying on Internal Medicines as the SOLE means of Care.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on STRICTTIRES of the PRICE ACTION of the SOLE TRACTION of SOLE TRACTION of The SOLE TRACTION of The SOLE TRACTION of The SOLE TRACTICAL OBSERVATION of SOLE TRACTICAL OBSERVATION of SOLE TRACTICAL OBSERVATION of TRA

othen fatal diseases. "—European Magazine.

TERVOUS DEBILITY, &cc.—MEDICA & ETHICS.—The following Works will serve as guides and monitors to all who may feel interested in their perusal:

1st. The ACIS of LIFE presents an extended view of the causes and effects of self-clause, intemperance, and libertinisms, as tending to produce sexual deficit of the serious sexual definity of the server of the same of the mind of pleasure when suffering under the constitutional effects of Suphilis, Gonorrhou, &c.

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2st. The SVIFILIEST excommends itself to the serious delication of the mind of pleasure when suffering under the constitutional effects of Suphilis, Gonorrhou, &c.

2st. The SVIFILIEST excession and suffering the serious delication of t

were where the hopes of inclemity have been long delayed.

"These books can be safely recommended, as well for the moral traths they contain as for the extensive and successful result of the suthor's experience."—London Morning Journal.

London Morning Journal.

The above may be had of Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-tov. 59. Pall-mall and the same and the

ANDFORD, Surgeon, R.N., No. 20, Dover-street, Fiocadilly

SILAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, R.N., No. 20, Dover-street, Fiecadilly.

THE TRAVELLER'S SAFEGUARD.

A maranding Indian, on prowing intent,
Assail'd a lone traveller—but well-polish'd Boots
Diverted the savage from murd'ons parasit:
For over the Jet of reflection he bent
With fearful anazement, and viewing the shade
the perfect though ministure semblance displayed,
the perfect though ministure semblance displayed tribe:
The Jet now, of 90 the Strand, who describe
As harbour'd by imps, and refrain from attacking
The Travellers thus quarted by Warren's Jet Blacking.

THIS Easy-shining and Reilliant BLACKING, propered by
ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and soid in every Town
in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottler, and Paste Blacking in pots at 6d., 12d., and
18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand, All others are
counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that several unic communications in the state of the commenced come to hand too late for use—we shall avail ourseloss of them need week. He even still more regret that we are prevented from inserting the We even still more regret that we are prevented from inserting the five on the Fine Arts. He shall next week give our occasional review of Literature, Music, We shall next week give our occasional review of Literature, Music,

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

HIS MAJESTY held a Court at St. James's on Wednesday, at which he was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-Colonel Sorell, K.H.

The King returned to Windsor in the evening.

IRELAND must look out—the AGITATOR has been defeated. and accordingly the Ministerial newspapers begin to abuse

and accordingly the Ministerial accordingly the Ministerial accordingly the Ministerial accordingly.

Just conceive what a state of things. O'Connell, who bught to have been prosecuted six years since, is first of all considered by certain persons worthy of the Irish Attorney-Generalship, with which he would have been—for the time—satisfied: this, he does not get; but he gots a silk gown and a patent of precedence, which puts him over the heads of the whole Bar, except three, and places him in the probable situation of Criminal Judge upon a circuit where agitators and rebels are to be tried.

This is not caough—he then proceeds to "agitate" to such

rebels are to be tried.

This is not caough—he then proceeds to "agitate" to such an extent, that the Ministers think it expedient to make the KING denounce him in a speech from the Throne.

After this, Lord Althore and Mr. LITTLETON think it is the bell to be said him and he thinks it excellent fun to

worth while to sooth him, and he thinks it excellent fun to

After this, Lord Althorp and Mr. Littleton think it worth while to sooth him, and he thinks it excellent fun to betray them.

Mr. O'Connell then proceeds to Ireland, and finding Lord Duncannon a Cabinet Minister, who, before he was one, always advocated the expediency of sopping the Cerberus, writes the most violent letters publicly to his Lordship, abusing Lord Grey, Lord Anglesey (whom he cajoled and ruined), Lord Wellesley (whom he duped and ridiculed), Lord Wellesley (whom he duped and ridiculed), Lord Wellesley (whom he duped and ridiculed), Lord Puunker (on whom he fawned and fed), and half a dozen more eminent personages—He comes forth to direct the new Irish Legal Appointments, and to claim his reward for the "power of pacifying Ireland," if he chose.

The attempt has falled—his overtures have been rejected, and that wise and smisble gentleman, Mr. Walhouse Littleton, and my Lord Duncannon, the one the dupe, and the other the patron of the Agitator, have been compelled to cast him off. Look at the results—O'Connelle at the beginning of a winter with long dark nights is again ready for Agitatation; and will again do that, which he disfinctly tells his friend Duncannon, in his published letter, he would not do, if the Government would bid sufficiently high for him.

O'Connell feels that the poor Irish can no lenger bear, even under the tremendous influence of their priests, to pay him the "rent" which he has now for some years extortel; and upon which he lives and supports his Tail; and he is therefore perfectly ready to sell himself, and throw over all his shiritless admirers. This is natural—but this we know, that if Government do not choose to buy him up, they ought to put him down. After flirting and coquetting with him, it might have been as well to have made the bargain and neutralized his mischievous qualities. They had a glorious precedent in Brougham, who, from having been a very dangerous Radical, is now merely a ridiculous mountebank. Nobody—no, not one of the admirers of Brougham in other days

THE following death ought, we believe, to appear in our regular Obituary; however, we give it a special place:

On Saturday, the 11th of October, 1834, at the advanced age of seven hundred and twenty years, the ancient and venerable Exchequent OF GREAT BRITAIN, to the inexpressible grief of a large number of friends, and the tumultuous joy of her numerous enemies.

friends, and the tunultuous joy of her numerous enemies.

This is a joke, and a fair joke; but we must carry the joke a little further. We know that the deceased has not died a natural death. She has been barbarously murdered; if not with poison or the knife, by the bungling folly of a set of Quack Doctors, upon whom, we are quite sure, a much heavier punishment ought to be inflicted than has fallen upon the two comparatively innocent persons now suffering in prison for having administered Mortson's PILLs.

Here, however, we end the joke, and promise our readers in a short time an exposure of such jobbery—may we not say robbery—as never has been heard of, since the worst days of corruption, called by the "great unwashed" the good old times.

The establishment of the Exchequer is pulled down, and yesterday was re-erected—newly constituted, in order to become vigorous and effective—in order to carry which important point, a Right Honourable Baronet, in his seventy-eighth year, is lifted out of his bed, and conveyed, as the Morning Post most truly says, "by casy stages," to assume the command of the most important department of the Imperial Government.

Say we no more now; but we promise our readers such a

perial Government.
Say we no more now; but we promise our readers such a Say we no more now; but we promise our readers such a picture, as Martin, in his splendid mind, could scarcely imagine—Nothing so glaring, so vivid, so burning, so glowing, as we will prove in our columns the conduct of the pure Government to have been—the Government which rules without patronage!! And when the whole affair is ripped ap and laid open, we will venture to say that even the Whigs Themselves shall own that they are DISGUSTED and ASHAMED.

Again, we repeat, we say no more now.

There have been reports as to the Bishoprick of Bristolvacant by the death of the exemplary Dr. Gray-which are
too Iudicrous to attend to; one, that our dear, agreeable,
Roley-Powley Peter Plimley SIDNEY SMITH is to be bemitted. Now really—except indeed that we see his brother
reviewer, acting Lord Chancellor—this is too much for
credence. Then we are told, that the fore-horse of SUMNEW's term. Dr. Lawy of Clanbarn—is to be the ways and

Then we are tout, that the fore-noise of Somerica was a common them, that Dr. Butler, of Clapham—is to be the man? and then, that Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury, has been selected.

Lord Melbourne has the giving of such things, and we really do not believe, whatever he may do, out of official life, or whatever he may not do, in it, that he would make a

Bishop of the Pudding John, SIDNEY, or of the Clapham and Baham. Hillite, DEADTRY. Lord MELBOURNE is a man of the world, and knows what the world will bear; and, certainly, in the crisis at which we have arrived, Roley-Powley would be as ridiculous one way, as the Clapham Common man would in the other.

Our belief is, that the See will be disposed of to some personal dependant of one of the Ministers, and that we shall find the same influence, which, in other days, sometimes gave to low, mean, subservient, vulgar, and ill-conditioned private tutors the highest offices in the Church, prevailing just as much now with the Government which rules without patronage.

patronage.

Lord Althorp could not go to Edinburgh to dine with the gentlemanly, venerable, ill-treated Lord Grey, because he was at Bramston, or some such place, selling his shorthorned wethers, and his tups, and his shear-hogs, and all the rest of the quadrupeds that he breeds; but we suspect mightily that from his searching knowledge into the nature of sheep, the jolly tri-coloured grazier means to take time—as our respected friend Mrs. RAMSBOTTOM, says—"the by the firelock," and sheer the Lamb, and that he has got a tutor, of whom nobody ever before heard, who will have the vacant Bishoprick. Now too, we see that Dr. STANIER CLARKE is dead; he, we believe, was a Canon of Windsor—will Lord Melbourne refuse that stall to one of the Chaplains of the House of Commons in arrear? Lord Grey, who grabbed everything, gave his brother one stall; that of Westminster; which was actually due to one Chaplain of the House, in pursuance of a

gave his brother one stall; that of Westminster; which was actually due to one Chaplain of the House, in pursuance of a Parliamentary address. He gave one which fell at Canterbury to Mr. WOOD. of Fulham, at the desire of the Bishop of London, in order that his Lordship might make room in that parish for Mr. Baker, a gentleman of family and fortune, who, we believe, was induced to accommodate our excellent, amiable, and praiseworthy Diocesan, with the living of Stevenage—(more of all this anon)—but now that the Green out, and now that we should think Dr. Blomfield it the schoolmaster is abroad," we do not fancy that Lord Melbourne, as the Hertfordshire connexions of the Bakers have nothing to do with the new arrangements, would listen MELBOURNE, as the Hertfordshire connexions of the BAKERS have nothing to do with the new arrangements, would listen too much to Dr. BLOMFIELD. If there be such a man as ALLEEN in the Church (and Lady Hollann's devil is not), we think Lord Althorp will screw him into Bristol. This will be the more agreeable, as his Lordship's brother, the Popish priest, is likely very soon to be a Cardinal; and to see the Spencer Cardinal with his red stockings, and the Allen Bishop with his lawn sleeves, at Sadler's Repository in Goswell-street, with dear Altropp's bulls against those of his brother, even if he were Pope; and we will back Allen, whoever he may be, against the rollicking Sidney and the scarecrow Dealtry.

The Church, under the "Government that rules without patronage, is much like the law." Rolfe, Solicitor-General—who is Rolfe;—and Allen, Bishop of Bristol?

THE advantages of Free Trade have been so frequently proved, that it might seem superfluous to say a word upon the merits of the question; but, during the last week we have received from various sources such proofs of the benefits of the system, wound up at last by a scene at Garraway's Coffeenhouse, and, subsequently, at a dancing-school;—hear it, blest shades of HASTINGS and Co.—a dancing-school, in an alley somewhere near Cheapside, that we must make a little display of our feelings upon the occasion.

We find in the newspapers, metropolitan and provincial, the results of this blessed scheme, which destroys the happiness and comfort of our Coventry weavers, our Worcester glovers, and all the industrious, hard-working, and loyal—for all would be loyal who now are not, if their claims were attended to—subjects of our good King, and victims of our bad Ministers.

As to the liberal importations of foreign goods, we have often expressed our opinion—now, the merits of the THE advantages of Free Trade have been so frequently

attended to—subjects of our good King, and victims of our bad Ministers.

As to the liberal importations of foreign goods, we have often expressed our opinion—now, the merits of the liberality by which the opening of the East India trade has been effected are equally to be seen. First, let it be known, that freights are ruinously low—twenty shillings a ton, instead of sixty or seventy—while the freights homeward are, if possible, worse. The General Kyd, Indiaman, cost £100,000; she was sold at Llovd's, one day last week, for £9,100, equally good and serviceable as she was when she made her first voyage. Yes! cries one of the new school, but, thank God! however much her value is depreciated, the trade is opened; we are no longer under the domination of such people as Messis. St. George Tucker and Company, of whom—Stop there, if you please, says the wise man—nobody who knows his right hand from his left, would pin his faith upon the morality and virtue of Mr. Tucker, or Mr. Anybody else; but there is stability in a body like the East India Company. I don't care for that, says the Liberal—open the trade—let us have a fair competition—prices will fall, and we shall have better articles.

Liberality has had its range.—Mr. St. George Tucker, for whom we have always felt a limited degree of respect, is at the top of the Leadenhall tree. But what has occurred? The Ministers, by their new Act, have entailed upon the Peolle, whom they affect to care for, two distinct calamities—poison instead of ta; and poison at a higher price than the tra which nobody who had not been previously prepared for the splendid results of the new liberality could possibly have anticipated. We cannot do justice to the flagrancy of the case without giving verbatin the report which we find in our excellent contemporary, the Morning Post. Thus it runs:—Mr. Thourson ascended the rostrum to offer teas also brought by the Colombia from Singapore.

Mr. J. Travers as aid before the sub lowed to the trade. The first was whether the tea called bohen dec

sold, prices were realised on the average from 6d. to 3d. per 10. in advance of those obtained at the quarterly sale of the East India Company.

We now ask our readers—we ask the country—what they think of this most infamous affair? The trade is opened—a trade secured by the capital and respectability of certainly the most important mercantile company in the world; secured, we say, from fraud or cheatery by the vast responsibility of that body; and now, after sacrificing a large sum of money in order to effect a change in the charter—proportionate, perhaps, to an increased power of patronage—the very first sale under the free-trade system, exhibits a seen ever before witnessed in the country.

But, as our excellent contemporary the Morning Post puts it, it is not only the falling off in the article—the substitution for tea of something in which, the experienced judges of the thing declare they can find no particle of that herb—it is not that, only, of which the people have a right to complain—it is more than that; for at this moment an attempt is made to chail them into the purchase of chopped sticks and dried league wholly unlike the popular trash upon which, like fost, they expend more money and pay higher duties than they do upon good wholesome food or drink. They find that the effect of the new system is to raise the price of good tea from sixpuce to ninepence per pound more than it fetched under the monopoly. Of all injurious, destructive, and constitutionally ruinous notations that ever were nut into the stomach, we finally

Of all injurious, destructive, and constitutionally ruious potations that ever were put into the stomach, we firmly believe tea to be the most deleterious. Soaking the stomach potations that ever were put into the stomach, we finally believe tea to be the most deleterious. Soaking the stomach—a sack like that—with hot water, impregnated with leaves dried upon copper; or soaking it without any leaves at all, must be a system to debilitate and eventually rot the sack; and when it is considered that a washerwoman who stands at her tub all day, working, and rubbing and screwing, and wringing and rincing, sacrifices at the rate of six or seren shillings per pound for the crumpled up leaves which pay the highest possible duty, and levy upon her a tax infinitely more oppressive than any other tax in the country, it does seem wonderful why this inducement to rottenness and disease should be so generally adopted by classes who complain that they cannot pay their rent, and are in deep distress. We say, leave off tea—and we say it with the greater confidence, when we find that under the wonderful activity of our Ministers, the lower orders are to buy chopped sticks, cock-roaches legs, sloe-leaves, and pieces of birch-brooms, in which composition the merchants declare there is "not a particle of tea," at a price sixpence or ninepence a pound higher than they formerly paid for guaranteed teas,—these poor people, recollecting always, that on account of the heavy duties upon tea they pay nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. for the stomach-ache, above the original cost of the article—not where it grows—but here, where it is now sold in the dancing academics—scenes certainly fitter for hops than hyson or bollea.

Speaking, however, generally upon the broad principle of

Donea.

Speaking, however, generally upon the broad principle of free trade, whether as relates to the shaneful attempts at patronage by the Government, or as relates to the Company we only beginst to add to the few extracts and observations. we have already made the following choice moreous from the Newcastle Journal, with which for to-day we shall conclude our strictures: our strictures :-

our strictures:—

"It appears by returns made by the officers of the enstoms at Liverpool, that from the 25th Aug, to 24 Sept. (one month) there were entered at that port, as follow:—From Beggium, British ships, one—foreigners, eight; from Holland, British ships, one—foreigners, eight; from Itolland, British ships, one—foreigners, eight; from Itolland, British ships, one—foreigners, eight; from Sweden, British ships, none—foreigners, eight; from Edward in the northern European nations we have already little or no change, and so it will soon be with all the rest. Our commercial navy is all and so it will soon be with all the rest. Our commercial navy is all and so it will soon be with all the rest. Our commercial navy is all and the sound of the following in the commercial navy is all the sound of the

In the Dublin Freeman's Journal we find the following:—
Cemport for Miss Martineat.—(Extract from a private letter).
—Before I close, I cannot forbear telling you a fact that will make the following the policy of the following the policy of the following the wife of a lodge-keeper of Mejor I—of T Hill, about twelve miles from here, had eleven at was hauphable which were all put into a sieve, but they died. I hear it was hauphable when they came to the eleventh, he rushed into the lake, awaring when they came to the eleventh, he rushed into the lake, awaring when they came to the eleventh, he rushed into the lake, awaring when they came to the eleventh, he rushed into the lake of the first of the fi

comparison, we beg just to relate an event which occurred

emparison, we beg just to relate an event which occurred sinder our own particular view.

A French gentleman, residing in 1819 in Suffolk-street, Haymarkot, then a popular sojourn for Scotchmen and foreigners, had a wife who was on the tip-toe of expectation as power had a wife who was on the tip-toe of expectation as power of the transparent of the Grange Coffee-house, at the corner of the Haymarket (where Mr. MATHEWS, the modern aristophanes, discovered the very "gentil-man whose hair mistophanes, discovered the very "gentil-man whose hair welfare of his better half, yet unable to remain in his anxiety at home, directed the maid-servant to come the instant that Madame QUELQUECHOSE was out of her trouble, and tell him. QUELQUECHOSE sat himself down in the Coffee-house, and ordered a glass of brandy and water—he reclined in a box, sipped his beverage, and thought of his wife. At about half-past nine he heard a sort of scuffle in the passage—in came the maid, and regardless of forms or the smell of macaroni there famous), ran up to the place where her master was seated.

geated.

"Well," said Monsicur, "is him over?"

"Yes, Sir," said Sally, "my missus has got as fine a boy as ever you clapped your two eyes upon."

"Bravo!" said Monsieur, "dere is half-a-crown for de news—ron avay vith ye back. Waiter, bring me pint of claret,—I shall drink to my wife's good healts."

He was pleased—he did drink almost all his pint of wine; bit before he could get to the end of it, he heard another settiffe in the passage—bang went the door—in came the maid—

maid—

Wat is de matter?" exclaimed QUELQUECHOSE, "Amelie

Josephine Seraphine, my beloved, Adele ill?"
"All!" cried the girl—" La! no, Sir. Missus has got a fine girk besides the little boy."
"Wat!" exclaims QUELO

gni, besides the little boy."

"Wat!" exclaims QUELQUECHOSE—" Tvins!"—Bravo—
happy divil me—hey?—here Sally—here is five shillings for
you—good girl—ron avay to your dear mistress—my love—you
know—and all dat.—Waiter—a bottle of champagne—voila,
mon cher—Tvins!—Ha! Ha! Ha!

(Malbronk as a true green." mon cher—Tvins!—Ha! Ha! Ha!

'Malbrouk, se vat en guerre.'

-Oh! how happy I am.''

Malbrouk, se vat en guerre.'

—Oh! how happy I am."

The maid went, the moussu came, and with it some biseuit "hot like the divil," QUELQUECHOSE enjoyed it;—
when scarcely had he finished three glasses—coronella-looking flings, with long legs and small waists—he heard another guiffe, and again, in rushed the maid.

"Sir," said she, without waiting to be questioned, "my pistress has got a third baby—a heautiful little girl"—and this she said, expecting at least a guinea.

"Wat you say!" exclaimed QUELQUECHOSE "anoder!"—Oh, migod!—dis shall not do—all dis is too much. I must go home and put a stop to dis!"

And he did go home—with what success, we, who were in the Coffee-room, cannot tell; but we really never expected to find a parallel case to dear old QUELQUECHOSE of 1819, more than fifteen years afterwards.

that a parallel case to dear old QUELQUECHOSE of 1819, more than fifteen years afterwards.

"The Poor Laws" Amendment Act is in force—so are not the Commissioners; they are, as our little climbing-boy said ithis song the other day, "all in a heap." Mr. Frankland Lewis, a Tory Privy Counsellor, and still in Parliament we suppose, holding an office which vacates his scat, but to which he was not gazetted till the Session was over—(what nice, clever, gentlemany tricks)—looks sheepish. Mr. Lefferre and Mt. Nicholls are at fault, and Mr. Chadwick cannot help them; and all they have yet done is to move from the office which they first occupied to another; and to write a circular to beg everybody affected by the new Act to go on just as they did before it was passed.

We have always set our faces against it. The thing was supported, we know, by men for whom we have the highest respect—so was Popish Emancipation: we never changed our opinion of that, although we advocated it so long as the Papists knew their place—which, however, we anticipated they would soon torget, because it was the law of the land. Now, of this very much smaller measure, we never entertained a second opinion we merely recount the operation of this most miscriff which, is the creation of a heap of highly-paid offices, wholly, utterly, and entirely uncalled for. We simply make brief abstracts from every day's Police reports during the week, and our readers will see the working of this most absurd, and, we add, wicked contrivance.

Morning Post, Monday:—

Manylemon.—Three poor children, a girl and two boys, of

working of this most absurd, and, we add, wicked contrivance.

Morning Post, Monday:—

Morning Post, Monday:—

Marytenove—Three poor children, a girl and two hoys, of any miserable appearance, were charged with having been found from the post of a gentleman's door in Wimpole-street. The children were taken into custody by a policeman, to whom they stated that they had a bome to go to, and that none of hem had tasted food for three days.

Mr. Twilley, the muster of Marytelbane poorhouse, stated that the Pisoners had all been immates of the workhouse, but had thought Pisoners had all been immates of the workhouse, but had thought Pisoners had all been immates of the workhouse, but had thought Pisoners had all been immates of the workhouse, but had thought piper to abscould from theme.

The children admitted that such was the fact; but not liking the reatment they had received they wandered out, in hope of being the procure some employment, but, being disappointed, they are reduced to the state of starvation in which the policeman found had.

The interesting troit inence.

The interesting a dinitied that such was the fact; but not liking the treatment they had received they wandered out, in hope of being able to precease some employment, but, being disappointed, they were reduced to the state of starvation in which the policeman found them.

Mr. Shutt (to Mr. Twilley)—Take them into the workhonse again, keep them spon bread and water for a week, and mind that you flog them searchy; and if they don't behave better bring them to me, and II see them a month each at the treadmilt. You need not be fraid (added the Magistrate), the new Four Local Actautherises you to log and imprison the pampers under your care for misconduct, the same as I they were in the House of Correction.

Mr. They were in the House of Correction.

Mr. Shirt was the worthy Magistrate's advice.

Wossin-spacer.—On Saturday evening a good-looking young sames, about the age of twenty, was brought into the Office by James Hunley, an officer of the establishment, to apply to Mr. Wyford, as sitting Magistrate, for his advice and assistance under the following very distressing circumstances:—

The poor creature was really an object of compassion, being completely extansited from fatigme and hunger; she was in fact incapable of walking a fatigment of the minuser; she was in fact incapable of walking that the had about a quarter of an hour previous found the long state in the had about a quarter of an hour previous found the long state in the had about a quarter of an hour previous found the long state, if the long of the predict of the contribution of the long at language. The poor continue to take nonvisionent of a point of the contribution of the long of the contribution of the long of the predicts are regioner. It have suder the near Act, My feelings will not however, suffer the poor which parish she was found, will not relieve her or admit her into the satement, under the Vagrant Act.

Set a prison, would have a home there, whereas now I have once of Starodich, stating that the wretched

her a lodging and other necessaries, and to bring her before him on the following day, when he receiled commit her?!!!

Morning Post, Tuesday:—

A young female of most distressing appearance was brought before Mr. Halls, charged by the police with having created a disturbance on Saturday evening.

In answer to questions from the Magistrate; the defendant said that she had, two children by a young man who had deserted her, and, on the meeting him on Saturday evening she asked him to give her a trifle to support them, which he refused, and she was certainly very much exasperated in consequence.

Magistrate—dh, we shall have plenty of this soon!!!

The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged.

Worshir-strate—th, we shall have plenty of this soon!!!

The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged.

Worshir-strate—dh, we shall have plenty of this soon!!!

The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged.

Worshir-strate of the the hold of the preceding might he found the prisoner askeep in a brickfield at Hackney, and on questioning him he said that he had no home, nor the means to purchase a morsel of bread.

The prisoner said his nume was Richard Bartlet, and that he had applied to the overseers of Whitechapel, in which parish he formerly carried on a respectable business, but they refused to grant him any relief. He wished to be sent to prison.

The rewised was besut to prison.

The Twyford—No Magistrate has now, under the new Act, the power of the work of the poor, and all I can do is to commit you to prison under the Vugrant Act.

Men Twyford asked the poor fellow whether he was a married man?

The prisoner replied that he was a widower and had two sons, but the prisoner replied that he was a widower and had two sons, but the prisoner replied that he was a widower and had two sons, but the prisoner replied that he was a widower and had two sons, but

MT. I wyford asked the poor renow watched man?

The prisoner replied that he was a widower and had two sons, but it was entirely out of their power to afford him any assistance, for they were almost as poor as he was.

Mr. Twyford—When did you sleep in a bed last?

The prisoner, alter a few minutes' consideration, replied, in the parish of Whitechapel, but he thought that was at least three months

ngo. Mr. Twyford—Then I suppose you have been wandering about

Mr. Twyford—Then I suppose you have been wandering about the streets ever since? Prisoner—Yes, I generally slept of a night in the field where the officer found me.

Mr. Twyford—Well, I again say that I have no power to interfere otherwise than to commit you on your own statement as a vagrant. Prisoner—I should be thankful if your Worship would do that.

Mr. Twyford—I shall commit you then to the House of Correction for a month.

Mr. Twyford—I shall commit you then to the House of Correction for a month.

The prisoner was then removed to the lock-up!!

Thanks Police.—Yesterday, a poor decrepid old man, aged seventy-nine, complained to Mr. Combe, the sitting Magistrate, that the Board of Gaurdians of the lambet of Ratcliffe had stopped his out-door allowance of 1s. 6d. per week, and had in lieu thereof offered him the workhouse, of which he had no wish to become an innate.

Mr. Combe suid he could not interfere with the parochial officers, the new Act had taken away the power, but he thought the workhouse was the best place for the old man; he would be taken more care of there than he could of himself out of the house.

The old man said the 1s. 6d. paid his weekly rent, and he wished to keep out of the workhouse, the close atmosphere of which and the confinement would soon will him. He considered it very hard that his seanty pittance should be withheld from him, more particularly as he had been a rate-payer in the hande!

Mr. Combe said he could do nothing for the applicant, who had better accept what was offered to him.

The old man shook his head, and gave to the officer a petition which he handed to the Magistrate, and of which the following is a copy:—

The old man shook his head, and gave to the officer a petition, which he handed to the Magistrate, and of which the following is a copy, which he handed to the Magistrate, and of which the following is a copy, the handed to the Magistrate, and of which the following is a copy; the hand the petition of Andrew Morrison most respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner is seventy-nine years of age, and quite muld be to work, having rented a house in Brook street. Ratchiffe, at 231, per annum, and unid all rates and taxes, bas been employed forty wears by Mr. Thompson, ropemaker of Hove-lane. He has received parochial relief at the rate of 1s. 6d. a week, but has been denied that relief this has three weeks by the parish officers. Your very humble petitioner hegs leave to request you to renew the said allowance and relief by the new Poor Law Amendment Act, see: 27, that it shall be lawful for your Worship's discretion, as your petitioner now humbly solicits your Worship's discretion, as your petitioner now humbly solicits your Worship's humane interference in his behalf, as he is now in deep distress."

Mr. Combe said the person who wrote out tho petition for the old man was a very had hawyer. He could not order relief out of the workhouse under the 27th section until a union was formed. The hamlet of Ratcliffic had formed no union, and therefore he had no nower in this case. The worthy Magistrate read the clause as follows:—"And be it further enacted, that in any union which may be formed under this Act, it shall be lawful for my two of his Majesty's Justices of the pence, usually acting for the district wherein such union may be situate, at their just and proper discretion to direct by order under their hands and seals that relief shall be given to my adult person who shall from old age or infirmity of body be wholly unable to work, without requiring that such person shall reside in the workhouse."

The old man then received back his petition, and departed very much disappointed at the result of his application.

W

Wednesday:—
Wonsuit-Studet.—Yesterday three young men in an extreme state of distress, who gave their names James Doughas, and Thomas and William Creswell (the two latter brothers), were placed at the bar before Mr. Benett, charged with having on the preceding night gone into the shop of Mr. John Rushmore, an enting-house keeper in Long-alley, Finsbury, and had their suppers without having the means of paying for them.
The prisoners in their defence said that they were in an extreme state of destitution, and could get no work, and they were determined not to starve in the land of plenty.

Mr. Benett said that he had no power whatever to interefere. The case was not one of fedony, but merely a debt, and the complainant was to recover his money by summoning the prisoners to the Court of Requests.

Mr. Benett said that he had no power whatever to interestere. The case was not one of follony, but merely a doth, and the complainant was to recover his money by summoning the prisoners to the Court of Requests.

The prisoners were consequently discharged, and Mr. Benett directed the police not to interfere in such cases for the future, as they did not come under the jurisdiction of a Magistrate.

Mr. Benett observed that it ought to be an invariable rule with all tradesmen not to suffer their goods to go out of their hands until they had had the money. If they did they must put up with the loss.

Town Hall.—Thomas Carter, a young man evidently in great distress, was brought before Mr. Alderman Analey by Haynes, the street-keeper and headle of St. Olave's, charged with wilfully breaking two panes of glass in the slop-window of Mr. Brighton, one of the oversears of the above purish.

It appeared from the statement of the complainant that, about twelve o'clock on the preceding day, the defendant came to his shop and demanded relief; and on being refused his application, he broke two panes of glass in his shop-window.

The defendant, in reply to the charge, said that he was starving, and that he broke the complainant's window for the purpose of being sent to prison. He had a wife and four children dependent upon him for support, and the parish unthorities refused either to take them into the workhouse or relies their necessities. If the parish had advanced him a few shillings he should have been enabled to earn his dyglinged by selling fish in the Borough Abrket.

The Alderman compilied the defendant to one month's imprisonment and hard habbar in the Brixton House of Correction. John Kemp was also charged with threatening and attempting to break the whildow's of Mr. Brighton under similar circumstances.

He was ordered to find bail to answer the charge at the eneming Sessions.

Wossuir-starger.—Yesterdy three miserable-looking lads, with

break the windows of the bail to answer the charge at the ensuing Sessions.

He was ordered to find bail to answer the charge at the ensuing Sessions.

Wonsuir-straker.—Yesterday three miserable-looking lads, with scarcely a rag to their backs, who gave their names Thomas Waters, Frederick Scott, and Robert Marshall, were placed at the bar, and churged before Mr. Twylord with having no homes nor any visible means of subsistence.

William Breakwell, a police constable of the N division, No. 143, stated that about five o'clock yesterday morning he found the prisoners couched up together in a brick-field near Lea Bridge, and first asleep.

The unfortunate lads, on being questioned by the Magistrate as to the cause of their sleeping in the open air, said that they had no parents, and were entirely friendless, and had not slept in a bed for vecks. They belonged to St. Luke's parish, and had applied to the overseers for telief, and had been refused on the grounds that they were capable of getting their own livings. They were willing to work, and had tried every means to procure it, but could not.

The youngest prisoner of the three said that his father had die i

St. Luke's Workhouse, and he had since his death been turned into the street to shift for himself.

Mr. Twyford—I have no power under the new Act to order the parish to give you relief, all I can do is to commit you to prison under the to give you relief, all I can do is to commit you to prison under the Vagrant Act on your own statements.

The poor orphans said they would be thankful if the Magistrate would even do that.

Mr. Twyford said that if any poor creature was to die from want the overseers of the parish to which the unfortunate weeks belonged would certainly be indicable for nurder. The prisoners were cack committed as vagabands to the House of Correction for a month!!!

Town—Anth.—Police constable Wallace, 111 D, brought up an Irishman, his wife, and two children, whom he found between five and six o'clock at the foot of London Bridge, in a state of complete exhaustion. Their names were Murphy, and they had journeyed from Cork to this country. About a fortight since the woman was taken in travail and remained so for two days, when she gave birth to a child, which shortly after died. The poor mother caught cold which had settled in her eyes, and she had become strone-blind. They had been picking hops in a plantation two miles from Maid-stone, the proprietor of which, to get rid of the poor creatures, as also to prevent their becoming burthensome to the parish, put the whole family upon the top of a fruit cart on Monday afternoon. They were put down at two o'clock yesterday morning at the loot of London Bridge, and there left in the most destitute condition. Upon application to the overseer of St. Olave's, Southwark, he gave them a shilling to purchase them a breakfust, and afterwards came to this office and said he was willing to take the woman into the workhouse, but he could do nothing for the man and his two children, one seven and the other nine years of age; they must travel back to reland the best may they could. Shortly after a chair was brought and the poor woman lifted into it and taken to St

street, Horseleydown!!!

Bow-Syneer.—Yesterday a very fine-looking old woman, named Elizabeth Withers, was introduced to the notice of the Bench by a Lady of great respectability, whose name at her own particular request we refrain from mentioning, under the following curious circumstances:—

request we refrain from mentioning, under the following curious circumstances:—

The Lady stated that her friend, the woman who stood beside her, was upwards of 100 years of age, having been born in the same year with George III. She kept the public-house now called the Marquis of Anglesey, nearly opposite the office in Bow-street, then called the Green Man, for thirty-five years, and consequently had a claim upon the parish of St. Paul. Covent-garden. Falling into distress she was compelled to sell the house and everything she had in the world, and became a pupper upon the parish, from which she was allowed 1s. 6d. per week until the Poor Laws came into operation, when she was informed that she could no longer receive that sum, but must go into the bouse. She felt greatly hurt at this intimation and refused to go into the workhouse, and hence the present application.

Mr. Halls said he greatly regretted that he had no power to grant assistance. No one could look at the poor but fine-looking old creature before him without a strong feeling of commiseration; but what could he do? The Act of Partiament completely deprived him of the power to do as he would wish in such a case.

On Thursday we find:—

what could he do? The Act of Parliament completely deprived him of the poner to do as he would wish in such a case.

On Thursday we find:

Worship Street, — Yesterday a respectable-looking man, whose, name did not transpire, but who stated himself to be an inhabitant of the Luke's purish, applied to Mr. Benett for his advice and assistance in the collowing croumstance and a distant part of the office, and the production of the production of the production of the production of the collowing incomstance and me a distant part of the office, and that the way his pooling and most in a state of the collowing and that the way his pooling and most in a state of nucley, and that the way wishle incaus of subsistence. The poor fellow, he said, had been wandering about the streets in an extreme state of destitution for day past, and the overseers of St. Luke's, to which parish he belonged, had refused him relief.

The Megistrate thought the overseers had refused on the ground that the applicant—But it is entirely out of my power, for I have children and grand-children to maintain, and I am not aware of a clause in the new Act that compels one brother to assist another.

Mr. Benett—flowever, the new Poor Lay Amendment Act has taken all the power out of the hands of a Mugistrate. Tennoit therefore, grant an order for relief; all I can do Is to recommend you to make applicant hanked the Magistrate for his attention, and then left the office.

On Friday:—

On Friday :-

On Friday:—
Yesterday in aged and emacinted man, with starvation actually in
his countenance, who gave his name John Brown, was brought up
in custody of Stoddard, a police constable of the H division, No. 74
and placed at the bar before Mr. Benett, charged with stealing two
loaves of bread from a baker's shop in Shoreditch, under these circumstances:—

and piaceu at the out occur. The provided has been deed to give a bread from a baker's shop in Shoreditch, under these circumstances:—
Stoddard the constable stated that the poor old man was in an extreme state of destitution, and had been wandering about the neighbourhood of Shoreditch for days past, having no house to go to, and had existed upon the trilling assistance of some of the charitable inhabitants. Yesterday morning the constable was on duty in High-street, Shoreditch, and observed the prisoner go into a baker's shop and come out with two half-quartern loaves in his hauds. The baker run after him and took the bread from him, but refosed to give the poor fellow into custody. He then went into the first cheesemonger also, on recovering his property, declined giving him into custody in consequence of his abject state of misery. The prisoner then proceeded on and went into a hum and beef shop and stole a German sausage, and the proprietor of that shop likewise said that he would not charge him. He next went into another baker's shop and took up two small loaves and walked away with them, and witness then took him into custody, but the baker said he should not proscente:

and took up two small lowers and walked away with them, and writness then took him into custody, but the baker said he should not proscente.

Mr. Benett—This appears to be an extreme case, but I have no power to interfere otherwise than to commit the poor fellow for the felony. What have you to say, old man:

The disconsolate wretch said that he had for many years carried on a very respectable business in Shoreditch parish, and a short time ago his wife eloped from him and took with her property to the amount of about 9001, which was the sole cause of his present distress; and in consequence of inving no relief from the parish he had acommitted the theft for the purpose of being committed to prison, where he said he would have a home.

Mr. Benett thought he evinced symptoms of derangement; but the poor unfortunate fellow persisted that he knew well whathe was about.—Mr. Benett said, to say the least of it, it was certainly a most distressing case, and he hardly knew how to act. He, however, directed Stoddard to take the poor fellow into Mr. Medcalf 's, a public-house adjoining the office, to have a ment, and then to take him to Mr. Const, the relieving overseer of the parish of Shoreditch.

The wretched man appeared extremely thankful to the Magistrate for his kindness.

Const, the reflecting overseer of the parish of minimum. The wretched man appeared extremely thankful to the Magistrate for his kindness.

Same day:—

Maribonough struct.—Yesterday a respectably-dressed young woman of the name of Passom, accompanied by an elderly female, applied to Mr. Conant, in consequence of the parish officers of St. George's, flanover-square, having refused to allow her any support. The hybicant stated that she was 22 years of age, and had up to a very late period supported herself and a younger sister by her needle. Owing, however, to so many families being out of town, she for some weeks pagt had been unable to earn sufficient to keep herself in food. The consequence was she became indebted where she ledged in the sum of 8s. for rent. On Wednesday evening her landlady asked her for the payment. She replied she was unable to liquidate the debt1 ga which her landlady suid that she should not remain there another night, and forthwith proceeded to turn her out of doors. Being destinted of a single farthing she was under the necessity of walking the streets the whole of the night. Yester-day morning she called on a friend (in elderly female who accompanied the young woman to the Office), who desired her to apply for the parish officers for some assistance. She accordingly went to Marylebone. Workhouse, and stated her case; they in reply walk her deeping in their parish was of no service, and that she must go to the one in which she was born, or where her natents remed a house. Incompliance with these orders she proceeded to St. George's. The Overseers total her she had no claim on them, and that she must not the one of the continuation of the mast. Mr. Conant—Huve you no friends?

Applicant—Have not. My father has been dead about three months, and my unother upwards of nine years.

Mr. Conant—What was your father?

Applicant—He lived in the family of the Marquis of Ailesbury

far several years, and kept a house in Mount-street, Grosvenorsquare.

Mr. Gonant—Ishcald think if you were to apply to the family of
the Marquis something would be done for you?

Applicant—The Marquis is not in Bangland, and my father was not
in the service off his Lordalip when he died.

Mr. Conaut—Have you ever been in service?

Applican—Ves, Bir; but owing to lit-health I was obliged to leave
my place, and since then I have obtained until lately my livelihood
by my needle.

Mr. Conaut—Ido not know what I can do for you, for since the
new Poor Law Bill has come into operation a Magistrate has no power
to interfere. The result is, unfortunate applicants are sent from one
parish to another without the slightlest relief being afforded them.

Applicant—I do not know what to do, for last night I walked the
streets, and.o-night I have no better prospect before me, and if there
was no other evil attending it I should lose my character, which is all
I have to depend on.

Mr. Commt—Yours is a case in which I should be very happy to
interfere, and if any of the parish officers are present I will speak to
them.

The worthy Magistrate was however informed that since the Bill.

Mr. Connut.—Yours is a case in which I should be very happy to interfere, and if any of the parish officers are present I will speak to them.

The worths Magistrate was however informed that since the Bill had come into operation, the parish officers did not attend.

M. Conaut.—If they were here I could only recommend their giving you same relief; but you had better sleep in the parish to-night, and then go to-morrow to the workhouse, and if in case nothing is done which a lipe who the the case, come here, and then the Magistra which we have the construction of how I can obtain a lodging, for I have not a farthing of money even to purchase food with.

Mr. Conaut.—No doubt your friend will take you in her place for one night, if not you would be as far off as ever in obtaining any assistance.

for I have not a farthing of money even to purchase food with.

Mr. Conant—No doubt your friend will take you in her place for one night, if not you would be as far off as ever in obtaining any assistance.

To this suggestion of the worthy Magistrate the applicant's friend assented, and the young woman having thanked Mr. Conant for his advice, left the office.

We have selected these cases, occurring within five days, as proofs of the admirable results of the Poor Laws' AMENDARSH Bill, the conditions and provisions of which are such, that the Commissioners themselves have no notion what to do.

All we ask is—will poor-rate payers continue to pay the rates under such circumstances? more especially, when they recollect that this reforming, pure, and admirable Government, which rules without patronage (and which, upon its main principle, decrees that every Corporate body should legislate for itself'), has by this most tyrannical Act taken the management of the Poor, and the funds levied for their relief, out of the hands of those who not only contribute to their support, but who are naturally aware of all the local circumstances connected with the numerous cases which naturally came before them. And for what has this been done?—to give fine situations to men, one of whom, deserting his political principles, may vacate a seat in Parliament, and infinence the return of a Whig: others, who by giving up offices of Under-Secretaries of State, may make room for some new GREYLING, while it is notorious, that several sinecurists, with high incomes, might have been compelled to accept these Commission, which puts an end to all charity, and induces men to thieve, and women to do worse, for the sake of finding refuge in our jails, might have been completely filled by those who get pensions for doing nothing, instead of an expenditure of something like 20,000!, per annum (including Assistant Commissioners and establishments, without travelling expenses), which the retrenching Ministers screw from the country to buy a rat, and ing Assistant Commissioners and establishments, without travelling expenses), which the retrenching Ministers screw from the country to buy a rat, and provide for two or three hangerson. We ask again, will people submit to pay poor-rates under such a system of arbitrary legislation?—or will those who have fought for reform in abuses, consent to delegate to three excellent Gentlemen, whom they never saw, or are ever likely to see, and in whose appointment they have neither choice nor voice, the appropriation of their funds, the imperative command over their persons, and the abominable cruelty which, by the provisions of the Act, are every day practised all over the kingdom?

The venerable Sir John NewPort has been removed by The venerable Sir John Newdor has been removed by easy stages to London to enter upon the arduous duties of the Comptrollership of the Exchequer. The Right Hon. Baronet is in good health, and in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The salary is only 2,0001, per annum.—The Maidstone paper notices the appointment to office of another old lady. A Mrs. Pink, of Great Chasted, Donnington, has entered upon the duties of the office of overseer of that parish.

Died, on the 1st inst., at Dean House, Hants, General Sir HENRY WARDE, G.C.B., and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot. He had been in the army 52 years, and began his military career in the 1st Regiment of Guards, a brigade of which he commanded during Sir JOHN Moone's expedition in Spain. He was a kind husband, father, and friend, highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains an order for a Court mourning of ten days, on account of the death of the Duke of BRAGANZA (Don

The constituents of Mr. J. S. Buckingham have presented him with a case of cuttery. This seems to be the "unkindest cut" possible at the want of sharpness hitherto displayed by the lecturing and

One of the most extraordinary proofs of the mildness of the season, may be seen in the garden of Mr. Toons (the eminent wine-merchant of King-street, Holborn), in St. John's Wood, where several apple-trees are now bearing a second crop of fruit, and at the same time, are full of blossom.

Mr. and Mrs. Planta gave a most splendid Dejeuner on the 30th ult. at their beautiful residence at Fairlight to upwards of one hun-dred and fifty of the fashionables of Hastings and St. Leonard's. There were bands of music on the lawn, where a spacious tent for thinning was creeted, composed of flags and banners, surmounted with the arms of the two towns. Within the house breakfast was laid with the arms of the two towns. Within the house breakinst was laid out in all the apartments, at which every delicacy of the scason was collected. After the health of the "King" had been drunk with loud cheers the company proceeded to the daucing tent, where the ball was kept up until late in the evening, when the grounds and house were gaily illuminated. It may truly be said that Hastings has seldom if ever witnessed so delightful an entertainment.

Mr. Invinc-ignominously called Humbug Invinc-the whole, sole, and magnificent inventor of the "Unknown Tongues," is still very unwell from the effects of his outrageous brawling. His impious nonsense, we are glad to say, is daily losing ground, and the best possible escape for the poor man will be a statute of lunacy.—In fact, he is exploded—blown up.

It is really quite melancholy to record the loss of life which occurs every year in the pursuit of—which if caution is observed, is a cheer-ing sport—shooting; within one week we have the following casualities to record:—

A party of the friends of S. Whittbread, Esq., on their return from phensant shooting, on Wednesday last, were thrown into the greatest distress by the following accident:—A bird which was con-

sidered dead, immediately rose, when, on Captain Newland smatching up his gun, it went off, and the contents lodged in the side of Master H. Carwer, a lad aged 14, nephew of H. Prasse, Esq., of Cardington. Little hopes are entertained that the young gentleman's life will he saved.—Bucks Gazette.

An accident attended with latal consequences happened at Oxford, on Saturday, to Mr. Wolford, an appraiser, residing in Salisburty-street, Lisson-grove, Regent's-park; he had been down to Oxford, having a week's shooting, and had taken his place outside one of the conches to return to town, when in the act of getting up on the conch the contents in his head. He expired almost immediately. Fortunately no other person on the coach received any injury.

Mr. Covey, surgeon, of Birmingham, lost his life on Wednesday, while out shooting on Pepper-hill Coppies, by a twig catching the trigger of his gun. Death almost instantaneously followed the discharge of the piece.

—There are many more of these events to be recorded—thanks to the

-There are many more of these events to be recorded-thanks to the — There are many more of these events to be reconstructural and as to mew Game Laws. The lamented appraiser, formerly, would not have gone shooting with his gun cocked on the top of a stage-coach; nor would the late surgeon of Birmingham have lost his life. Much blood has been shed by the new liberal enactments, and not only has shoot, which they ought not to have, but more lives have been lost from poaching since it passed than ever were before.

We perceive that another Governor of Sierra Leone, OCTAVIUS TEMPLE, Esq., has fallen a victim to the pestilential climate of that

There seems to exist no doubt that Mr. Barson's horse Plenipo-tentiary, was drugged at Doncaster. It is said that the villany was effected by some hired miscreant, who made his way into the stable through the window in the night previous to the race.

The Stamford paper says that a Mr. Slater, of Carlton, on Friday last, in yawning overstretched the ligaments of his jaw, and was unable to close his mouth. He had to come open-mouthed to Lincoln (a curious sight), when Mr. Mason soon put him to rights, and enabled him to eat once more.

The Ranters at Middleton, near Manchester, have commenced shaving clubs in various parts of the town—the money collected for shaving to go towards the erection of a new Chapel.

Horses of very ordinary qualities have been fetching very extraordinary prices; and we regret to say that the exportation of our superior animals continues to a fearful extent. The exportation of gold has a most serious effect upon the financial constitution of the country, but the perpetual drain upon England for the breed of horses which has given her such undoubted superiority in cavalry regiments, is one to which some check qualit to be put. is one to which some check ought to be put.

Buckingham Palace is nearly ready to receive the King and the Court, although it will be some time before their Majzstizs remove thither from St. James's. The state-rooms are painted and decorated in a pure taste without any superabundance of ornament.

In consequence of the outrageous conduct of the drivers of the hackney cabs and coaches of the metropolis, the Commissioners of Stamps, under whose direction these vehicles are placed, have ap-pointed an officer belonging to their establishment for the sole purpointed as other belonging to their establishment of the Sole purpose of summoning the drivers who may commit the least infraction of the law before the Magistrates. This officer will be regularly paid by the Commissioners, and he will have no other duty to perform but to watch the proceedings of the backney carriages, and to take notice of any illegal conduct that may be pursued by them.

From Berlin, of the 23d ult., it is stated, that fornge for cuttle is so scarce, that 100 sheep are given to be fed, the proprietor to receive 50 back when the bad season is past, the other part being allowed to the grazier as his remuneration; fruit and potatoes are also very scarce in Prussia.

There is a vacancy in the number of Lords of the Admiralty, occabioned by the death of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Geome Herracas Dundas, an event which took place on Monday last. He was brother of the present Lord Dundas, and in his 57th year.

The Bengal Harkaru says that letters have been received there announcing that Lord Bentinck, the Governor-General, was alarmingly ill at Bangalore.

The Rev. John Fullagan has been enlightening the members of the Chichester Mechanics' Institute by a lecture on optics.

His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of SAXE-ALTENBURG died on the 29th of September, at his hunting seat at Hummelshayn, near Kahla, at the age of nearly seventy-two years, after a reign of above Kahla, at the age of nearly seventy-two parts, into a regin of above fifty years. He is deeply regretted, not only by the Duend family but by the whole country, which revered him as a just, mild, and most benevolent Prince. His mortal remains will be conveyed to the family audit in the Palace Church at Altenburg. The present reigning Duke Joseph Farbranck Ernest George Charles was horn on the 27th of August, 1789.

Friday se'nnight the Provost and Dean of Guild of Aberdeen waited upon his Grace the Duke of Buccazuen, the President, and the Marquess of Tweedbale, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and presented them Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and presented them with the Freedom of the Cily, as had been resolved on at a Special Meeting of the Council in the morning. Both Noblemen expressed themselves much gratified by the compliment, and highly pleased with their visit to Abordeen. The Provest and Denn of Guild afterwards waited on his Grace the Duke of Gordon, the Senior Vice-President, to express the great respect of the Council for his Grace, and to explain that the circumstance of his being already a burgess of the city, prevented them from paying the only compliment to his Grace which they had it in their power to offer.

to his Grace which they had it in their power to offer.

The following is from a French paper:

"On the 25th ult., a sailor underwent at Toulon the horrible punishment of running the gauntlet. The culprit is stripped to his skin, but his head is protected by a goard in the shape of a basket. In this state he marches at a slow pace between two lines formed of his messuates, all furnished with a cate-"nine-tails, with which every one of them inflicts upon him severe lashes. He cannot avoid their strokes by moving quick, because he is preceded by two marties with their bayonets pointed at his breast, and a quarter-muster watches the men, and insists upon their striking hard."

—What will the brawling demagogues, who are continually spouting about the barbarism of military flogring, say to this?

about the barbarism of military flogging, say to this?

It is stated with considerable confidence, says the Newcastle It is stated with considerable confidence, says the Newcastle Journal, that Sir HEPWORTH WILLIAMSON, Burt, partly from ill health, and partly from disgust, excited by the irregular hours and unruly conduct of the reformed House of Commons, will seek an early deportunity of relieving himself of the representation of the northern division of the county of Durham.

Died on the 27th ult., at Freyenwalde, the Princess ELIZA RADZE-WILL, daughter of her Royal Highness Princess Louisa of Prussia, widow of his Highness Prince ANTONY RADZEWILL, late Governor

ter and coheir of Sampson Lord Eardlers, on whose death in Decision that title became extinct. The only issue of the marriage is the Hon. William Thomas Twispleron Firmwes, born in April, 1788. Her Ladyship's death will put the Powerscourt, the St. VINCENT and other families, into mourning.

A splendid entertainment was given on Friday se'nnight, at Cardiff, to the Marquess of Berrs, as a testimony of the high re-spect entertained by the inhabitants for his Lordship's character, and for the benefits he has recently conferred on that town.

CHARLES BATHURST, Esq., of Lydney Park, has been elected a Verderer for the Forest of Dean, in the room of the late Sir B. W. Guise, Bart.

CORR, Sept. 30 .- A numerously attended Court of D'Oyer Hundred assembled yesterday, for the purpose, as expressed in the mittee, of passing certain money orders, electing three Harbour Commissioners, and presenting the freedom of the city to a distinguished missioners, and presenting the freedom of the city to a distinguished individual.—Mr. Greec said, before the business, as set down in the notice paper, was entered upon, he should, with the concurrence of the Court propose that the item which appeared last should be so the Court propose that the item which appeared last should be antertained first—he meant, the presentation, in a suitable manner, of the freedom of Cork to the son of the illustrious Duke of Wellington—Major Lord Crarkers Wellisser, of the Forty-third Regiment, now quartered in this city. (Cheers.) There would, he anticipated, be a unanimous feeling of accordance with his moanucipated, be a unaminous reeming of accordance with in mo-tion; and as the utmost possible respect should be paid to any descendant of the great Captain of the age, he would pro-pose that a Deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Speaker, accompanied by their fellow-citizen, Captain CHARLES DEANE, of the same regiment—if that excellent and Common Speaker, accompanied by their fellow-citizen, Captain CHARLES DEANE, of the same regiment—if that excellent and esteemed officer would be so good as to concede the request-should wait upon the noble and gallant Major, and, in a silver box, present the freedom. (Cheers.) Thus would the Corporation and the citizens evince their feelings for the immortal victor of Waterloo. (Lond cheers.)—Mr. Mragher had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. Indeed, if there were no other incentive for his doings. than that supplied in the instance of the great fire the other enemg in the "Invision" steamer, sufficient was there shown; for-and to the gallant officer's credit be it suid—Lord CHARLES WELLSLEY to the gallant officer's credit be it suid—Lord Change was to be found amongst the foremost in activity and daring during Such an example was well worthy of the conflagration. (Cheers.) Such an example was well worthy of imitation, and told loudly of the manly feelings of the soldier and the

the contagration. (Cheers.) Such in example was well wormy imitation, and told loudly of the manly feelings of the soldier and the citizen. (Cheers.)—The question was put, and carried unanimously. The Leeds Intelligencer says:—"On Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Maupe, of Stanley Hall, was returning from the fels at Wentworth House, in a tarouche, drawn by one horse, accompanied by two ladies and a gentleman, the horse set off at a furious rate just as they were entering Barusley, and continued so to run until it was stopped by some one in the centre of the town. Several persons advised them not to venture any further with the same horse, but Mr. MAUPE had a good opinion of it, as these did so before. When they got to the top of the Old Mill-lane, that the steep hill. There was another gig with a gentleman in it coming in a contrary direction; seeing danger he endeavoured to get out of the two the way, but it was impossible, as Mr. MAUPE have horse an with remendous force against the other and upset the gig. The gentleman in the gir was Mr. Harseraves, manufacturer, of Leeds. His am was broken, and he was bruised in several parts of the body. He was taken immediately to Mr. STEEL's, inkeeper, close to where the accident happened. The shaft of Mr. Harseraves made that the animal is since dead."

—We regret this accident upon all accounts, but peculiarly for Lead Fitzwillan's aske, who is doomed to have it known that some of the standard and the stan

—We regret this accident upon an accounts, but pecuniaris some firm with a single of the very brilliant company who graced his splendid file (at which his Lordship advertised that their Majerites would be present) went there in a barouche, with four insides, and one house. Of the wisdom and propriety of getting out and letting the horse go by itself, we specified. man property of general out one returns the three boys assets on the most so mothing—but regretting deeply as we do, that the Levels manufacture was bruised, we must say nothing can be more absurd than the second that the get-out of Lord Fitzwilliam's friends.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of Mathews and his wife at New York.

NAVAL LIBERALITY .- The late R. T. SPEARMAN, Esq., Purset R.N., and many years deputy treasurer for Greenwich Hospital, at Devonport, has bequeathed 12,000l. for the building of a number of Devonport, has bequeathed 12,0001. for the building of a number of Alms Houses in that borough, for poor women above sixty years of age, and members of the Church of England. Each person to be allowed an annuity of 121. The executors of the will are J. Komman, Edward Scott, and J. W. Archer, Esqrs., who with the Chaplains of the Dock-yard and Royal Navial Hospital, are also appointed trustees, to carry the object of the charity into effect. In addition to the above sum are some small annuities, which will eventually come to the charity. The deceased was a man of extremely frugal habits apparently almost to penuriousness. He has bequeathed to a niece who has resided with him some years 304. a year; to some other distant relation 51. a year, and to his wife, a year; to some other distant relation 51. a year, and to his wife who has been separated from him for some time, a legacy of 201. This is truly the charity which does not begin at home.

This is truly the charity which does not begin at home.

The munificence of Lord Bracuatam is unbounded—a few more such instances of magnanimous conduct as the following cannot fall we should think, in restoring a little of his Lordship's declining popularity. The first we select from the Edinburgh Evening Pasting It would appear that all the acts of this exalted percange during his late sojourn in the "Land o' Cakes," have not begin and we have much pleasure in giving it publicity. It is quite characteristic and must go far to raise his Lordship in the opinion of his margon admirers:—While in the north, it seems, the "Rochmuicht and must go far to raise his Lordship in the opinion of his margon admirers:—While in the north, it seems, the "Rochmuicht and floor Schlause much plant in the soft of the service of public opinion, added week stated, that in passing through Spalding, his Lordship's affection for Spalding, that he was betrayed in the following astounding act of liberality, which we find recorded in the Boston Heralt'.

the following astounding act of liberality, which we find recorded in the Boston Haraki.

the Hoston Herald!—
When Lord Brougham stopped at the White Hart, Spalling, be when Lord Brougham stopped at the White Hart, Spalling, be change horses, as stated in the Herald last week, he ordered the waiter to bring him three biscuits, and on leaving gave him d. waiter to bring him three biscuits, and on leaving gave him d. waiter to bring him three biscuits, and on leaving gave him d. waiter born the trouble. This was the amount of his Lordship's res, his data spalling. The waiter should have "written to the Krajeninghi night's post," to acquaint his Majerry of his Chancellon's manifering the state of the conce.

The Landscape, Historical, and Antiquarian Illustrations to of the Grand Duchy of Posen.

We have to record the death of Maria Manion Eardley, Baroness of Sayrand Selfe, which event took place on the Chinst at Belvidere. Her Ladyship was in the Coth year of herage; she was the eldest daugh.

The Landscape, Historical, and Antiquarian Illustrations to the Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded, in eight parts. The last number contains a very fine print of Ellen Postical Works of Sir Walter Scott are now concluded. Mellington of Waterloo, from an admirable palating by A, Coores, A.-Mr. WORDSWOKTH has a volume of new poer

We last week stated that the sanguinary Robit had been dis-We not work among the suggestery toph, and been dis-missed from the command of the Queen's forces in the north of Spain, and that General Mina had been named as his successor. Spain, and that teneral array has not over named as his successor. We learn, however, that instead of assuming the command in Navarre, Mina is at present swallowing copious draughts of whey at a bathing-place near the Pyrenees. The Post says that Lord Paragaron on being told that Mina was drinking whey in his retreat me the frontiers, observed that there was no chance of the hero of the hero of on the frontiers, or making way in the northern provinces, as the Guerilla General had acquired too much of the milk of human kindness during his residence in England. We presume that MINA never associated with the "Juvenile Whig," or his Lordship would never have acquired him of the possession of humanity.

A report is prevalent in Paris that Prince Polignac and his fellow-A report is prevalent in runs and Frince Polite XC and his fellow-isoners will be released from confinement (though probably nished from France) before the expiration of the year.

The following additional evidence of the pacification of Portugal is

The following additional evidence of the pacification of Portugal is furnished by a correspondent of the Courier. The writer says:—
There have been no less than three marders to-day (Sept. 20), and more perhaps that I have not heard of. There was one yesterday, and four the day before—all the victims Miguelites, of course. This is what passes in the city; for outside the gates it is the Miguelites who assessinate. Such is the tranquility which our Kyne has told his Parliament that this country is now enjoying. I need not describe the details of any particular case, as they are the same in every instance. The hue and cry of "Burro" being once raised against a man he is dispatched in a few minutes, and kicked in the same raise is dead, till not a trace of human features remains riable—the guardians of the public peace being generally the leaders in these horrible butcheries.

Dr. Maltry has been entertaining two more individuals of very questionable character—Lords BROUGHAM and DENMAN.

The Lie Circumstantial.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Ocarrell to the editor of the Cork Reporter.—"As to the paragraph in the Observer, all I say of it—and I say it solely in compliment to the notice you have taken of it—is—that the paragraph beggests a lie—that it is in itself a lie—a living lie—and that the ver is a liar."

Sir DUDLEY HILL, the Governor of St. Lucie, has nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Molasses his Aide-de-Camp. *Molasses* appears to be a most appropriate appointment in a sugar island.

A fresh receptacle has at length been found for the Public Records, which, since their removal from the temporary sheds in Westminster ing-cross, now wanted for the National Gallery. They are now to be placed for temporary safety in the stables heretofore attached to Galton House, which have just been emptied of furniture, which have just been emptied of furniture, which have had been conveyed to the New Palace.

DUDLEY CHURCH RATE.

DUDLEY CHURCH RATE.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—In your truly Conservative Paper of the 5th instant, it is said that the persons attending the Vestry Meetings for the shope-mentioned purpose, occupied "the body of the church." I samply to tell you, and you will be glad to hear, that such a desergion of the sacred edifice never took place at Dudley. On several parious occasions, as well as on the last, motions were made, and religious attempts used, to enter; which the Vicar firmly opposed, the, having the key in his pocket, declared, "he rould surrenter it significant is the surrenter of significant in the

SAVINGS' BANKS.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sts,—I beg leave respectfully to transmit the following statement From perusal, leaving it to your discretion to notice it or not, as no think fir

Sin,—I beg leave respectfully to transmit the following statement for your perusal, leaving it to your discretion to notice it or not, as you think it.

Having paid 41, 15s. 04, for letters of administration for the recovery of 620 loaged by me in the Provident Institution, St. Martin's-place, in the same of a now decensed infant, only two years of age (not ribitanding my identity as futher of the child), in consequence of the moier deposited exceeding 501,—I am desirous that individuals possessing property in Savings' Banks under similar circumstances, may have an opportunity of learning the expense they would incure (xickies) in the event of a similar affliction—the death of a child—befulling them.

Submitted the case to the Actuary, and a member of the Committee of Management (with due deference), as one that did not supplied to the control of the Regulations, to which I was referred, when the submitted the case of the Regulations, to which I was referred, when the submitted in the light of a responsible agent; therefore that the father, whose property it was, and is, is in truth the depisior.

The reply was conclusive:—They were compelled by law so to act.

The reply was conclusive:—They were compelled by law so to act. I trust you will excuse my troubling you with the preceding,—and the honour to be, Sir. Sont work of the concentration of the concentr

PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS.

detection has lately been made of the introduction to this counof pirated editions, printed in Paris, and in other parts of the
diment, of new English works which have attained great celebrity, Continent, of new English works which have attained great celebrity, and for the copyrights of which large sums have been paid. Frauds of this kind, if not repressed, will seriously injure the property of Edition publishers, and take from English authors their fair chance of Profiting by their labours. It appears by the 6th Geo. 4, chaping that the importation of any book of which the copyright has been Prichaged here, and the work published in this country, is illegal; and therefore Mr. Bentley, of New Burlington-street, whose property be been invaded by forming miracy. has obtained an injunction from an therefore Mr. Bentley, of New Burlington-street, whose property his been invaded by foreign piracy, has obtained an injunction from his Honour, the Master of the Rolls, against one of the dealers in the Parions editions in question. The following is a copy of the notice dispinition, which we insert with a sense of the importance of another, as affecting property in English literature:—

IN CHANCERY.

**Master, as affecting property in English literature:—
IN CHANCERY.

IN CHANCERY.

Take notice, that his Honor, the Master of the Rolls, was plensed, as the roll day of October instant, to grant an injunction whereby you, the roll day of October instant, to grant an injunction whereby you, there is the roll day of October instant, to grant and injunction whereby you, there is no second of the roll of the roll

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lord Bishop of Reterborough has instituted the Rev. Abr. John Ram, M.A., to the Vicarage of Towcester, Northemptonshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Thomas Saunders; on the patron. The Rev. John Roberts of Country, the patron. The Rev. John Roberts of Dodderfill, Worrestershire, has been nominated by the Rev. J. Franks, A.M., the Vicar of Huddersfield, to the incumbency of St. Paul's Church, in that town, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Bywater, now Rector of Morleigh Downshire.

At a Chapter of the Warden and Pellows of Christ College, held on Salurday, the Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, B.D., Curate of St. Mary's, Manchester, was appointed Incumbent of the Chapcitry of Newton, in the room of the Rev. Thos. Gaskell, M.A., deceased.

The Rev. James Stanier Clarke, I.L.D., Rector of Preston-cum-Hove, and a Carlon-house, and was homoured by the intimate friendship and continenance of our late most Gracious Sovereign.

At Harleston, sincerely respected, in the 36th year of his age, the Rev. John Scott. Rector of Kimble, in Buckinghambire, and formerly Curate of Mendham and Brocklish, near Harleston: his strictly exemplary life and benign disposition and Brocklish, near Harleston: his strictly exemplary life and benign disposition had obtained him universal esteem, and he was followed to the grave by a numerous attendance of centle-men and triends, testifying their great sorrow and regret; he has left a wife and one aimplier to lument his low lowers.

At Aldron Vicarage, aced 72, the Rev. Beninnin Jackson. Vicar of Alston, and Alston Vicarage, aced 72, the Rev. Beninnin Jackson. Vicar of Alston, and Jackson.

years.

Rev. Robert Pickles, Master of the Free School at Kirkburton, near Huddersfield.

The Rev. Henry George Pauncefote Cooke, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and for some time officiating Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Oct. S.—This day the Rev. George Rowley, D.D., and Master of University College, having been re-nominated by the Duke of Wellington as Vice-Chancellor of the the intersity, book the oaths of office in Gonvocation, and entered upon the duties of the Vice-Chancellor-bip with the necustomed solemnifies, the ensuing year being his third year of office.

The following heads of houses were afterwards nominated by the new Vice-Chancellor to act as Pro-Vice-Chancellors, during his absence from the University, viz.:—Dr. Jenkyns, Master of Balliol College; Dr. Jones, Retor of Exeter College; Dr. Gilbert, Principal of Brazennose College; and Dr. Bridges, President of Corpus Christi College.

pal of Brazemose College; and Dr. Bridges, President of Corpus Christi College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Saturday last, a deputation, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the purish of Stone, neur Kidderminster, waited upon their highly-respected Vicar, the Rev. J. Pere. (brother of Sir Robert Pere), and presented to him, as a token of regard, an elegant silver inkstand, value 601., purchased by the contributions of almost all the adult population of the parish.

Erox College.—Mr. Bathor, of Ludgate-hill, has received orders from his Majerty for a splendid ornamental piece of plate, representing an exact model of the Chapel of Eton College, with the Arms of Henny the Sixth, the founder, and "H.R." on one side, and the present Royal Arms, with "W.R." on the other. This superb present is intended for the College, and will be given to the Provost and Fellows by his Majerty, with the express described in the Provost and Fellows by his Majerty, with the express described in the Indon.—Gentleman's Magazine.

present Koyal Arms, with "W. H." on the other. This superb present is intended for the College, and will be given to the Provost and Fellows by his MAJESTY, with the express desire that it may be used every year at the Eton Anniversary Dinner in London.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Hawtraey has succeeded Dr. Keate, and entered upon the duties as Head Master of Eton. This, we at first heard was to be the arrangement; but we were afterwards informed, and mentioned, that Mr. Ores was likely to be Dr. Keate's successor (in consequence of Mr. Hawtraey's health being unequal to the task, which we are glad to find is not the case). The Under Master, Mr. Krape, who had been longer a Master at Eton than any there now, has also retired, and been succeeded by Mr. Detruis, senior. We believe all the present Bon Masters were pupils of Dr. Keate.

The Rev. Dr. Richards having resigned the Vicerage of the parish of St. Martin's—in-the-Fields Committee of the most respectable inhabitants has been formed for opening a subscription for the surpose of presenting him "with a memento, as a token of the esteen in which he was held by his parishioners." A public meeting on the subject will be held shortly.

Thurslay a meeting of the Society of Patrons of the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children in St. Paul's Cathedral was held at the London Coffechouse, Ludgate-hill; the Treusurer in the clair. The business of the meeting was chiefly confined to the receiving of a report relative to the receipts, &c., of the last anniversary meeting. The report of the proceedings at the last anniversary meeting. The report of the proceedings at the last anniversary meeting. The report of the proceedings at the last anniversary meeting. The report of the proceedings at the last anniversary meeting. One of the Cathedral were 2500., and it was remarked that of this simulators, and, after the routine business had been transacted, the meeting broke up.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese has announced his intention of letting out a piece of land in the

The above was presented with a scroll of parchment, containing the names of six hundred and thirty-one subscribers to the gift.

The parish of Radeliffe, near Bury, was the scene of festivities on Friday the 3d inst., which will not sweedly be forgotten. The Rev. Thomas Foxley, A.M., the venerable and venerated Rector of the barish, having on that day completed the fiftient year of his incumbency, the parishioners celebrated the event in a manner which exhibited their respect for their worthy pastor, and their attachment to that Church of which he has so long been a useful and pions minister. A grand orntorio took place in the morning, and a public dinner in the evening, and arrangements were also made by which the poorer classes in the parish shared in the general rejocing. Rocanac Educaci Harris.—For the last week the church wardens of Rochdale have been collecting a rate of 2th, in the pound, which was granted by the Ecclesiastical Court. The Dissenters and Radicals have refused to pay, and several have been summoned before the Magistrates. The opponents, however, still relase to pay, and an anneal is likely to be made to a higher court. On Saturday evening, a few of the Dissenters had a meeting at the Beaver Inn, when it was agreed to call a public mosting, for the consideration of measures are comply with any demand of the churchwardens, but firmly to resist the rate. On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held, but anumber of resolutions, in opposition to the rate, were unanimously passed.

A subscription has been opened for the erection of a new Church A subscription has been opened for the erection of a new Church at Hudderstield. The sum required will be about 2,0001., and the Lord Bishop of *Cwesta has promised a grant of 1,0001. for the endowment of the Church, when it is completed. In addition to Archdeacon Butter, Prs. Shuttenworth and Allen are named, as candidates for the vacant Hishopric. The former is Warden of New College, the latter was tutor to Lord Althous:

ALLEN are immed, as demanded to the control of New College, the latter was tutor to Lord ALTHORY.

The inhabitants of Dursley have presented their late Curret, the Rev. Washington Halley, with a handsome piece of plate, in testimony of their great regard and esteem for his character, and for the zealous and conscientious discharge of his elerical duties, during his residence among them. The money for purchasing this present was contributed in small sums by a property of the purchasiners, contributed in small sums by a Honiton have subscribed 2,0001, for We hear that the inhabitants of Honiton have subscribed 2,0001, for the purpose of building a new Church in that town: the purish Church is not only insufficient in point of size for the population, but is situate at a considerable elevation at least half a mile from the town.

Is studied if a considerator. The inhabitants of Ulverston are about town.

The Working Olivery. The inhabitants of Ulverston are about to present the Rev. P. Nicholson, Curate of the purish Church at that place, with a piece of plate, in testimony of their regard and testeem, and to mark their sense how faithfully be has discharged the cumportant and sacred duties committed to his care. The Rev. gentleman goes from Ulverston to Rochdale. As a further proof of

the high estimation in which he is held, it is gratifying to add that the subscription already exceeds the most sanguine expectations. To the friends of religion and morality it must prove a pleasing reflection to find how much the working Clergy are gnining upon the affections of their congregations, by a strict and intiful discharge of all their various Christian duties—themselves setting an example, by leading a moral and virtuous life. Scarcely a Cirate is now removed but he has won upon the affections and gained the hearts of his flock, and they in turn, out of gratitude and for the benefit hey have derived from his spiritual labours, prosent him with some substantial, token, shewing how much they felt the value of his services, and how sorry they are to part with him. This, speaks columes—tet the system go on, and the Charton is safe; she may dely the malicious shafts of the Dissenter, and set at nought the machinations and ribald sneer of the infield.—He sharvetual ticatete.

The annual meeting of the Dover and Sandwich District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held at Sandwich, on Tuesday the 30th ult., when an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. R. D. Backnows, Vierr of Walmer, after which a collection was made amounting to 9!. The Secretary made a gratifying statement of the operations of the committee during the agrity of the sum of 40. was voted for a period the committee during the preceding year, within which period the committee had issued 406. Bibles, 222 l'estimates, 774 l'rayer-books, and 6,548 hooks, tract, the sum of 401. was voted to the Parant Society, and hopes are entertained that a Loral Association will shortly be formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation will shortly be formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation will shortly be formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation will shortly be formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation will shortly be formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation will shortly be fo

the Parent Society, and hopes are entertained that a Local Association will shortly be formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in foreign languages, and also of versions of the English Liturgy.

Right of the Holy Scriptures in foreign languages, and also of versions of the English Liturgy.

Right of the Cleray for Title.—The Clergy are not paid by the people any more than the landholders are; the tithes are as much their property as the rent is the property of the landhold of the little of the former can no more be destroyed than the title of the little of the former can no more be destroyed than the title of the latter; and why the Clergyman should receive as pay what the landhold demands as his own, we cannot perceive. A man who should attempt to defraud his landlord would be deemed, and justly deemed, a cheat; yet we see no loss of character attached to him who is in the constant habit of defrauding his flector or Vicar. The titles do not belong to the husbandman; they never can be called his. The Clergyman claims them as his right, unfettered with any conditions whatever, other than those which he enters into with God and the king. It has been the fashion of late years to talk of abolishing tithes; those who have lands would do well to consider how they would relish the abolishing of trents, for they may rest assured that the latter will never be far behind the former. Those who would make a law for abolishing reurs, but they would very soon find a set of legislators to do it for them.—Clothet's Register.

The Anniversary of the Lewes Deanery Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospelin Foreign Parts, &cc., was the occasion of bringing together, on Thursday last, a numerous assemblage of the Friends of the Committee, took the chair. The Rev. Dr. Hollans, how his proven in Brighton. The Earl of Chichesters, Prayer-books and Psalters, and 16,181 other books and treats of the Society, sommittee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospelin Foreign Parts,

PAYMENTS.
Parchment for Petition and two Sentences for 8 1 4

STOCK EXCHANGE .- SATURDAY EVENING.

During the early part of the week Consols were quoted at 90%; but the market subsequently became heavy, and for the Account and for money 90 % % was the price. Exchequer Bills also declined to 37 39 pm., and money was very scarce. Within the last two days, however, it has been more abundant, and yesterday Consols rose to 90%, and Exchequer Bills to 45 pm. The payment of the dissentients to the conversion of the Four per Cent. Stock commenced yesterday, and we believe the amount to be £4,100,000. The dissentients have gained an advantage over those who assented of £1 2s. 6d. per cent. The dividends on the English Stock, closed for the purpose of paying them, commenced paying to the Bankers to-day, and will be paid to the public on Tuesdays. Long Annuities, ex-dividend, are 17 1-16. Consols for the Acc unt this morning opened at 91 sellers, and closed at 90% 91, and Exchequer Bills left

In our Foreign Market almost the entire interest of the speculators has been given to Spanish Bonds, which have experienced extraordinary fluctuation. On Tuesday they were done as high as 63, on Wednesday they fell to 55%, on Wednesday evening they were 60%, on Thursday 561/4 %, on Friday 58%, and this afternoon they closed at 57 1/2 1/3. The whole of these fluctuations have been caused by the disgraceful tergiversation of the Spanish Ministry, who put forth one scheme one day, another on a second, and are openly accused of using this power to acquire wealth by Stock Exchange gambling. The "Telegraphs" of the Liberal King of the French have also been prostituted to the conveyance from day to day of the Stock Exchange information, and the ruins of hundreds has been effected by official power having been exercised to serve private purposes. So alarmed are the French Stock-brokers at these fearful fluctuations that they have resolved not to do any time bargains unless a deposit of fifteen per cent. is made, and this for the last two days has checked the mania at Paris. The result of the settling-day both at Paris and here is looked for anxiously. In other Stocks little has been doing. Portuguese closed at 82%. Our Northern Bonds are better, Russian being 105% 6, Danish 75% 6, Dutch Five per Cents. 98% %, and Belgian 101 1/2 1/4. In other Stock little has been doing. Brazilian Bonds are 76% 77, Chilian 33 34, Colombian 31% 2, and Mexican are 40% 40.

3 per Cent. Consols, 90% 91 3 per Cent. Reduced, 3 per Cent. Reduced, New 3% per Cent., 99% 100 Four per Cent., 1826, Ditto (d Bank Long Annuities, (assented) (dissented)

Bank Stock,
Ditto for Account,
India Stock, 262½ 263½
Ditto for Account,
India Bonds, 16 18 pm.
Exchequer Bills, 42 44 pm.
Consols for Account, 90% 91

The Paris Papers of Thursday bring little additional intelligence from the north of Spain, where no encounter of much moment seems to have occurred. General Rodil, it appears, will not retain the command of the army in Navarre until the arrival of General Mina; it will remain under the temporary command of General Armildez.

will remain under the temporary command of General Armildez.
The Gazette du Midi, of Marseilles, has the following letter from Rome, dated the 23d ult.:—"For many days past it has been generally reported that Don Carlos would shortly be acknowledged by the Court of Naples, and Don Sebastian was said to be the negociator of the affair. M. Toledo, the Envoy of Don Carlos, who was here several days waiting for the answer of the Court of Naples, has received the news of his admission, and has just arrived at that Court. It is a positive fact that the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid has received orders to leave the Court of Christina, and is about to quit, if he has not done so already."

The Account of the Revenue for the past quarter presents a very unsatisfactory result. The income of the country during the last three months, when compared with that of the corresponding portion of the year 1833, has decreased by the very considerable amount of 330,000l. The comparative statement for the year shows an increase of 313,000l. In the Excise, for the quarter, the decrease is no less than 846,524l. In the Customs there is a considerable increase, but with this single exception there is a diminution of receipts under every head of revenue. The following are the amounts of the various items: every head of our items:—
Customs

increase £678.051 Excise Stamps Taxes ditto 143,415
Post-office ditto 5,000
Miscellaneous ditto 2,682

James Pattison, Esq., was on Friday elected a Governor of the Bank of Eugland for the remainder of the year.

Count Matuszevic's carriages were embarked with the luggage on Friday morning. The Count dined in town, and went on board the steam-vessel in time for her sailing, namely, at midnight. The vessel goes direct to St. Petersburgh.

Marriage of Donna Maria.—The opposition of the Court of France to the marriage of the Duke de Leuchtenberg with Donna Maria, is now well ascertained. Count Flahaut, one of Louis Philippe's Aides-de-Camp, was said to be the go-between in bringing the renewed pretensions of the Duc.de Nemours to bear.—Tribune.

On Thursday last a most alarming fire broke out in his Majesty's plantations, near Blackwater, and had it not been for the opportune discovery of it by Mr. Maslin, Deputy Surveyor to the Office of Woods, and his promptitude and vigilant proceedings, seconded by the officers and cadets of Sandhurst College, the result must have been awful. As it was upwards of 70 acres of thickly planted fir anoak were destroyed. Active measures are taken to discover the incendiaries, to whom there is some clue.

Augustus Frederick Tracey (1828) Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, was on Friday elected Governor of the Westminster New Bridewell, and Mrs. Kilby, a turnkey of the House of Correction, Coldbathfields, was the elected Matron. The number of candidates for the Governorship was 22, and for the office of Matron 17. The salary hitherto enjoyed by the Governor has been 4001. a-year, with an excellent residence and extensive garden, which was & kept in cultivation by prison labour. The salary of the Matron was 601. a-year, with apartments; but it is understood that the present elections took place subject to any revision as to salary or duties which the Magistrates may see proper to make.

apartments; but it is understood that the present elections took place subject to any revision as to salary or duties which the Magistrates may see proper to make.

The cholera appears to have nearly left Canada. In Nova Scotia it is on the increase, and the rifle brigade alone have lost 79 men. Among the deaths mentioned is the Right Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, formerly Chief Justice of Upper Canada, at the city of Toronto, on Saturday, 6th September. The Upper Canada Gazette, of the 4th September, contains two proclamations from Sir John Colborne: the one dissolving the provincial Parliament; the second calling a new assembly for the 20th October. Six lives were lost by the bursting of the boiler of the Lady of the Lake steamer, on the St. Lawrence, on Sunday the 10th.

Lawrence, on Sunday the 10th.

It is a fact, we believe, unprecedented, that in Aylesbury and Buckingham markets beans are fetching a higher price than wheat.

Bucks Herald.

Buckingtam markets beans are retening a higher price than wheat.

Bucks Herald.

Bentley's Bankruptcy.—A meeting of the creditors of Bentley and Company was held yesterday, to prove the debts and choose assignces. A solicitor on behalf of Mr. Thornton, who claims for 10,0001., stated that his non-attendance on Thursday arose from the fact that he was out of town when the summons was served, and not from any indisposition to give the fullest explanation. It was stated to be the intention of the principal creditors to examine minutely into the circumstance of all bills having the names of Gummersall and Co. The claim of a Mr. King, of Hammersmith, out of business, on one such bill for 2,5001., was in consequence postponed for the present. Mr. David Evans, of Cheapside, Mr. Brand, of the firm of Harvey, Brand, and Co., Friday-street, and Mr. Edward Wilson, of the house of Wilson and Co., of Wood-street, are to be proposed assignees. Debts to the amount of 50,0001. were proved in the course of the morning, and it is expected that sum will be nearly doubled before the meeting separates.

Tathay v. Waight.—This great will cause will yet, it is said, furnish more matter for the gentlement of the long robe, as a new trial

nish more matter for the gentlemen of the long robe, as a new trial is to be moved for in the Court of King's Bench, upon the ground that the verdict is contrary to evidence, as well as on the alleged partiality of the Judge.

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John Vernon, of a son.

At Edinburgh, on the 4th inst., John N. O. Halloran, Esq., Bengal Arny, soq of Brigadier-General O. Halloran, C.B., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Major-General James Pringle, Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 1st Major-General James Pringle, Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 7th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain Falcon, Royal New, to Louisa Cursham, widow of the late Captain Cursham, and daughter of the late Charles Kave Freshfield, Esq., of New Bank-buildings, to Elizabeth Sing Stephenson, only child of Daniel Stephenson, Esq., of Guilford-street, Russell-stephenson, esq., of St. Mary Abbott's-ternet, Susanah, second daughter of Junes Scovell, Esq., of St. Mary Abbott's-ternet, Susanah, second daughter of Junes Scovell, Esq., of St. Mary Abbott's-ternet, Susanah, second daughter of Junes Scovell, Esq., of St. Mary Abbott's-ternet, Wagner, Esq., of Union-place, Pinlico, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Wagner, Esq., of Union-place, Pinlico, to Catherine, Bloomsbury—On the 8th inst., at Trinity Church, Cambridge, the Rev. Thomas Hedron, B.A., of St. Mary Church, Cambridge, third son of Sanderson Hedron, Esq., of Iderton, Northumberland, to Mary Susan, only child of the late W. Francis, Esq., of Northumberland, to Mary Susan, only child of the late W. Francis, Esq., of Northumberland, to Embridge Country of Cambridge—On the 9th inst., at Trinity Church, Chesterton, in the county of Cambridge—On the 9th inst., at Trinity Church, Ternet, Scipticon, Thomas Herror, Scipticon, Too the 9th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Briston, Thomas Herpwork, Street—On the 9th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Briston, Thomas Herpwork, Fred., of Symond's Inn, to Anna Margaretta Cecilia, eldest daughter of Charles Cradock, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in the county of Surrey. Cradock, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in the county of Surrey.

Cradock, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in the county of Surrey.

At Harleston, Norfolk, much beloved and regretted, the Rev. John Scott, aged 36, Rector of Little Kimble, Buckinghamshire.

On the 5th inst., at Belvidere, Maria Maron Eardley, Baroness Saye and Sele, aced 66—On the 1st inst., at Dean House, Hants, General Sir Henry-Warde, G.C.B., and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot—On the 3d inst., in Cliffon-tense, and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot—On the 3d inst., in Cliffon-tense, and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot—On the 3d inst., in Cliffon-tense, and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot—On the 3d inst., in Cliffon-tense, and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot—On the 3d inst., in Cliffon-tense, and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot—On the 3d inst., at Composition, near Aberstwith, aged 29, Charles Lloyd, youngest son of Isane Lloyd Williams, of the above place, and of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Esq.—At Robeston Williams, of the above place, and of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Esq.—At Robeston Williams, of the above place, and of thin on the Middlesex, Esq.—At Robeston Williams, of the Above place, and of thin on the Middlesex, Esq.—At Robeston Williams, at Inst., at Royston, Herts, Thomas Wortham, sen., Esq.—On the 4th inst., at Spring Lawn, Heavitree, Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, Bart.—On the 30th alt. Spring Lawn, Heavitree, Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, Bart.—On the 30th alt. Spring Lawn, Heavitree, Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, Art Clear Admiral at the Vicasage House, Colebrooke, Lady May, Pati. The Heavitree Sir Humphy at the Vicasage House, Colebrooke, Lady May, relict of the late Right Waterford—On the 6th inst., at I pleatham, Rear-Admiral May, Bart., May Park, Waterford—On the 6th inst., at I pleatham, Rear-Admiral May, Bart., May Park, Waterford—On the 6th inst., at I pleatham, Rear-Admiral May, Bart., May Park, Waterford—On the 6th inst., at I pleatham, Rear-Admiral of the late Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Fleet—On the 6th inst., at Science and Admiral of the late Right Hon

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Opposite the chief of the Revenue and the record re

Oct. 5, 1884.

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13th October, 1834.

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may also be seen a sample of such a quality of malt as will be required.

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R. CREED.

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A Young Person, to WAIT on TWO or THREE
A YOUNG LADIES, or as heard flowered, and to wait on "pae
lady. She can work well served the control of the part of the control of

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
FRONTIERS OF NAVARRE, Oct. 10.

bad declined interfraing in his behalf, and the friends of Munhand also declined interfraeron, alleging that, as Munor
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the Duke of Wellington" was next given, and each drunk we the utmost enthusiasm.

The Hon. Caarman, in proposing the next toast, a observing upon the numerous charities and benervolent in tutions with which the British metropolis abounded, statheath there was not one which had such peculiar claims to attention of the public, and its patronage, as the to which he would now draw their attention. London Maritime Institution was little known, hence he attributed its comparatively confined seasons would be more largely apprecisted. Of the many about the continuous of the public was little known, hence he attributed its comparatively confined a scal apecuniary means. The improvident character of British as was known to all—their acts of benevolence and disintered ness were the theme of national songs out of understand they never fell abort of contributing to the oral senting they never fell abort of contributing to the oral senting of the warment loyalist or patriot. The Masters and Counders of vessels were, from their peculiar occupation ders of vessels were, from their peculiar occupation ders of wessels were, from their peculiar occupation ders of making that provision for their families, which their zardous and uncertain professional calling would once suggest, and which had been, as regarded in his Majesty service, so justly forescen and prof for by the regulations of Government. What could in the British tar in the hour of peril or imminent danger, than the confidence of knowing, that "come what would, dearest relatives or friends were provided for? It was this fidence which gave even the timid courage, under the mesing circumstancess. From their professional engagem mariners were the least likely to be able to put by a stool of sec. This, he wished it to be understood, was not a calone, but whilst it endeavoured to counteract the effecting providence, produced all the good results of an as society. If such benefits were more generally known, he repeat, that the Society must derive greater patronage, a could on

Ondon Markime Institution," which was received with applause.

The Secretary having in the course of the evening ann a donation of 100 guineas from the Corporation of the 'House, the Hon. C. MAIRMAN proposed the health of the by of that Institution, and complimented them on the they had afforded as regarded the new regulation of light It was stated that the present Maritime Institution vided an asylum to 14 master mariners, with a penation per annum each. To 32 others a penation of 100; and others annuties of 35 per annum, and this at an expe much lower than any other similar institution.

A variety of toasts were subsequently given, connect the commercial and staple interests of the country. Broadhurst, Taylor, Chapman, Hobbs, &c., affords powerful vocal abilities; and, after an agreeable even company separated at an early hour. The collection as to nearly 3004.

son to the Spanish Crown for ever.

day (8th instant), notwithstanding the liberal opposition of those pure Republicans, MM. Toreno and

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA, whose objection was confined

to or founded on the fact that at the time of his election

M. Galiano did not possess a sufficiency of income to



THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN,
THIS EVENING will be performed the Electrical Oper
Gustavus The Wards; Colonel Ellishners, &
o.; Capida at the Colonel Ellishners, &
o.; Capida at the Electron, Mr. Segulu; Occar, Miss Shirre
or, Capida at the Better, Arvedoen, Mr. Pitswillian Ar. Segulu : Union, marketing of the control of the

THEATRE BOYAL, DRURY LANE.
TO-MORROW EVENING their Majestics' Servants
first time) a Petits Consider Living

Irst time) a Petite Comedy, intitled
THE REGENT.
THE REGENT.
Philip, Mr. Vining; The Abbe Dubols, Mr. Bartley; Porto Carrer,
Ir. Baker; Captala D'Aubiuny, Mr. Cooper; Rose, Mrs. St. Cramet,
usting, Mrs. Humby; Lisette, Miss. Lee; Julie, Mrs. Chester; Fai hon, Miss Semerville.

After which, the popular Picce, called
SECRET SERVICE.
To conclude with THE MIDSUAMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On Monday, Bertram; and Massanlello.

THE NEW THEATER BOYAL, LYCEUM AND ENGLISH OPERL THIS EVENING will be performed the Comic Operetta, called William of the Comic Operetta, called After whit Office of the Company of the Compa

nate, Miss Somerville.
's conclude with a new Historical Drams, intitled
THE WIDOW QUEEN.
v, My Grandfather; The Mountain Sylph; and The Wid Pinces, and Tickets for the Private Boxes and Raicony, to bits. Hawas Music Warthouse, 38d, Strand; or application to less. Res. Josephs. from 10 till 4 daily.—Doors open at half. Performances to commence at Seven o'clock precisely; Balcony, 6c; Pit, 3a; Gellery, 3a

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
THIS and TO MORROW RVENING will be to mente Salles Specrecke of Diableria, fromted as "Le Jul En principal insidents of which are no Devices on "Le Jul En Principal insidents of which are no Devrice on the Perincipal Insidents of which are no Devrice and the Perincipal Characters by Messar. O. Smith, Hemming, Wilkinson, Hosey, Miss Daly, and Sies Adalr. With a new Entreape, called The EUTO-EEN SYLPH. digni characters by Messar. John Berve, O. Smith, and Mir. Ko. After which a new Businesse. Called The EUTO-EEN SYLPH. GRAIN OF GOLD. Jor., a Daughter's Development of the Callin Of GOLD. Jor., a Daughter's Development of the Callin Of GOLD. Jor., a Daughter's Development of the Callin Of GOLD. Jor., a Daughter's Development of the Callin Of GOLD. Jor., and the specific of the Campbell; Private Research of the Callin Of Callin Of Callin Of Callin Of Callin Of Callin Of GOLD. Jor., a Daughter's Development of the Callin Of GOLD. Jor., a Daughter's Development of the Callin Of Callin O

MADAME VESTEIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING will be performed an entirely new Burleten

time), intibled

A PRIEND IN NEED.

Reise Pipps, Mr. Keelsy; Captain Alford, Mr. James Vining Mrs. Ocase. Mrs. Orger.

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Capt. Americat, Mr. James Vining; Poter Spyk, Mr. Keeley;
trude, Madane Vastris.

Administration of the state of ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS .- TO MORROW EVENING will be presented the

THE RENT DAY.

Mr. Etton, 101d Crambs, Mr. W. Keens; Toby, 1900d, Mr. Etton, 101d Crambs, Mr. R. Wallack; Bullives, Briggs, Miss P. Horton.

School Fests Dr. School College, Carlot Description of which the School Fests Dr. Scho nia, Miss P. Corto

cond price.

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the land. Mansion House, on THUBBLDAY, Oct. 78, In AID of the BOYAL DISPENSION FOR PRICE SERVING CONCERNS OF THE BOYAL DISPENSION FOR THE PRICE SERVING CONCERNS OF THE PRICE SERVING CONCERNS OF THE PRICE SERVING ASSETTION OF THE PRICE SERVING ASSETTION OF THE PRICE SERVING CONCERNS OF THE PRICE SERVING CONCER

One.

6d, may be had of H. S. Smyth, Esq., Secretary to the

the Dispensary; of Ebers and Co., Sond-street; Sams the bearings and Ce, Cheapside; Richards and Ce, Cheapside; Richards and Se all the principal music sellers.

HENRY S. SMYTH, Sec.

Tas publication of the MORNING HERALD, yesterday, com FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17.

The metropolis was last night the scene of a disas-The metropolis was last night the scene of a disastrous occurrence, which may be well regarded as a national calamity—the entire destruction by fire of the two Houses of Parliament—Lords and Commons, with the library, archives, votes, and rolls of the former, and, the former, and, the parties of both parties, are equally prone o much reason to fear, a considerable portion of the valuable records of the latter. sion the devastating element would seem to have destined all that was venerable and valuable for evidence or association in the history of our country to on non doom, for, not content with destroying legislative lore, hitherto thr the muniments of legislative love, interto through a long series of trials, and amid a multitude of accidents, respected, it endangered the evidences of social rights, for even Westminster Hall, with its large store of deposits, the all-important guamuch of the property of the kingdom, more than once within the jaws of demolit saved, after all, by little short of a miracle.

ever, of two such places as the ancient Houses of Parnent is no common event; and cannot be regarded by any class of persons in this country with complete indifference. Quarrel as we may, as politicians, about the uses or abuses by Governments in bygone times of Legislative Body in Westminster Hall, there be no doubt amongst patriots but that the Chambers now destroyed were the arenas which the nascent energies of English liberty toleration, and in manhood vindicated their claim to stewardships in the spiritual vineyard. Until, along with in these very walls were uttered those strange sounds of freedom which, in almost the earliest times, startled and checked despotism at home, though cheered on and encouraged by the at home, though cheered on and encouraged by the universal approval of the then existing political world, for it may be safely said that in the time of the disputes of his (the incumbent's) absence, his Curate, who perto us of the power of the House unable, therefore, to read the abso half so much freedom could have been used, or where the utterer of it would not have been used, or where the utterer of it would not have been used, or where the utterer of it would not have been they been used of this very burnt ground, that Hampden, in the ages of this very burnt ground, that Hampden, in the ages of slavery, ventured to declaim against tyrants; that Charles I., in person, essayed, by the arrest of several individuals, to stifle the spirit of free remonstrance; and individuals, to stifle the spirit of free remonstrance; and is this very spot, and at the very table, that a despot of another and a worse description — Cromwell, that the chirch, have betaken themselves to the conventicle. It has been said, not with more force than truth, that "the blood of martyre is the seed of the under cover of popular favour, denounced the Memunder cover of popular favour, denounced the institution hers, removed the mace, and declared the institution the church are the seed of dissent. hers, removed the mace, and declared the institution pf the House of Commons itself as unnecessary, because dangerous to his ill-gotten power.

More recently, the locality (for to follow it through all its political aspect would be but to re-story of the English Government) has he phases of write the his write the instory of the Enguen Government) has indeared itself to the lovers of liberty by the debates in his more modern times the discussions upon the Reform in more modern times the discussions upon the Reform times the discussions upon the form the state of th ill, that intended second Magna Charta of English berty. If to these historical recollections are added tical associations of the great men who from have stood at the identical bar receive the thanks of the ouse for services done to their country, we are w destroyed to Commons is an occurrence which will not will be remembered with en during the last Session, no less than 2 dozen ins, the greater part of them from first-rate architects, the ground the greater part of them from first-rate architects, the ground the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth for the credit of the reformed fatight to the growth fatight to the growth

by WILLIAM RUFUS, stood on the site of the Westminster, which, ent Palace of Westminster Westminster Abbey, was EDWARD the CONFESSOR. The House of Commons was a disfiguration of the Chapel of that Palace, called St. a disfiguration of the Chapel of the Palace, called St. Stephen's Chapel—one of the most beautiful specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture ever erected in this in kingdom, after it had been rebuilt by EDWARD III., it in whose reign what is called Gothic architecture had it attained its pure perfection, before the very florid style attained its pure perfection, before the very florid style of became prevalent. To form the House of Commons getting St. Stephen's Chapel was cally out in but at it. The House of Comm this St. Stephen's Chapel was sadly cut up, but still there remained, and, perhaps, still remain, visible traces of its magnificent windows and beautiful mouldings in some parts of the building. With all its errors then, some parts of the building. With all its errors then, which were not few, and all its corruptions, which which were not iew, and an its corruptions, which were glaring and numerous, the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen's, the successor of the wettenagemote of the ancients and of the political arena of the moderns, has dispused lisappeared, and may we hope that the Chamb which succeeds it, modern, of course, will re-echo sentiments as hearty, as sincere, and as English as which have been breathed within its walls. partially speaking, the ancient tenement of St Stephen's may be said to have heard uttered as much devotion as was creditable to the most disinterested patriot; but, on the other hand, to have wit nessed as much prostitution of principle as would b lisgraceful even to the merest jobber in politica political lisgraceful peculation. Peace, then, to what is now literally its

The House of Lords too, now also a prey to destrucane House of Lords too, now also a prey to destruc-tion, was not without its holds upon historical recollec-tions and present anxieties. Its passive walls dis-played an incentive to national vanity, by showing in needlework, never again to be imitated, the futility of that scheme of conquest which, planned by mere brute force, never calculated upon the resistance of national spirit and patriotic energy which was so gloriously illustrated bythe discomfiture and disgrace of the Spanish armada. This elaborate work, the result of countless hours of solitary toil, is gone with the rest, and to history alone is now left the cold task of recounting the deeds of those heroes who there shone upon min But it is enough to say of the House of Lords that Chatham spoke and died under its roof. Our accounts from the scene of destruction inform us that the mob, upon witnessing the progress of the flames, raised a savage shout of exultation; but, unreflecting people! alld they have been had not the very identical House of Commons, over whose fall they triumphed,

existed, but mere serfs and slaves? existed, but mere serfs and slaves?

The latest reports describe "the Hall," so dear to our recollections, as safe, but all else as one confused and undistinguished mass of ruin.

The records of the Courts of Law had been thrown out of the indows, and many of them are preserved, but all was in confusion up to the latest me

With regard to the origin of the fire it is involved, as et, in mystery, but it is conceded upon all hands that t was accidental.

We write however under the influence of passing excitement, and shall be to-morrow, we hope, better able to give some explanation of an occurence which, under aspect we view it, cannot be regarded otherwise

Advocating, as we do, the Church Establish against the political and religious adversaries who have conspired together for its overthrow, we are most anxious that the abuses which sully the character and mpair the usefulness of the sacred institution should be unsparingly extirpated. One of those abuses of the system we have often remarked upon-we mean that of luralities—an abuse of Church patronage, which has rought more mischief to the establishment, and given ther. Indeed the evil consequences of pluralism have peen for a long time past so many and so flagrant, that we cannot but wonder the evil should remain just as rank, if not ranker, at the present day, as when it was so emphatically denounced by Bishop Burner at the

to accumulate Church preferments upon their own favoured connections, without much regard to the nterests of religion or the edification of the people. We had to exclaim against pluralism in the instance of the Bishop of HEREFORD, Lord GERY's brother, and that Lord ALTHORP procures for his tutor the Bishop-ric of Bristol; he is allowed to retain his stall in Westnineter, the profits of which, in our opinion, ought to go to augment some of the very poor livings from a hard-working clergyman caunot obtain a comfortable subsistence. Let Whigs then talk of reform, and even unbeistence. Let Whigs then talk of reform, and even bring in Bills of reform, but, as one good example is worth a thousand precepts, if they prefer the jobbing and sortial course when occasion offers, to that which
This violent and unexpected disappearance, and for is virtuous and disinterested, who can give them credit for the honesty of their professions or the purity of their ntentions ?

Our attention was called the other day by a corre-Our attention was cause one exper lay by a correspondent to the practical consequences of a remarkable instance of pluralism in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. The incumbent of that parish is one of those "stall-fed theologians" by whom we service of the Church is starved. He being Dean of Ripon, Subasan and Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, &c., cannot, except by a succession of miracles, perform the duties of so many stewardships in the sufficient values. ring a great part about ship-money, under CHARLES I., here was the formed the service, was not in Priest's orders, and was not another country in the world where have been the preachers that it was never known who

accuses of the Church are the seed of dissent.

It is as impossible for the same Clergyman to serve St.

Margaret's Church, Westminster, and Ripon Minster. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and Ripon Minster, in Yorkshire, as to serve God and Mammon. The Clergyman by whose labours the spiritual vineyard is flourishes and briegs forth the fruit of Christian in struction to the people, is not he whose heart is set if upon "filthy lucre"—who is "ambitious of preferment if for its gold," but he who, looking to so abiding city in it is world, "lays up treasure in Heaven," and has more pleasure in beholding his flock becoming rich is the gifts of Christian knowledge under his pastoral the gifts of Christian knowledge under his pastoral the gifts of Christian knowledge under his pastoral care, than in contemplating the sparkling hoards of care, than in contemplating the sparkling hoards of corruptible wealth amassed from golden pluralities.

In attacking the abuses of systems, we war not with the individuals who profit by those abuses.

y those abuses. a most unchristian that the destruction of the ancient House Though, undoubtedly, covetousness—a most unchristing of the ancient House Though, undoubtedly, covetousness—a most unchristing of the ancient House of the ancient House Though, undoubtedly, covetousness—a most unchristing of the ancient House of the ancient Hou sions in many of the Clergy themselves, gave rise to pluralities in order to gravify that craving propensity yet we war only with the system which fosters that cupidity, and, by the temptations which it lacks forth, gret. We will only add that, old-fashicaged and invenient as it was for practical purposes, there was ta had about its reminiscences which checked the ta halo about its reminiscences which checked the did not of modern improvement, and, however well did its forbade alteration, however well did not of modern improvement, and, however well did not of modern improvement, and, however well did not of modern improvement, and, however well did not of the calculated to corrupt men who originally entered the conduct of the provided in his public we know nothing that the modern the section of which is a living conduct of the system of which he is a living conduct of the system of which he is a living conduct of the system of which he is a living conduct of the system of which he is a living conduct of the system of which he is a living conduct of the system of which is the conduct of the system of which is the conduct of the system of which is calculated to corrupt men who originally entered the conduct of the system of which is calculated to corrupt men who originally entered the conduct of the system of which is calculated to corrupt men who originally entered the conduct of the system of which is calculated to corrupt men who originally entered the cor

quence of there being no Clergyman to perform that If our information on this point be not sacred office. If our information on this point is sacred office. If our information on this point is sacred office. If our information on this point is sacred office. If our information on this point is sacred office. he wonder would be if such instances of neglect did ot often happen wherever the grasp Knowing the Dean of RIPON to be the incumbent of St. Margaret's, we want no particular information to convince us that if he does his duty he must neglect it in the one place Our Correspo Correspondent truly observes that the grievances of which the parishioners of St. garet's complain are only to be remedied by the wholesome appoinment of a resident clergyman, the example of many worthy labourers who, following t n the Church of England in this great metropolis, wil take an interest in the spiritual welfare of his parishioners, and induce them, by his earnest zeal and per uasive manner, to a regular and devout attendance on their religious duties. As the church in question is one attended by the SPEAKER and Members of the House of Commons, and by many highly respectable families, we trust the subject will be noticed in ment. Though at all times the interests of religior ought to be the first care of its Ministers, there ar times when it more especially behoves them to avoid giving cause of complaint and offence to the people. Such are the present times, when numerous and activ nemies beset the Church—when the political Dissenters the Roman Catholics, and infidels, assail her on all sides, eager to pull down her sanctuary, and trample her glory in the dust.

By Newfoundland Papers which were yesterday r ceived up to the 5th of September, it appears that the Colonial Assembly had met on the 1st The speech of the Governor on opening the Session i given below, from which will be collected, in conjunion with what is stated in our City article, that th application made by the colony to the Government at home for pecuniary aid had been denied.

home for pecuniary aid had been denied.

"His Excellency the Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber on Monday last, and opened the Session of the Assembly with the following speech:—

"Honourable Gentlemen,—It is with much regret I have been under the necessity of calling you together, so soon after the very long Session in which you had been engaged, and at a period when I am fully aware your personal interests require your undivided attention, and which cannot but materially enter by ware absence from your research homes.

mount of the Revenue that will, under existing im crue for the year ending the 1st of April next, 1 ski fatement to be laid before you of the amount collec he previous year, to which will be attached the amount expenditure to be provided for under the authority

expenditure to be product
gialature during the last Session.'
"HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Sept. 2.
"The Speaker having read his Excellency's s terday,
"Mr. Hughes moved the appointment of a Committee to "Mr. HUGHES moved the appointment of a Committee prepare a reply to the same.

"Dr. Carson rose to complain of the very incomseason in which the Legislature had been assembled, and short notice given to the Members.

"After which the Committee was appointed."

CITY-THURSDAY EVENING.

The Dutch Mail arrived at a late hour this afternoon with advices from Amsterdam of Tuesday last. It is stated in some of the private accounts that the Dutch finances are not by any means in a favourable state, and that it is probable the King of Holland will soon require further advances of money from the capitalists either at Amsterdam. Paris, or London. The the capitalists either at Amsterdam, Paris, or London. The funds at Amsterdam were heavy at the date of the present accounts. Spanish Cortes Bonds were last quoted at 434, and the Corneans of from 184 to 187.

funds at Amsterdam were heavy at the date of the present accounts. Spanish Cortes Bonds were last quoted at 43½, and the Coupons at from 15½ to 15½.

Newfoundland Papers had been received lately to the 5th September, The Colonial Assembly had met on the 1st of September, when the Session was opened by a speech from the Governor, in which he regretted that he felt called upon to summon the House at so early a period, but in consequence of the reply to the request made to the Crown for assistance having been received, it was necessary that some fiscal arrange ments should be made to meet the wants of the colony. A despatch received from Mr. Secretary Stanley in reply to the application for an advance of money to the colony had been laid before the Colonial Assembly. It acknowledged the receipt of the address to the King from the Council of the colony, paying that some aid might be furnished, as the revenues of

colony. Much distress prevailed at Newfoundland, in consequence of the failure of the fisheries.

This was pay-day at the Stock Exchange, and all the differences were liquidated without difficulty. Consols for account nave to-day only varied between 90 and 91, the former being he nearest at four o'clock. Consols for money left off at 90 to the other Stocks are all a shade lower this afternoon and the remains and the stocks are all a shade lower this afternoon and the stocks are all a shade lower this afternoon and the stocks are all a shade lower this afternoon.

MORNING HERALD OFFICE,

FRIDAY MORNING, HALF-PAST THREE We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday

and the Gazette de France dated yesterday, together with letters from several of our Correspondents. Their contents are deeply interesting the state deeply interesting our intelligence from Madrid comes down to the sth inst, inclusive, from which it will be seen that the Chamber of Procuradores, on that day, agreed unani-nously to the draft of the Bill for excluding Ion CARLOS and his descendants from the succes It was proposed by tle Count DE LAS NAVAS that the children of the Infant Don Francisco be declared the heirs to the Crown, in the event of the death of the QUEEN and her sister, but the motion was objected to as superfluous ard subsequently withdrawn. The discussion had lated three days without eliciting information or obers, the reclamations of nises of Toreno and Marti sevation worth notice. M. Gallano took the oaths and his seat as representative for Cadiz on the same

Is divided into two-thirds

And one-third passive.....£33 6s 8d
Add the arrears of interest

quilify him for a seat in the Chamber. This specie of opposition, coming from men whose own poverty before their entrance upon office was notorious, fu nishes a new trait in their respective characters. In Pans we understand it has revived the recollection of the means of existence to which one at least of the two Ministers in question was reduced duing his residence in that capital. M. Arguelles was expected hourly in Madrid. He has been elected for the Asturias, as our readers already know, and will. nis ci-devant colleagues and co-exiles. It was reported that the Chamber of Proceres (Peers) would alter th inancial law passed by the Lower House, insomuch as to reduce the proportion of the contemplated active debt om two-thirds to one-half. It would appear that the entire public Press of Madrid is not favourable to the principles and propositions of the Procuradores, in respec: of the foreign debt; but really, on a question not of finance but of spoliation, it is of very little consequence whether or not there he individuals who disapprove ervedly brands the entire nation with infamy, for a proceeding, nay a crime, which highwaymer ledge of our well-informed Madrid Correspondent, it red to him that the original plan of Count TOREN be ultimately adopted, notwithstanding the alteration of it by the Procuradores with his own concur-It was the determination of the ultra-Liberals in the Chamber of Peers to attempt the disowning of the French debt allogether; in which, however, our spondent thinks they would fail. On the subject of the new proposed loan our

Madrid letters contain few observations. Our Correspondent contents himself with repeating his caution to anitalists of all ranks, to beware how they part with money, in a new undertaking, to men who have so unhesitatingly manifested their contempt of previous engagements of the like kind. Count TORENO, seems, boasts of being able to procure 60 per cent. for his new loan, and it appeared probable that contractors or speculators might offer for it; but that persons with real capital, intending to remain bona fide holders of such debt, would be found was not pelieved by any rational man in Madrid. As far as espects this country and France, this belief is, we are convinced, well founded. In what other country dupes can be had we are at a loss to conjecture.

The conspiracy lately detected in Madrid had exten e ramifications in the provinces, and was connected with the expedition of ROMAGOSA. According to the representations of Ministers, not fewer than 10,000 perons were implicated in it. They were all armed, organised, and ready to declare themselves at a moment's A portion of the garrison of Madrid seems to have been compromised by the revelations of some of the conspirators. Thirty dragoons were arrested at the very moment when they were mounting their horses to de-Several officers were taken into custody in the capital and at Valladolid. We feel much pleasure in learning from our Madrid

Correspondent that the energetic and unremitting representations and exertions of our Ambassador. Mr VILLIERS, had extorted from the Spanish Govern the withdrawal of the order to quit Spain of which Mr. MITCHELL. our Correspondent in the Basque pro

Our Bayonne letter, dated 11th instant, communi cates an important fact. The insurgents, under the orders of Don Carlos in person (aided by ZUMALA-CARREGUY), made themselves masters of Bilboa on the 8th instant, after a sanguinary conflict. They sacked the town, and possessed themselves, among other plunder, of 2,500 muskets, and a quantity of warlike stores.

inst., that Don Migurl, who had returned to that city on the 27th ult, distributed on his fete (Michaelmas) day a considerable sum of money among the poor. The Dowager Queen of Spair (Donna Maria Isa-BELLA) arrived at Ancona on the 2d inst., on her way to Naples. The Neapolitan Government has taken the pains to confirm, officially, our late announcement. French influence in that kingdon was at an end, and that King FERDINAND had resolved not to grant a n to his subjects. A number of arrests had taken place at Naples.

A private letter from Rhenish Bavaria states that the

King of BAVARIA was about about hing the liberty of the Press in his dominions. His Majesty had gone so far as to threaten with fine and imprisonment any printer who leaf of paper. Persons guilty of introducing French newspapers into Bavaria were about to be declared liable to infamous punishments and penalties. The Prince Royal of BAVARIA is about to espouse the daughter of

Royal of BAVARIA is about to espouse the daughter of the Archduke CHARLES of Austria.

We rejoice to find in the conduct of the King of DRYMARK an honourable contrast to that of other German Potentates. His Majesty having been called upon by the Holy Alliance to dive from the Danish territory certain unfortunate foreign political refugees, who had sought shelter in it, has replied that force alone could compel him to obey such a mandate.

the allayements beld out of making a rapid fortune by gembling highest for other story of their Mission or other story. Let will take the possible of the control of the co The Queen of the FRENCH and her daughters, the Princesses MARY and CLEMENTINE, left Paris, on

SPAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) MADRID, Oct. 2.

I hope you are in po session ere this of my account oceedings in the Procuradores, on the 30th of September, when the Chamber, contrary to the expecations of every man in Madrid, from the President of the Council down to the door-keeper, and to the calculations of every stranger, from the Ambassador down to the clerk of the foreign banker, threw out the amend ment of the last Commission on the 3d article of finance and adopted that of the majority by which the Corte Bonds and the French debt are, instead of being un-reservedly recognised, separated into two-thirds acive and one-third passive. Since then the Chambe ive and one-third passive. Since then the chamist ans further decided the question of the arrears of interest of the Cortes Bonds, which, I regret to say, are put altogether to the passive debt; thus, after the remonstrances of our Minis-ters, the reclamations of the London holders, and the pro-niess of Toreno and Martinez de la Rosa, putting the English mises of Toreno and Martinez de la Rosa, putting the

A Cortes Bond nominal value....
With ten years' interest at five

added to the passive £50

If I be right in this calculation, I trust that the English credi If I be right in this calculation, I trust that the Engine creators will, to a man, indignantly refuse such a proposition, and I think I may venture to promise them that if they take a bold and decided stand, and refuse to listen to any compromise short of full payment, they are certain to receive it at least for the principal, if not for both principal and interest combined. Is it be endured that, after so many years of patient waiting—after all that our Government has done to secure the succession of the young Queen, and the establishment of the very Cortes which mov plays this ungrateful part, so scandalous a compro-

march J but neither do I wish that we should repeat the same of liberation, and should be should all their complete the same of liberation, and should be should all their complete the same of liberation, and should be should all their complete the same of liberation, and should be should all their complete the same of liberation and should be s

straight, and that the voting would undoud Those who have access to Toreno received to in the morning, and you can easily conceive made up their minds to win must have look any indications of a doubt, and when the grees into a certainty of losing. Twenty-been despatched in five days and the strainty of losing the strain

day the Chamber renewed the discussion on the articles of the Ministerial project. The following tence of the debate: chamber of Procuradores.

CHAMBER OF PROCURADORE
SESSION OF THE IST OF OCTOSE
Mr. Secretary GONZALEZ read the 4th satisle
of Law, which is as follows:—'A new fund, be
at five per cent, and representing the
created, and shall be made to comprise such pe
foreign loans as have now been converted into
To this article some additions were proposed by
of Finance, which were taken into considerating,
incred by the House: so that the article

sented. The strictle of said Project was then red, it, "The 5th article of said Project was then red, it, "The active debt will comprise, in the first instance, the dest, with the Government may be enable, the dest, with the Government may be enabled to the strictle 3, which is to be admitted to a particular of the streams payable on the active debt." The streams payable on the active debt, "In strictle and the streams payable on the active debt with interest." If discussion, was drawn up anew in the following was the discussion, was drawn up anew in the following was cative debt will comprise the debt with interest. The Government, in conjunction with the Cortes, was the future, and that part of the old debt designate beautiful to the stream of the said of the stream of the said of the

which is to be admired.

Albe on the active debt."

M. GARCIA ATOCHA observed that it did not speak that the capitalists who had risked their money in the man of liberty should not be preferred to those who, during the lowers, had regularly obtained payment of their three lowers, the control of the lower than the interest saw to the man of the active debt. This was opposed by M. Odan, a target of rials.

ations.

The Marquis of Torremegia insisted upon a distinct and the intention of the Chamber in regard to the intention.

The 6th article of the consist of that part of the data in the part of the consist of that part of the data in the part of the consist of the part of

whether the me necessary, and a for keeping the s stituting of som was of opinion complied with, s other object than The discussion affairs. The finance di

The finance di day, the report of the exclusion of and from Spain, The document is tulation of the a report of that I by all the membi reasons—suppor by the voice of of October, by einto de Romar

was ordered to the This morning ticle respecting the Government millions sterling Conde de Toren a new wig and w wery moment wh thin and the dis-assembled, the la-amendment, aco-taken into const-The Marquis generally, and in reals, and the C seeing that the time to cover of alon to meet ext it impossible to 1831; and the and said so frem truth. On the .400,000,000, pr .200,000,000 wor

200,000,000 wor mecessity. The Conde of send the document of the persons of the persons of mation of some probe it to the bundown of the who were found quate to the expended, the of before. It seed paid, and then civil war, the ob The army, which 119,000, and the tary precaution.
The Noble Ma
Government his
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ald Cortes loan, deposited

ch a sugge teration be mad deputed from bo
I annex a copy may be thus stiplan of Toreno's debt is made two of one-half of eatinguished. To where he is to will have excelled no loan the form

Minahas acceptute indiapositi

have but

water and the property of the

covery has been made of a plan, which, if it had gone a little further, would have raised the whole province.

An immense revenue has fallen in to the Crown by the death of the Commissary Corusades, a person who had the disposal of an income of 200,0001 sterling, by the sale of bulls of the Pope, for disponsing with the eating of meat in Version of the Pope of the

BAYONNE, Oct The consulting Junta, Don Carlos and his suite, we sambilla on the 8th. On the same day the 5th batta favarre and two companies of Guipuzcoa again in lisondo.

108, It was also rumoured this evening that the Carlists had made will turn out to be an idle report, like the story of the entre of Don Miguel into Spain.

Commons were burned to the ground. The writer of these lines was attracted to the scene of the fire at about seven o'clock in the evening. Even at that hour, when a more than strong twilight was calculated to subdue the appearance of flame, a deep, ruddy glow rose high over the region of Westminster, and must have not immediately obstructed. Following such a guide, crowds of people poured down Whitehall and Parliament. street, when the magnitude of the conflagration was revealed by the most striking indications. West was revealed by the most striking indications. West minster Abbey was visible before the actual blazing pile and its appearance will not readily be forgotten by those was the property of the But this was not a moment to dwell even upo Hurrying forward, the flames appeared to the spectator bursting through almost every window of the façade of the House of Lords, and at the same time breaking rough its roof. It seemed then even a desperate case The crowd was pretty well kept back by the police force, and some four or five engines were being worked in the open space of Palace-yard. They had light enough, and of water there seemed to be no deficiency. Other engines came rolling along in rapid succession. But the wine veyed this fearful scene, the writer went round to the allowed one to see through the great southern windows opposite and immediately near it. There was no one in the Hall—it seemed as if it were deserted and abandoned to the approaching fire. It was in vain to think of breaking the iron fence. Some gentlemen, who felt the nature of the emergency, returned to the scene in Palace-yard, and succeeded in When the work of sledge and axe had been nearly done, some one from within (for at length a person connected with the building was forthcoming!) called out to stop, and by his key saved further labour of violence. The a short passage of some ten paces in length has led from the Hall into the body of the Parliament building. That short space alone intervened between the great window of the former and the three from which the triumphant flame rolled. A little above the pointed top of the former sprung that venerable roof, which, if To save it seemed to be the only object to he occasion, could be rationally directed. while the iron gates of the Hall were opened, and two engines were introduced into the body of the building, the one to convey water to the other, which worked against the formidable enemy. The Hall has been of latter some ladders were quickly taken, under the direction, still, of casual advisers, and placed against the great window, and the firemen, ascending

lbourne, and several other gentlemen, were soon on the spot flames bid defiance to the exertions of the firemen, and danger became more alarming on account of the breeze

The fire still burns with the greatest fury and it is a mater of great doubt whether Westminster Hall will be saved. Various reports are about as to the origin of the fire, but little dependence is to be placed in them; it is now stated that the fire originated at Bellamy's, but at the present moment the confusion is so great that it is almost impossible to collect any

The front of the Speaker's garden now presents a most traordinary appearance, covered with furniture of every scription. From what we can glean at this late hour it strongly suspected to be the work of some incendiaries:



avally on any the same prisoner was then increment against the same prisoner was then the prisoner also pleaded guilty. Indiges, Mr. Justice GASELER and Mr. Baron their seats in Court, GASELER expressed his entire approbation of GASELER expressed his entire approbation of an improvements which had been carried into

ion.

GURNEY concurred in the observations which
om his Learned Brother, and added that both
s, and Counsel would now have one importan
ag to the present arrangements, all parties being

risoners.

Justice Gaselee and Mr. Baron Gurney.)

If in the satton of his watch-chain, together had key.

abbed of a portion of his watch-chain, together ad key.

and he was in St.

and he moraing in question, attending his lamps, every two persons come up to the prosecutor, ding with his back against some salutters, apparable historicated. One of the men knocked his a eyes, and witness called out "Don't ill ultenan." Upon which the prisoners walked rity afterwards they returned in company withersons, and one of them knocked the prosecutor of the party pretended to assist the prosecutor of the party pretended to assist the prosecuting that he had been robbed, he called the police in pursuit of the prisoners. Witness called out "and the two prisoners were stopped and taken. Witness afterwards assisted in carrying the protects that one house, as, on his return, he found him to of insensibility is the street.

Deliceman F division, deposed that he took Sullicady, and on searching him found a piece of watch-the prosecutor identified.

Est was a first wards of the probery.

Gestware in summing up, informed the Jury of the prosecution and the colorers of the prosecutor in summing up, informed the Jury of Service was the summing up, informed the Jury of the prosecution and the summer of the prosecutor in summing up, informed the Jury of the prosecution and the summer of the prosecution and the summer of the prosecution in the summer of the prosecution in the summer of the summ

he prosecutor identified.

The denied all knowledge of the robbery.

GASELER, in summing up, informed the Jury

for which the prisoners were indicted was one of

which remained in the statute-book a capita

saily.

as, aged 22, was indicted on three counts (the cally) for stabbing Elizabeth Billings.

ally for stabbing Elizabeth Billings.

illings—I am a single woman. I lived by the det Chelses, with the prisoner. On the 11th of in company with the prisoner for nearly the lay. I had been with him to a public-house, and or. Some words had occurred between us at the About seven o'clock the same evening I was in a man named Chandler, and I walked with him minster. I met the prisoner on the road, and I go him, when he struck me in the back with a e held in his hand. The prisoner was eating the time. I became insensible, and on my recorsis in the hospital.

ineed by Mr. STARMERS—I was very much in ime. I am confident the blow was the result of

ccident,
mes Chandler gave the same testimony with respect to the
as the prosecutrix. He added that the prisoner, after he
ommitted the act, first walked and then ran away. Witmet him shortly afterwards, and said to him "Do you
what you have done?" The prisoner answered "Yes,
am very sorry for it."

st you have very sorry for it."
witnessee were examined, and then the case was left it.

Ty.

t.—Not Guilty.

intice GASELEE, in an impressive manner, told the to let the narrow escape he had just had act as a warnmen to avoid the sia of drunkenness in future.

a Fuller, a very pretty young girl, was indicted for on the 31st of August GM 13s 6d, the property of her, Madame Marie de Choisieul.

LARKSON stated the case to the Jury.

me de Choisieul said she was a widow, living at No. ucceter-place, Portman-square. The prisoner entered ice as lady's maid on the 30th of last December. Kept in her bed-room, in which she (prosecutrix) was in the depositing her cash. The desk was always kept douted, but the keys were often left from forgefulness the house. On the 31st of August, prosecutrix is epirisoner to church and then examined the desk there sait 90i in it, besides the sum stolen. Prosecutrix also ored that various memorands relative to the moneys ed in the desk were missing. Prosecutrix afterwards occurred that avarious memorands relative to the moneys ed in the desk were missing. Prosecutrix afterwards occurred that avarious memorands relative to the moneys ed in the desk were missing. Prosecutrix afterwards occurred and saw the prisoner there. As the prisoner ut prosecutrix told her of the loss she had sustained, some professed herself ready to go before any Justice rear that she had not touched the money. This answer deposecutrix. A short time after this the prisoner was ill, and she then informed prosecutrix she had changed it shilling she assessed for the purpose of purchasing the control of the prosecutrix and the prosecutrix when the after, but not seeing the prithere, she went to her mother's, and there found her, the prisoner got home she fainted away, and was put Prosecutrix examined are pokets, and in one of them a black slik bag, containing as overeign and a half, and crown. The next day prosecutrix, which had been taken and on of her desk.

See examined by Mr. Paillings—The prisoner was never by pro

y. ses were called, who proved that the property recited lictment was found in the prisoner's box.

Jury immediately found her Guilty.

CLARKSON rose, and said as the presoner had bee guilty, he would now state that she had suffered anothe

Mr. CLARKSON rose, and said as the prisoner had been nd guilty, he would now state that the had suffered another vant to be apprehended and taken before a Magistrate, on a trge of having stolen the money.

Mr. Justice GASSLEE, addressing the prisoner, said this was so if the worst cases which had ever come gader his notice, was the duty of a servant to mantet the property of her emper—this she had not done, said to cover her guilt had pertted an innocent young woman to be apprehended; but for sately for that poor girl, the Magistrate before whom she had no examined was so convinced of her innocence that he had en her (the prisoner's) intended victim into his own service. was not his duty to pass sentence for the offence on which had just been found guilty, but he would inform her, she plat expect to be sent out of the country for the full time the permitted.

NEW COURT.

This Court has undergone complete alteration. The prett style of arrangement seems to have been adopted with a wo of assimilating in appearance both Courts. In point of teral convenience this Court possesses many advantages over old Court, but it is a singular circumstance that no accomdation whatever appears to have been provided, or even itemplated, for the public Press. When the reporters repretted the matter to Mr. Under Sheriff Pearson, that gentlen kindly extricated them from their embarrassment, by uesting them to occupy the seats of the Coursel during the ence of those Learned Gentlemen, until a box could be conacted on the first convenient opportunity for their special ommodation.

(Refore the COMMON-SERGRANT)

icted on the first convenient opportunity for their special ommodation.

(Before the COMMON-SERGEANT.)

William Howard was indicted for stealing a large quantity inen, the property of Charles William Marsham, Esq. the servant of the prosecutor deposed that she gave a man sed Fursby a quantity of linen to take to the laundress. ursby deposed that after receiving the linen he went into a blic-house, and drank so freely that he fell asleep. Ar. Aldous, a pawnbroker, in Berwick-street, Soho, stated t the prisoner and another man came into his shop and ofd two linen shirts for sale. Suspecting from their fineness t they could not belong to persons in their situation in life, topped them.

He COMMON-SERGEANT said the conduct of Mr. Aldous of the most praiseworthy description, and if others in the e line of business would adopt the same system, it would a very materially to check some description of offences. a defence, the prisoner said he knew nothing of the robbery, any accompanied the other man to pledge the shirts. cquitted.

Cases.

The prisoner was found Guilty.

Thomas Wells was indicted for feloniously stealing one male ass, the property of George Wm. Somerville.

A little boy, son of the owner, said he was with the donkey when the prisoner and another lad came up to him, and asked him if the animal was for sale? Witness replied "no," and in a short time afterwards the prisoner cotched hold of the donkey's ear, hit him a vop, and both on 'em gallopped off in consort together.

An agent for the "exportation of donkeys" proved that he oought the donkey for 9s of the prisoner, to send abroad. In defence the prisoner said he bought the donkey of a man who bought it of young Somerville for 7s. Verdict—Guilty.

The officer who took the prisoner into custody stated to the Court that there were three other donkeys which the prisoner had stolen and sold, and also that when apprehended a pony was found in his possession which had also been stolen, but for which no owner could be found.

John Jones, 'a young man, was indicted for stealing two pair of gold ear-rings, the property of John Beherens.

The prosecutor, a foreigner, said the prisoner entered his shop and asked to be directed to Museum-street; while prosecutor was answering him, the prisoner suddenly threw a handful of snuff into his face, and then snatched the ear-rings from a case on the counter, with which he ran off. The snuff having escaped prosecutor's eyes, he ran out of the shop and gave the alarm immediately. A policeman caught the prisoner, and, on searching him, the property was found on his person.

Verdict—Guitty.

The policeman informed the Court that on searching the risoner be found several papers, one of which showed that

MIDDLESEX GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS
THURSDAY.

(Before Benjamin Rotch, M.P., Chairman, and a full Beach of Magistrates.)
THE OVERSEERS OF ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD, AGAINST WILLIAM SHARP, AS THE PUTATIVE FATHER OF A BASTARD CHILD.
Mr. BODKIN said that in this appeal he rose to support an order made by Mr. Hoare, the Magistrate, in favour of the parish, against the putative father of the child of Hannah Hutchins, under the new Poor Law Bill, in order that the parish might be reimbursed the expenses attending the support of the infant until it attain the age of seven years. The Learned Gentleman, having cited the 69th and 70th sections of the new Act in support of his argument, proceeded to call witnesses to establish the case.

After the evidence had been given the Court confirmed the order made by the Magistrate.

LICENSES TO THEATRES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

At one o'clock the Court assembled, when there were 36 Magistrates on the bench to hear applications under the Act of the 25th of George II, cap. 36, for the renewal of licenses heretofore granted for public dancing, music, or other public subtratingment of the like kind. The applications were very numerous.

LICENSES GRANTED.

of the 25th of George II., cap. 36, for the renewal of licenses herstofore granted for public dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind. The applications were very numerous.

LICENSES GRANTED.

The Adelphi Theatre, in the names of Charles Mathews and Prederick Henry Yates; to Saller's Wells Theatre, in the names of Richard Hughes, Charlotte Jones, Joseph Grinaldi, and Richard Dixon; the Garrick Theatre, in the names of Edward Gomeral and William James Bennett; Thomas Edward Buckham, aow Henry Hubbard and Samuel Bird, of the Mermaid, Hackney; William Markham, the King's Head, Enfield: Thomas Whittington, of the Angel, Edmonton; John Mory, the King's Ancient Concert Rooms, St. Pancras; John Farrell, the Royal Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel; John Farrell, the Royal Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel; John Farrell, the Royal Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel; John Farrell, the King's Ancient Concert Rooms, St. Fancras; Thos. Morley, the Bell Tavern, Kilburn; Thos. Hemingway, the King's Arms, Mile-end New Town; W. Wale, the Bayawater Tavern; Stephen Trehern, the White Horse Inn, Uzbridge: Amelia Tuita, the Kent and Essex Tavern, Whitechapel; John Morton, the Salmon and Ball Sethnals-geen; William Guest, the Belgrave Hotel, Ebury-street, Fimilico Joseph Hancock, the White Hart Tavern, King's Armelia Tuita, the Kent and Essex Thomas John Cockerten, the King's Amelia Tuita, the Kent and Essex Thomas John Cockerten, the King's Amelia Tuita, the Kent and Essex Thomas John Cockerten, the King's Amelia Tuita, the Kent and Essex Thomas John Cockerten, the King's Hancock, the White Hart Tavern, King's Hancock, the White Hart Tavern, King's Hancock, the Birderich, the King's Many Ann Hortaker, in Lemanstreet, Goodman's-fields; Mary Ann Hortaker, in Lemanstreet, Goodman's-fields; Mary Ann Hortaker, in Lemanstreet, Goodman's-fields; Mary Ann Hortaker, Thomas Avres, the Camden Arms, in Randolph-irent, the Carlott Tavern, Kentish Town; James Goodall, now Samuel Sanders, the Monter Tavern, Kentish Town; James Heavens, G

monies, and, in addition, it was patronized by her Royal Highness the Duckess of Kent, and the presentation agreed to the papers laid before the Court.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there any opposition on the other side? Mr. ADOLFHUS—(looking round the Bar)—Not any. Mr. M'WILLIAM, the Magistrate—I oppose it.

After the various decuments had been read, Mr. HAISWELL said that, as a Magistrate, resident in the neighbourhood, he felt bound to oppose the application. The theatre was a nuisance, and not wanted, and it had done much harm.

CHAIRMAN—Is Mr. Forbes in Court?

Mr. Raymend, a managing member of the establishment, said he was not. He had been therenearly all the day, but had been compelled to leave an hour before on account of illness caused by nervous irritation and the crowded state of the Court.

CHAIRMAN—I wanted to see him that I might identify him.

COURT.
CHAIRMAN—I wanted to see him that I might identify him.
Do you attend for him?
Mr. Raymond—Yes, Sir.
Has he not light hair?
Yes, he has. Mr. Noel, I believe, is his attorney.
Mr. Raymond—Yes, Sir.
Has he not light hair?
Yes, he has. Mr. Noel, I believe, is his attorney.
Mr. ADOLPHUS argued in support of the petition, urging that Royalty had patronised the new theatre.
CHAIRMAN—That should be explained. Her Royal Highness that Royal Highness consented, if the habitants approved of hir. A memorial was then got up and great by a great many returned the permission.
A MAGISTRATE observed that her Royal Highness's wish to promote any good cause was well known.
Mr. Halswell repeated his objections, and said he had good proofs of the evil which attended the opening of the theatre. It had done much injury to the morality of many young formales. On looking over the signatures to the petition, he did not observe the names of any of the influential noblemen and gentlemen of the district. There was not the name of their respected Archdeacon, or of the Clergy, the Churchwardens or Overseers. Besides, the theatre had been kept open in defance of the law. Let the applicant seek for a license from the Lord Chamberlain, for he was were it would not be granted in that Court.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Raymond en.

Chamberlain, for he was sure it would not be granted in that Court.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Raymond endeavoured to enter into an explanation, the Court refused the application and license.

It being six o'clock a Magistrate moved an adjournment. The CHAIMAN said that there were heavy cases (the Strand Theatre one), and it was not likely the Court could get through the remaining eight on the list that night.

The question of adjournment was put to the vote, and the further consideration of the licenses was fixed for one o'clock this day (Friday); but the Court will meet at ten o'clock in the morning to proceed with the trials.

BERKS SESSIONS.

ERRKS SESSIONS.

Robert Butler, aged 21, and Thomas Little, aged 21, both of the wood linen shirts for sale. Suspecting from their fineness they could not belong to persons in their situation in life, topped them.

Robert Butler, aged 21, and Thomas Little, aged 21, both of the most praiseworthy description, and if others in the sline of business would adopt the same system, it would it very materially to check some description of offences. a defence, the prisoner said he knew nothing of the robery, and the prisoner said he knew nothing of the robery, and accompanied the other man to pledge the shirts. crossed of no particular interest, where a woman name know was charged with having stolen a 10/1 note, Mr. Philips, on behalf of the prisoner, put a question to one of the same such arguments of the prisoner put to description to one of the same such arguments. The committing Magistrate.

Lambourne, at which place the prisoners were paupers. A said he wished to go to America. If almourne, at which place the prisoner Little came to me and said has when the 16th of June the prisoner Little came to me and said he wished to go to America. If a well a would pay for their going. I gave each of them say and any reduced to writing, and appeared in the depositions in at the time; but, on turning to a recent case, he found, in the time; but, on turning to a recent case, he found, in the time of the prisoner and the same together, and I was to pay for it. I was to give them a Davis's shop, and I was to pay for it. I was to give them and the time of the prisoner when the prisoner and the prisoner than the prisoner than the prisoner and the prisoner than the prisoner little came to me and said that he wished to go to America. If a we have him is milar answer. Alout a week after the prisoner and the prisoner than the prisoner than the prisoner and the prisoner than th

I been for each of them as passage money to the agent of the James of carnt, which was the ship they were to go by. They were very graint, which was 34 a piece, but I would not give it to them pressing to have also 34 biece, but I would not give it to them pressing to have also 34 piece, but I would not give it to them pressing to have also 34 piece, but I would not give it to them pressing to have also 34 piece, but I would not give it to them of pressing to have a short them on board the standard and them of them of them of them the statisfied. I remained in Longard and the standard and the manned in the same frank, which was lying in the reminded in Longard acceptance in the sum of the sum of the pressage money and part of the clothing.

I do not be a standard and the sums I gave the prisoners has not the sum of the passage money and she with it.

The prisoners who have the sum of the prisoners, who have the prisoners are the prisoners and the prisoners are the prisoners are the prisoners and the prisoners are the pr

with me from the neighbours said to him—"Well, Jatice, and Hounds one of the neighbours said to him—"Well, Jatice, and Hounds one of the neighbours said to him—"Well, Jatice, and Hounds one of the prisoners, submitted that this was not Mr. Dawson, for the prisoners, submitted that this was not Mr. Dawson, for the prisoners neighbours and the ship. changed their minds after they were on board the ship. changed their minds after they were on board the ship. changed their minds after they were on board the ship. changed their minds of R. Palmer, Eaq., M.P.,) summed up the The CHAILEN it to Hour of the parish, or whether had from the first intended to defraud the parish, or whether had from the first intended to defraud the parish, or whether had from the first intended to defraud the parish, or whether had from the first intended to emigrate, and afterwards changed they had originally intended to emigrate, and afterwards changed their minds, for that, in the latter case, they ought to be acquitted.

The Jury, sfer about a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

TOWERS V. HATCH.

Mr. CARBINETON, as Counsel for the appellant, stated that this was an appeal against a conviction, under which his client had been adjudged to be put on the tread. mill for three months, had been adjudged to be put on the tread. mill for three months, had been adjudged to be put on the tread. mill for three months, had been adjudged to be put on the tread. mill for three months, had been adjudged to be put on the tread. mill for three months, had been adjudged to be put on the tread. mill for three months, had been adjudged to be put on the tread. mill for three months, had been adjudged to be put on the tread. The little was a store per a state of the respondent, was proceeding to take an objection to the for the respondent, was proceeding to take an objection to the for the respondent, was proceeding to take an objection to the for the respondent was conventionally and the was adjuded the mill for the trial

SURREY ASSIZES, JAMAICA, JULY 24.

PARK AND AL. V. ADAMS AND AL.

In this case, which occupied the Court the whole day, Mr.
BATTY and Mr. EDWARDS appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr.
PANTON and Mr. WATKIS for the defendants. The action
Was sent out by John Wilson, Esq., representative, and forwas sent out by John Wilson, Esq., representative, and Co., to remerly copartner of the house of Dick, Park, and Co., to renecusly paid by Dick, Park, and Co., to the late firm of Adams,
Robertson, and Co., in 1819.

The defendants pleaded the general issue and the Statute of
Limitations.

merly coparates of 5,000 dollars, alleged to have been errocover the sup Dick, Park, and Co., to the late firm of Adams,
neously paid by Dick, Park, and Co., to the late firm of Adams,
neously paid by Dick, Park, and Co., to the late firm of Adams,
neously paid by Competent the general issue and the Statute of
Limitations, and Co., the first, and indeed we may say the
C.F. Colthirst, Esq., the first, and indeed we may say the
enly, witness, was examined, cross-examined, and re-examined
enly, witness, was examined, cross-examined, and re-examined
more readily comprehend the drift of his evidence if digested to
a detailed form, than by our giving it exactly in the form in
which it was elicited on the boards.

The facts, then, as given in evidence, were these:—In the
year 1812 Messers. Adams, Robertson, and Co., extensive army
year 1812 Messers. Adams, Robertson, and Co., extensive army
year late manut, and the second process of agents of sagents of sale
by those ships, and to be delivered by there as agents of such
by those ships, and to be delivered by there as agents of sale
a bill of Inding for 5,000 dollars, which sum was accordingly
delivered by the defendants; there were other bills of Inding to
the same amount, and, from some circumstances which arase,
Messrs. Adams, Robertson, and Co. were induced to believe
they had paid Dick, Park, and Co. twice. They, therefore,
made an application to, that effect, and the plaintiff, having the
fullest reliance on the honour of the defendants, and belleving
their representation, paid over the money at once. "Thus far
the testimony of Mr. Colthrist rested on his impressions'
arising out of circumstances which had come to his knowledge.
Some time after this, Adams, Robertson, and Co. discovered
that Dick, Park, and Co. had been correctly paid, and that
they had paid over 5,000 dollars in their own wrong; and in
order to balance the cash and debit of bills receivable,
to that amount, made an entry, dated December, 1817,
placing the credit of cash and debit of bills rece

your obedient servant, "GEO. Arkinson."

"Geo. Arkinson. Eaq.

"Sir.—Sickness prevented my acknowledging the receipt of your note schiler. I am desirous to avoid litigation, and as you and I selfied. Who may make choice of an umpire, if necessor his friends, who may make choice of an umpire, if necessor his friends, who may make choice of an umpire, if necessor, and I will now candidly and openly tell you the evidence I can adduce. By your books I will prove the fact, having date and folio. A considerable time after I will show that these follows were kept apart from your general cash, and hour will be the subsequent of the circumstance was withheld from the knowledge of one of your then copartners—years the these dollars were handed over, independent of your agual cash—and I trust I will make equally clear the subsequent division of these dollars from your own declarations of your, Six, your sobedienty "JOHN WILSON."

"Six, Thavon, Eaq."

Mr. Wilson being thus debarred the hope of an amicable settlemence to the present action.

Mr. Branch and the present action.

Indication, were opposed by

Mr. Barry and Mr. Enwands, on the ground that the first letter of Mr. Atkinson conveyed conditional acknowledgment in the words "of course if you can tray your claim you will recover, &c.," and that although the Statute of the 9th Geo. It was a supplied to the street of the 9th Geo. It was a supplied to the street of the

LAW NOTICES-THIS DAY.

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTS.

Mesclage in Businghall-street.

Before Mr. Commissioner WI I businghall-street.

Before Mr. Commissioner and commission—is the transloation, at it precisely—Fracts Bonnaffe, late of Calculati, merchant; last examination, at III before Mr. Commissioner PANE—William Edwards Powell and John Powell, of Oxford-street, linea-drapers; adjourned examination, at 18 precisely—William Oxford Attended Parts of Partshire, draper; last examination, at 11—Thomas Shades, Jun., late of Rope-wharf, can be added to the camerical road, and Salmon's-lane, coal-merchant; last examination, at 1.

examination, at 11—1 norms bongrage, jun., late of Hope-wharf, Commercial-road, and Samon's-lane, coal-merchant; last examination, at 1.

Before Mr. Commissioner MERIVALE—John Williams of Fleet-wise, stationer, dividend, at 11 precisely—Jane Kinestorts of George Mr. Commissioner, solveniers; dividend at half-past 1—John Engar Carjet's bankruptey (**, upholsterer; choice of assignes, at 1.

Before Mr. Commissioner FVA Not meeting, at 12.

Before Mr. Commissioner FVA Not meeting, at 12.

Before Mr. Commissioner FVA Not with dividend, at addecost, of Dork-Webbers, surgeon and apothecary idvidend, at side cost, of Dork-Webbers, surgeon and apothecary dividend, at 10 precisely—Will Dividend, at 10 precisely—Will Dividend, at 10 precisely—Mr. Dividend, at 11.

Bafore Mr. Commissioner FONBLANQUE—Edward Athenden and Thomas Geoper Baker, of Sittingbourne, brick-makers; saudit of accounts, at 12.

Metore Mr. Commissioner FONBLANQUE—Edward Ashenden and Thomas Gosper Baker, of Sittingbourne, bilck-makers; audit of accounts, at 12 precisely.

(ADVERTISSMENT)—JOHN GOCKERELL Edwards is the gentleman REGOMMENDED by the COURT of DIRECTION of the Bask of Esgrand to fill up the VACANCY in the Direction's of the Bask of Esgrand to fill up the VACANCY in the Direction of Esgrand to fill up the VACANCY in the Direction of Esgrand to fill up the VACANCY in the Direction of The VACANCY in the Direction of The VACANCY in the Direction of The VACANCY in the VACANCY in the VACANCY in the VACANCY IN THE VALUE of THE VACANCY IN THE VALUE OF THE VACANCY IN THE VALUE OF THE VALUE OF THE VACANCY IN THE VACAN

MANSION-HOUSE.

A young man, named Mark Brealey, the apprentice of Mr. Effingham Wilson, was finally examined upon the charge of having robbed his master of money in numerous small sums to the amount of upwards of 100!

Mr. Wilson stated that he had given at different times (and he specified the times) to the prisoner money to purchase books at Longman's, Simpkin and Marshall's, and other booksellers. This money he appropriated to his own use, at the same time that he signed his initials as a receipt of the books in the books of the houses at which he dealt.

Evidence was given in one case against him; and Mr. Wilson produced a paper containing a long list of the sums he had thus pilfered, furnished to him by the prisoner.

The Long Mayon—He did

thus pilfered, furnished to find by the plant of the Lord Mayor—Did he acknowledge that he plundered you?

Mr. Wilson—He did.
Upon any promise or understanding that you would forgive him :—Certainly not. I never made him any promise.

What were the words you used to induce him to make the acknowledgment?—I told him that the least he could do was to tell me to what extent he had robbed me, in order to remove unjust suspicions from the other persons in my employment, and he then sent me the list.

And he was not to consider that request as implying pardon?—By no means. I first sent him home to his father, for it was represented to me that if his mother, who was very ill, should hear of his disgrace, the shock would probably kill her, and I wishes! that his father might exercise his parental influence over him, and admonish him.

The prisoner's solicitor submitted that the prosecutor had not made out a prima facie case against his client, and that the young man was entitled to his discharge.

The Lord Mayora—A prima facie case! What do you call the positive evidence that he had received this money, and did not pay for the books, and his own confession in his own handwriting?

The prisoner's solicitor asked whether the confession was a

writing?
The prisoner's solicitor asked whether the confession was a voluntary confession?
The LORD MAYOR—You have heard what Mr. Wilson has stated about it. A Jury will decide upon the whole of the merits of this case.
The prisoner's solicitor said that the confession was certainly extracted from his client by the expectation of foreiveness.

The Lord Mayor—I consider it to be all, and all case to a Jury.

The prisoner was then fully committed.

John Mitchell, the cabman who stabbed Charles Bradfield with a knife in the side, was brought up for final examination.

The prisoner very solemnly assured the Lord Mayor that he had received the very greatest provocation from the prosecutor, who struck him several times, and against whom it was impossible for a man of his (the prisoner's) size to stand for a moment.

The Lord Mayor immediately proceeded to examine the witnesses minutely, and one of them admitted the wounded man had knocked the prisoner down before the latter used the knife.

man had knocked the prisoner down before the latter used the knife.

The prisoner—My Lord, he struck me desperately five or six times, and one of these men cried out to him that it was a shame to beat me.

The witness alluded to admitted that be had several times said to the wounded man that it would do him no credit to beat the lad.

The LORD MAYOR—You meant that he ought not to strike a person so much his inferior in size?

The LORD MAYOR—You meant that he ought not to strike a person so much his inferior in size? Witness—Exactly. Prisoner—I had no chance with him, my Lord. He struck me one blow that marked me under the eyes. Witness—I didn't observe that. Daniel Forrester, the officer—I stood close to the prisoner at the first examination, and when I heard him say the wounded man struck him, I looked at him closely, and observed that he had a new cut under the eye.

The Lord Mayor—The conduct of the prosecutor did not justify the use of so deadly a weapon, but the case has a different appearance from that which it at first assumed, and these circumstances will, no doubt, operate in your favour at your trial.

The prisoner said that he had the knife in his hand cutting his bread and meat at the moment he was so violently attacked. Committed for trial. The wounded man is quite recovered. A mere boy, a conductor to an omnibus, was charged by Mr. Wityear, the Superintendent of the City Folice.

Mr. Wityear stated that as he walked along the street he saw the defendant and two other boys, also conductors, contending for a female passenger. One of them held her by an arm, while the other held by the other, and the third actually seized her by the legs. Each of the boys dragged her a different way, but the defendant made the most desperate struggle to get her to his omnibus, while the poor lady was much alarmed at their violence, and endeavoured in vain to get sway.

The defendant said he really thought that the lady fancied his omnibus, and he thought she ought to have her way.

Ordered to find bail.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.
CAUTION TO INSOLANT CAR-PAYERS.—Yesterday Thomas
Gorhum, the proprietor of the cabriolet No. 1,578, appeared
before Mr. Gracomiz to answer a summont taken out against
him by Mr. William Tiffin, a gentleman residing at Newington,
for the following offence:—
The defendant produced a man who was the regular driver of
his cabriolet, but on the day in question when the offence was
committed, the driver he said was taken ill and another man
had been got to drive on that day, and he did not know where
he lived.

him.

Mr. Tiffin said that he should not take his moiety of the
penalty, and begged that it might be applied to some charitable
purpose, which was accordingly done.

purpose, which was accordingly done.

WORSHIP-STREET.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday a respectably-dressed middle-aged woman, named Catherine Banks, the wife of a builder in Hoxton, was brought before Mr. Benert, the presiding Magistrate, charged with having, on the preceding night, attempted to commit suicide.

George Kemp, a police constable, of the N division, stated that on Wednesday night he was on duty in the New North-road, Hoxton, and between eight and nine o'clock he was pasing along the banks of the canal, and heard a violent splashing in the water. He immediately hastened to the spot; and observed a wpman struggling; but not being able to extricate her assistance the unhappy woman was with much disculty dragged to the shore, but she appeared to be in a lifeless state, and was, with all possible speed, conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Baker, in the New North-read, where, after a lapse of about half an hour, animation was restored, and she was then taken to the station-house, and put to bed, and the inspector on duty recognised her to be the wife of Mr. Banks, a builder, in Hoxton.

Mr. BENETT—When she recovered her senses did she say that she had thrown herself into the canal with the intention to destroy her life?

that she had thrown herself into the canal with the intention to decrypter life?

Southable—Yes; and she said it was wholly because her husband was continually ill-using her.

Mr. Baker, the surgeon, deposed to the exhausted state the woman was in when taken to his surgery, and he resorted to the usual means in such cases to restore animation; and on her recovering he questioned her so to the cause that had inher recovering he questioned her so to the cause that had inher ready and the said that her husband had conducted himself as a brute to her, and he her husband had conducted himself as a brute to her, and he was the sole cause of her endeavouring to put an end to her ex-

duced her to attempt such a despit as a brute to her, and he her husband had conducted himself as a brute to her, and he was the sole cause of her endeavouring to put an end to her existence.

Mr. Benert very feelingly remonstrated with the wretched woman; and, in reply to questions, the stated that her husband woman; and, in reply to questions, the intoxication, and she was continually being ill-used by him; the preatest severity, and her life had now become a burden to her. Her had now become a burden to her. Mr. Benert—Have you any family?

Mr. Benert inquired whether this husband was present?

A respectable-looking man, aboget 40 years of see, steepped forward, and said that the was her hasband, and admitted that forward, and said that the was her hasband, and admitted that forward, and said that the was beth he now felt contrition.

Mr. Benert—(with great warmth)—A man, sir is a b Drute that ill-uses a woman in the manner that you have done; and you ought to be ashamed of your off, you ought to be ashamed of your off, you have done; and towards her, and never beat her again.

Mr. Benert—A man like you, ar, is not be trusted; and shall require security for your keeping the peace towards the unfortunate woman.

Mr. Benert—A man like you, ar, is not be trusted; and lashall require security for your keeping the peace towards the substand had said, return home and live with him again?

She, said that he was by no means a man of his word, but she would try him once more.

The poor woman, on promising the Magistrate that she related to the province of the swould not again attempt to commiss gelf-destruction, was dissented the poor woman on promising would not again attempt to commissing the further towards.

street, Camden-town, said—"It happened, Sir, in the evening of yesterday, that is to say Wednesday, about eight o'clock, Sir, that I was at home. I resides in Queen-street, Sir, and as I was going down the garden to a place which shall be unmentionable, I saw, as I passed the wash-house, that female (pointing to the prisoner) sitting asleep there. I looked at her for a minute or two, wondering who she was and how she came there. When, lo and behold, I discovered that she was enveloped in the pair of breeches which I now produce"—(holding them open before him.

**A female in the office immediately answered—"To me, Sir."

**Mr. Shurr—Who are you?*

She then came forward, and stated that her name was Mary Rolph, and that she was landlady of the premises where the prisoner was found.

Mrs. Rolph—Yes, Sir.

Then you mean the breeches belong to your husband?—God bless you, Sir, it's all the same. He's out of town at present. The prisoner denied that she had any intention of stealing the breeches. Having no home, and seeing the gate open, she went into the washhouse for shelter. The breeches were hanging up in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the graden, and she took them in with her to keep in the graden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden, and she took them in with her to keep in the garden and the took

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Sept. 23, 1834.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to approve of General Officers commanding districts in Great Britain granting leave of absence to officers, and druloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under the following limitations and

"1. The leaves of absence, granted under this order too officers, may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspections shall have been made; the furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the lst of next month.

"2. These indulgences are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when, in conformity to his Majesty's regulations, all officers and men are to be present with their respective regiments.

"3. One field Officer, one-half of the Captains, and one-half of the subaltern officers are always to be present with their regiments.

"4. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom, without having first received his Majesty's special permission.

"5. The officers employed on the recruiting service, or upon the staff of the army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment.

"6. The applications for leave for regimental paymasters and medical officers are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in pages 72 and 73 of the General Regulations of the Army.

"7. In cases of short leaves of absence being requested by Adjutants, riding-masters, quarter-masters, or veterinary surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report should be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence.

"8. The proportion of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed ten per troop or company.

"When regiments are not stationed in garrisons or military districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the officers and men under their command.

"This border does not apply to officers and men doing duty with the depot companies of regiments on foreign service.

"His Lordship expects that the General and other officers,

with the depot companies of regiments on foreign service.

"His Lordship expects that the General and other officers, who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the proportion of officers herein specified.

ficers herein specified.

By command of the Right Honourable the
General Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General." DAVIS' STRAITS WHALE FISHERY.

The following account is collected from the crew of the Bon Accord, arrived at Aberdeen, with 13 fish, about 175 tuns. She left Cape Searle 3d September, when the weather was very

Cough:— Clarendon, 11 fish, 260 butts; Prince of Orange, 13 fish, 103 tuns.

KIRKALDY.—Caledonia, 19 fish, end of August; Chieftain, 170 tuns; Viewforth. 5 fish, 40 tuns.

BURNTISLAND.—Majestic, 4 fish, 40 tuns, 31st August.

PETERHKAD.—Perseverance, 17 fish, 145 tuns; Superior, 9 fish, 70 tuns.

LONDON.—Harriet, report lost; crew supposed on board of the Grenville Bay.

Extract from a private letter:—"The Bon Accord, arrived at Aberdeen on the 6th inst., with 13 fish, about 165 tuns oil. She left the ice on the 2d of September; got her twelfth fish July 27, and the 13th on the 29th of August. The Captain reports, that he had not seen the Viewforth of Kirkaldy since June, at which period the ships were all crossing the bay; saw the Clarendon of Leith two days before leaving the ice. She had then 80 to 85 imperial tuns of oil. Captain Parker states, that another vessel belonging to London, besides the two reported by the Norfolk, had been lost. There had been some severe gales, in which most of the vessels had suffered in their masts, boats, &c. Few fish had been caught since July."—Fifeshire Journal.

A GOURMAND JUROR.—An inquest was held yesterday at the London Hospital, before W. Baker, Esq. Coroner, on the body of James Braden, who died in that institution early the same morning. It appeared that the decased was at work on the previous day in the St. Katharine Docks, being engaged in unloading a lighter, when he was seen by some of his workmates to stagger and fall. They took him up, and finding he was insensible, conveyed him to the Hospital.

Verdict—'Died of apoplexy.''

An inquest was also held at the same time and place, before Mr. Bakers, on the body of Mary Ann Pike, aged six years, who died in the Hospital on Tuesday, in consequence of dreadful burns, occasioned hy her clothes taking fire.

Verdict—''Accidental Death.''

While the Coroner was waiting for a witness in this last case, one of the Jury clandestinely left the inquest-room.

Day, the constable, said he followed the deserter, who refused to return, saying that 'he had a brace of partridges for dinner; a favourite dish of his, and he would not disappoint his appetite for the Coroner or the King himself'—(laughter).

Mr. Baker told Day to fetch him back immediately.

Day, after about half an hour's absence, returned with the Juryman, and said that he would not budge an inch until he had swallowed his partridges, and would not allow him (Day(

1877 Work Baker and "Baff"—(a laughter).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

SIR.—A letter having appeared in the "Free Frees" of the containing statements materially to any disadvantage, sign (Crps." I calculate the statements of the company of th

to set the case in its tree light, and defeat the malice of my accuser;—
COPY OF MR. COPPE LEAT EAR. PERSON.

"Ye the Editor of the Lampleger LEAT EAR. PERSON.

"Sig.— I have be to Editor of the Lampleger LEAT EAR. PERSON.

"Sig.— I have be to Editor of the Lampleger LEAT EAR. PERSON.

"Sig.— I have be the LEAT EAR. PERSON.

"Sig.— I have been a lead to be to the lead to the considered that the country of the maner's house is always full of business; and, to suit his persons, as has been induced to adopt the most pair was, in the articles headed leat head to be compared to the lead of the lead to the lead of the lead to the lead to the lead of the lead to th

notice this I and roted, Oct. 1, 1884.

"Royal Hotel, Oct. 1, 1884.

"To the Editor of the Moraing Heraid,
"The Regent, Leanington, Oct. 3, 1834.

"Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will favour me, by retorn of post, with the name of the person who caused the paragraph headed." Leanington Spa. Spet. 37, 100 to interted in the Moraing Heraid, "dated Tuesday, the 30th.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant." ALEXANDER. "To the Editor of the Morning Herald,
18, Catherine sireet, Strand, London."

"18, Catherine-sirett, Strand, London."

COPY OF THE EDITOR'S REPLY, IN THE MORNING HERALD OF THE EDITOR'S REPLY, IN THE MORNING HERALD "TO Correspondents."

"In answer to a Correspondent, who writes from the Regent Hotel, Leamington, we can assure bim that Mr. Alexander did not furnish the party of the 39th. The intelligence was received from one of the reports. Mr. Alexander, who has himself written to us upon the reports. Mr. Alexander, who has himself written to us upon the reports. Mr. Alexander, who has himself written to us upon the manner of the reporter."

ject, is informed that we cannot give as the most one reported.

So much, Mr. Editor, for the executy of Mr. Copps. I now leave it to he lababilists and their. I can only conceive it to proceed from the his letter of the same content of the particular of the parti

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. MAILS-THURSDAY.

SHIPS ENTERED INWARDS AT THE CUSTOME LONDON, Oct. 16. Broklebank, Stranack, Ostend, Tower-Norman, Dorchester, Carrick, Calcutta and Cape of Good Hope, 8t.

Woodward, Quebec, Woolwich-Chapman, Barton, Cape of Good Hope, St. Katharine's Doo

Mint, Weedward, Quebre, Weoleich—Chapman, Maria, Barton, Cape of Good Hage, St. Katharine' Dock—The Ann and Elizabeth, Tiltman, Beelge, St. Katharine' Dock—The Ann and Elizabeth, Tiltman, Device of the Control of the

n, Memel. hillips, Jamalca. Clapplson, Elsineur and St. Petersburg Valker, Philadelphia. Moryarn, Ostend. Moryarn, Catend. Revikley, Thuss, Grenate,
San Rafael, Blenurio, Malaga,
Nerelid, 39, Gibraitar-second clearance,
Nerelid, 39, Gibraitar-second clearance,
SHIPS CLEARED OUT IN NALLAST, Oct. 16,
Vrouw Denreck, Boverhant, Worcem, 58 tons,
Accord Trumps, Drake, Denia, 70,
Mantuna, Margura, Lisbon, 199,
Robigs Kirateu, Christiansen, Baltic, 70,
Anna, Milore, Naples, 160,

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—High water N W. treah breeze,—Arrived the P. with butter, &c., Juno. Algeo, from Buttaner, Rawas, from Cemmer, Gowan, from ditto, with ditto. Rail of Rodon (from ditto, with ditto. Rail of Rodon (attenuer), from Dundair, with attories; free Rodon (attenuer), which of the Rodon (attenuer), which of the Rodon (attenuer), which of the Rodon (attenuer), which is the Rodon (attenuer), attenuer), which is the Rodon (attenuer), Rodon from Townson, from Townson, from Townson, from Lorenvick, Hughes, from Power, with chilas clajin (attenuer), Smithett, from Dublin, with the mail:
Isabella, hence for Trieste, is on shore on the Dowe Posits, attenuer, Rodon (attenuer), Rodo

Also, the Rapido, salling-resset, with a restaurant of the Color of th

gapore,
WIGHT, Oct. 14.—Arrived off, the Julie, Reltano, Ris Janeiro,
TOPSHAM, Oct. 14.—Arrived the Domus, Wrightsons Quasher,
TOPSHAV Oct. 14.—Arrived the Oscar, Banks, Quasher,

CORE, Oct. 13.—Arrived the Navarino, Spate, 1. o., merce, including,
DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—Arrived the Emerald Iale, Bulk, Lendens,
DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—Arrived the Margaret and Emily, Toempion;
Notice States, Oct. 13.—Arrived the Margaret and Emily, Toempion;
Notice States, Oct. 13.—Arrived of the Ulyspee, Uchhaef, Coltanourg; Fortuna, Mewes, Hamburg.
WEEKLY REPORT of the NUMBER of QUARTERS; and
the AVERAGE PRICE, of CORN and GRAIN sold in the
several Counties of England and Wales (somprising the
One Hundred and fifty Towns named in the Act of the 9th
Geo. IV., cap. 60), which governs Duty.

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER, io. 1894.

WHEAT. BARLEY. OATS. BEAMS, SEAS, STORY, STO WHEAT. BARLEY. OATS. BEANS, PEAS. mp. Week! rage of the Six Weeks, which re-

of the 3d instant.

On the 20th ult., at., bis relicance, Wantworth-place, Mile-and, the signed Michael lady of George Sonly, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., it is lady of Harry Surman, Esk., of a son.

On the 15th inst., it has Sanctuary, Westerlands, the lady of L. C.

Harry, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIFED. Huntrey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., in the Chapel of the Tower, Bebert Dashwood, Esq., surgeot. of Seccles, Sulfolk, to Dinah Hargerit, youngest and early surviving daughter of the late Alexander Barry, Est, of Fratton,

anly surviving daughter of the late Alexander Barry, Eds., of Fratton, Britan and Committee and Comm

Bank Cottage, near Kelso.

DIED,

On the 19th inst., deeply lamented by all who knew him, Robt. Adair,

Eq., ef Harley-place, Devonshire-place, Marylebone, in the 53d year of Eq., of Harrier-Diace, Detunings, Mr. Henry Forbes Wilherby, in the seth for the set of the set of

Lastly, Henry Mewburn, Ed., Down Ampay, Oliver, Stein-On-Tyne.

At Lower Thile-bill, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Brown, Ed., ward At Lower Thile-bill, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Brown, Ed., ward At Lower Thile-bill, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Frank, ed. Campaul, On the 1sth inst., aged 65.

On the 1sth inst., aged 65.

On the 1sth inst., aged 65.

At Marct, en the 1sth louis, Mrv. Elizabeth Troward.

At Marct, en the 1sth louis, Mrv. Elizabeth Troward.

At Marct, en the 1sth louis, Mrv. Elizabeth Troward.

SMITHFIFLD.—Course by at 52 to 45 to 15 to 1

| I shall require security for your keeping the peace towards the unfortunate woman. If the course of this summer a small flight of herons too be trusted; and unfortunate woman. If the course of this summer a small flight of herons too be the first of the structure of the course of this summer a small flight of herons too be trusted; and the her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said, return home, and live with him again? Her husband had said that he was by no means a man of his word, but she would, after what her would try him once more.

The poor woman, on promising the Magistrate that she would not again attempt to commit gelf-destruction, was dissented by the gamekeepers. We had the would not again attempt to commit gelf-destruction, was dissented by the gamekeepers. We had the would not again attempt to commit gelf-destruction, was dissented by the gamekeepers. We had the would not again attempt to commit gelf-destruction, was dissented by the gamekeepers. We had the would not again attempt to commit gelf-destruction, was dissented by the gamekeepers. We had the would not a structure of the immensely wooded parks are there is not not a structure of the immensely wooded parks are the structure of the imme

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 723.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1834.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the Tragedy of BERTRAM. Bertram, Mr. Denvil; Prior of St. Anselm, Mr. Warde; Imogine, Miss Clifton (her first appearance at this Theatre). After which, the grand Opera of MASANIELLO. Masaniello, McSinclair.—On Tuesday, a New Comedy, and other Entertainments.—On Wednesday, Shakspeare's Tragedy of Richard the Third. Duke of Glo'ster, Mr. Denvil. After which, Der Freischutz.—A new grand Opera is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced.

and will be specifity produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff.—On Tuesday, the grand Opera of Cinderella. Felix, Mr. Wood; Baron Pompolino, Signor Giubelei; Dandini, Mr. Seguin; Cinderella, Ms. Wood.—Lord Byron's Dramatic Poem of "Manfred" is in preparation, and Mrs. Wood will appear) will be revived, with new dresses and scenery, in a few days.

Mrs. Wood will appear) will be revived, with new dresses and scenery, in a fee days.

**PHEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Crowded Houses to the black Hand, and roars of laughter at the Sylph and the Christening.—First apid to a new Romantic Burletta.—To-morrow, and during the week, will be presented, OSCAR, THE BANDIT; or, The March of Crime. Illustrated in a rapid Dramatic Action, in Three Parts. Principal characters by Messrs, John Reeve, O. Smith, Gallot, Mrs. Honey, Miss Daly, and Miss Pitt. After which, a Burlesque, called THE KITCHEN SYLPH. Principal characters by Messrs. Buckstone, Wilkinson, Mrs. Keeley, and Mrs. Aceley. To which will be added, a Burletta, called THE CHRISTENING. Principal characters by Messrs. Buckstone, Wilkinson, Mrs. Keeley, and Mrs. Daly. To conclude with THE BLACK HAND; or, The Dervise and the Peri. Principal characters by Messrs. O. Smith, Hemming, Wilkinson, Mrs. Honey, Miss Daly, and Miss Adair.—Box-office open from 10 till 5, where Places and Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Campbell; also of Mr. Sains, St. Lames's-street.

of Mr. Sains, St. James's-street.

POYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Monday, Oct. 20, will be presented, sheridan Knowles's Play of WILLIAM TELL. Gesler, Mr. Selby; Struth, Mr. W. Keene; Braun, Mr. Ross; William Tell (1st time), Mr. Elon; Meletal, Mr. Doyne; Verner, Mr. Griffith; Michael, Mr. Forester; Waldman, Mr. Chippendale; Anneli, Miss P. Horton; Agnes, Miss Horton; Emma, Mr. Selby. At the end of which, the splendid Looking Glass Curtain, with various Novel Feats by RAMO SAMEE. To conclude with Jeroid's popular Drama of THE RENT DAY. Martin Heywood, Mr. Elton; Old Crumbs, Mr. W. Keene; Toby, Mr. Forrester; Bullfrog, Mr. Mitchell; SilverJack, Mr. Wallach; Rachael, Mrs. Selby; Polly Briggs, Miss P. Horton.—Doors open at a quarter-past 6; performances commence at a quarter before 7.

Quarter pest 6; performances commence at a quarter before 7.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow, and during the week, will be performed, an entirely new Eastern Spectacle, called THE DEMON OF THE GANGES; or, The Tiger Tribe. Principal characters by Messrs. Almar, Campbell, R. Honner, Rogers, Cullen, Halford, Suter, C. Smith, Miss Langley, Mrs. Lewis, and Miss McCarthy. Buckingham, Goldsmith, Halford, Rogers, Miss Langley, and Mrs. Lewis. To conclude with, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE FLOATING BEACON. Characters by Messrs. Wilson, Halford, Goldsmith, Campbell, C. Smith, Miss Langley, and Mrs. Wilkinson. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, WILLIAM TELL. William Tell, Mr. Archer; Emma, Mrs. Wilkinson.

Surce Venders?

SOHO SAUCE, for FISH, GAME, STEAKS, Made Dishes, &c.—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, the Proprietors of the above highly selebrated SAUCE, beg to return to the Nobility and Gentry their grateful thanks for the very extensive patronage they have hitherto experienced. They solicit the attention of the spicure to the peculiar, rich, piquant, yet not predominating flavour of this Sauce, which justly entitles it to the pre-eminence it is rapidly attaining. It is recommended by the faculty as a stimulant to the weak or delicate appetite, is improved by age, and will not suffer any deterioration by change of climate. May be had of most Sauce Venders, and at the Proprietors' old-established Fish Sauce Warehouse, No. 11, King-street, Soho; of Cartwright and Bélyers, 5, North-street, Brighton; and wholesale of Barchay and Sons, Farring-don-street; and Sotton and Co. Bow Church-yard. None is genuine unless signed and sealed by the Proprietors.

SHAWLS.—WOLLATT and SON, having effected a considerable improvement in the Manufacture of BRITISH SHAWLS, beg now to offer for the inspection of purchasers the most choice selection of the above graceful accompaniment to Ladies' Costume.

W. and Son have just returned from the French Market, in which they have selected a variety of the most fashionable designs, particularly from the Manufactories of Messrs. Tierneaux and Co. and Tardiveau and Co., who are presentent for the essential attractions of taste and cheapness. India Shawls bought or exchanged.

Shawi Warehouse, 53, Holborn-hill, exactly opposite Hatton-garden.

Shart Warehouse, 53, Holborn-bill, exactly opposite Hatton-garden.

NTTER DRESS.—2:34, Regent-street.—H. NEWTON begs to announce he will have for inspection To-morrow (Monday), and following days, an entire newly-selected Stock of Firrs, English and French Merinos, Saxony Cloths, Princettas, Hynnalayan Cachmeres, rich Silk, Fur, and Cloth Cloaks, a splendid assortment of Foreign and British Shawls of the newest design, Plain and Figured Gros de Naples, Satins, Velvets, Ribands, &c. &c. bought upon terms unusually advantageous, which enables him to compete with any house in London celebrated for 'cheapness,'—H. N. particularly requests attention to his 'Cachmeres de Convent,' introduced at his establishment last season, and manufactured exclusively for him, possessing beauty of appearance and durability superior to any article of the kind yet offered to the Public.

Spitulields House, opposite Hanover street.

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, Red and Table Linen, made from an admixture of Cotton and Flax, are constantly imported from Ireland into this country, and vended to the Public as genuine Linen Cloth. Such fabrications are not, and never will be, sold at this Establishment; and the Public may rely on being supplied with real FLAXEN CLOTH, the same as that sold at this House for upwards of Thirty years, at greatly Reduced Prices. The purchase-money returned should any fault appear. Good Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken in payment. Country and Town Orders punctually attended to, by JOHN DONOVAN, No. 4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, Agent.

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 5½d. per lb.; Sonp, 4½d.: fine Waxwick Moulds, 7d.; Palace Wax 1s. 8d. and 1s. 11d; Sperm and Composition, 2s. 3d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Yellow Soap, 43s., 46s., 32s., and 65s. per 112lbs.; Mottled 52s., 58s., and 62s.; Curd 72s.; 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 4s. and 4s. 6d. per h.; 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. same quality of articles

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BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London,

OHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address-correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Cautions: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovier"—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 samestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conview to be of 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—will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, No. 107, Strand (corner of Savoy-steps), London. The original Fish Sauce Warehouse.

A MATEUR MUSICAL FESTIVAL, ENETER HALL—
In Aid of the Funds of the Westminster and Charing cross Hospitals.
Under the Patronage of
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT,
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS VICTORIA,
His Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX, &c.

Principal Vocal Performers—Mrs. W. Knyvett, Miss Bruce, Madame Garcia,
Miss Fanny Healy, and Miss Clara Novello; Mr. Sapio, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Turner,
Mr. Leffler, Mr. A. Novello, Mr. C. Purday, Mr. G. Pine, and Mr. H. Phillips.
Instrumental Performers—Messrs. Dando, Moralt, Lindley, Dragonetti, C.
Severn, Willman, Platt, Harper, Chipp, &c. &c.
Leader, Mr. F. Cramer—Conductor, Mr. W. Holderness.
Organists—Messrs. Turle, Brownsmith, Henshaw, and Jones, Mus. Bac.
The FIRST PERFORMANCE on THURSDAY, Oct. 30th.—A Selection from
"The Dettingen Te Deum"—Handel's Oratorios "Judas Maccabens," "Jephthah," and e Samson"—Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Mozart's 12th
Service.

Service.

The SECOND PERFORMANCE on MONDAY, Nov. 3d.—Handel's Oratorio, "Israel in Egypt"—A Selection from Haydn's Oratorio "The Creation," and from the Works of Mozart, Beethoven, &c.

The THIRD PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.—Handel's Sacred Oratorio of "The Messiah."

To commence at Seven o'cloak.

The Orchestra will consist of nearly 700 Performers.

Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each Performance.—Reserved Seats, One Guinea.

Tickets may be obtained of the Secretary; at the Westminster and Charing-cross Hospitals; and of all the principal Music-sellers.

R. G. JONES, Sec., 50, Greek-street, Soho.

A CARD.—Mrs. ELLISTON WILSON'S ACADEMY for DANCING and EXERCISES will RE-OFFN for the Season, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at her residence, 4, Cannaught-square, Hyde-park.

day, the 23d inst., at her residence, 4, Cannaushtsquare, Hyde-park.

NORTH BRITISH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1899.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital, One Million.
Rate of Premiums nearly FIVE PER CENT. lower than other Offices acting upon the system of participation.
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A lower Scale of Premiums without participation.
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B. and M. BOYD, Resident Members of the Board.

B. and M. BOYD, Resident Members of the Board.

TO CLERGYMEN.—To be SOLD, a Quantity of MSS., written by a late Beneficed Clergyman, well known as an eminent and popular Preacher. They are energetic in style, and evince a deep and thinking mind. They are strictly original and ortholox, and would be invaluable either in their present state, or as suggesting hints for composition. Address (postage paid), R. S. M., Post-office, Camberwell-green, Surrey.

(postage paid), R. S. M., Post-office, Camberwell-green, Surrey.

TO be SOLD, by Private Contract, an ADVOWSON, with immediate induction, and desirably situate in the South of Devonshire, producing £515 per Annum, from the great and small Tithes of the Parish, and 78 acres of Glebe Land, besides Surplice fees, &c. The Rectory House is stone-built and slated, and in every respect good and convenient; it contains two parlours, five bed rooms, and a room for servant, a kitchen, back kitchen, dairy, two small wine cellars, water closet, cider cellar, and there is also a good stable for horses, &c. Population 500.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Wacey, Sterry, Solicitor, Romford; or to Mr. William Flower, Solicitor, 10, Austin-friars, London: if by letter, post paid.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a Chymist and Druggist, a respectable well-educated YOUTH, of good morals, as an APPRENTICE. A Premium required.—Letters addressed, post-paid, to H. B., care of R. Hosking, Esq., Solicitor, 25, Maiden-Jane, Wood-street, London, will meet with attention.

BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, BRIGHTON.—A LADY, who is about removing her establishment to London, is desirous of DISPOSING of the whole, or a part of the FURNTURE and EFFECTS in her Residence, Brunswick-square. The House may be had on Lease; it is admirably fitted up, for an establishment of the first class; the Drawing-rooms are 20 feet by 23 wide, and 17 by 14; height 14 feet. The Funiture is equal to new, in good taste, and suitable for a Gentleinan's family. The Chambers are furnished in the best manner, and well adapted for the accommodation of young persons.—Apply to P. G., Post-office, Brighton, or to Mr. Creasy, North-street, Brighton; or to Messus, Rosake and Varty, 30, Strand, Mr. Donaldson, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, or Mr. J. Boucher, 7, Red Lion-square, London. All letters to be possage free.

To be DISPOSED OF, the SUNDAY EDITION of JOHN BULL, in good preservation, from the first commencement up to the present time, at Half Price.—Inquire at Mrs. Deeme's, Mansion House-street, City.

THE RICHEST ORIENTAL SILKS ever introduced into this Country, are now on SHOW at MILES and EDWARDS'S CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS, No. 134, Oxford-street, hear Hanover-square.

EST BEAVER HATS, 21s.—Hats of the most approved qualities, superior colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, of unequalled fineness and durability, wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturers and Patentees, ROBERT FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, and 62, Reidcross-street, City.

ONDON-MADE SILVER WATCHES, double-bottomed cases, very fine movements, jewelled, &c., may be bought for 4 guineas h, warranted, of THOMAS COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill, London.

TOR BOMBAY and CHINA—The Ship THOMAS COUTTS, 1400 Tons (late in the service of the Honourable East India Company), lying in the East India Export Dock, will positively sail on the 20th of February, 1835.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Majoribanks and Ferrers, 18, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; or to Messrs. Dallas and Coles, 29, Austin-Friars.

King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; or to Messrs. Dallas and Coles, 29, Austin-Friars.

HOLERA HOSPITAL, GREVILLE-STREET, HATTON GARDEN.—In consequence of the provision made for the reception and care of the sufferers with Cholera, who have been indiscriminately admitted into the FREE HOSPITAL, during its prevalence in the present and preceding years, the general funds have proved inadequate to the expenses, and a considerable debt has been incurred by the Managing Committee; an appeal to the liberality of a Benevolent Public is, therefore, the only resource they have to liquidate the outstanding claims, and to continue the benefits of the Charity.

Donations and Subscriptions continue to be received by the Treasurer, Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., at Sir James Estable and Co., tombard-street; by Messrs. Coutts, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross; Messrs. Herries and Co., St. James's-street; and at the Hospital, Greville-street, Hatton Garden, from 11 to 1 o'clock.—Oct. 1834.

o'elock.—Oct. 1834.

o'clock.—Oct. 1834.

CHEAP WINES AND SPIRITS.

PRO PRIVATE FAMILIES and ECONOMISTS.—W. MOULS thankfully acknowledges the extraordinary Increase of Business which his System of Trade has already secured to him, and begs to submit the following List of prices to a discriminating Public PORTS.

PORTS. Per Doz.

Excellent, from the Wood 24s Old Crusted ditto 28s Superior, very fine, 5 yrs bottled 34s Very currious, of the most celebrated vintages 40s Fine old Crusted Ports, in Pints and Half-pints.

40s Fine old Crusted Ports, in Pints and Half-pints. Fine old Crusted Ports, in and Half-pints.
CAPES.

Bucellas, very fine West India Madeira

Excellent Wine . 14s Superior ditto, Sherry flavour 17s..20s Genuine Pontac, first quality 20s Old East India ditto Fine old Rota Tent Sparkling Champagne 54s..58s..70s ines on draught at the lowest prices. SPIRITS. A large Assortment of Wines

atent Brandy
Bottles and Hainpers to be paid for on delivery, and the amount allowed when sturned.
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.
No Orders from the Country can be attended to without a Remittance.
No. 8, HIGH-STREET, NEWINGTON BUTTS.

No. 8, HIGH-STREET, NEWINGTON BUTTS.

A LE, 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, Hearietta-street, Covent-garden.

T a MEETING of the BENEFICED CLERGY MEN, deputed from several Dioceses in Ireland, held at the rooms of "the Association for Discountenancing Vice," 104, Grafton-street, Dublin, on the 1st of October, 1834, and following days,

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of ARMAGH, in the Chair.

A Ta MEETING of the BENEFICED CLERGY MEN, deputed from several Discress in Ireland, shell at the rooms of "the Association for The Company Vice," 101, Gardion-street, Judilion, on the 1st Ofctober, 1844, and to Discrete the ARCHDEACON of ARMAGH, in the Chair. The Archicector of Armagh, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, from Armagh. The Archicector of Armagh, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, from Armagh. The Archicector of Derry.

Rev. Charles Boyton Experiment of Armagh. The Benn of Archight, and the Vivar-General of Armagh. The Benn of Archight, and the Vivar-General of Armagh. The Benn of Archight, and the Rev. Thomas Moore From the Company of the Benn of Archight, and the Rev. Thomas Moore From the Benn of Archight, and the Rev. Thomas Moore From the Benn of Code, and the Rev. Thomas Moore From the Benn of Archight and the William, and the Rev. Thomas Moore From the William of William of the William of The William of William of William of the William of W

Archdeacon of Kildare, Chairman...

The following is a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Clergy of the Diocese.'
of Armagh above alluded to:
—— At a Meeting of the Beneficed Clergy of the Diocese of Armagh, held in the Library, on Friday, September 12, 1834.

Resolved—That having taken into consideration the necessity of raising a fund for the purpose of enabling the Clergy to recover the Income of their Parishes, due in November, 1834, in case of resistance on the part of the payers of Tithe Composition, it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a sum of Five Pounds per Centaupon the nett income arising out of his Parish, after the deductions specified in the Church Temporalities' Act, be paid by each Beneficed Clergyman, by instalments, as called for by the Committee hereafter to be appointed; the first instalments of £1 per cent. payable before the 1st of November next.

Resolved—That the following persons be appointed a Committee:—His Grace, the Lord Primate—the Rural Deans—the Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh—Rev. Richard Allott—Rev. Dr. Campbell—Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan—Rev. Edward Chichester, and the Rev. Henry Griffen. Five to form a Quorum.

Resolved—That the Committee shall have the power of electing a Member incase of vacancy.

ase of vacancy.

Resolved—That the Committee be authorised to decide in what cases assistance.

Resolved—That the Committee be authorised to declare in which case assistance is to be afforded out of this fund.

Resolved—That the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Rev. Doctor Campbell, be requested to attend, on the part of the Clergy of this Diocese, the Meeting to be held in Dublin.

Resolved—That this Meeting feel it incumbent on them to express their wish to aid the Committees which may be appointed in other Dioceses, for the furtherance of the object mentioned above; and that the Archdeacon and Doctor Campbell be requested to communicate this Resolution at the Meeting to be held in Jublin.

bell be requested to communicate this Resolution at the meeting to be above Dublin.

Resolved—That the Rural Deans be directed to communicate with the Clergy, to request their concurrence in the Resolutions of this Meeting, and to receive their Subscriptions when called for by the Committee.

Resolved—That the Very Rev. the Dean be requested to actas Treasurer, Resolved—That the Rev. William Maclean be appointed Secretary.

Resolved—That the Rural Deans be directed to circulate the annexed queries amongst the Clergy of their Rural Deanneries, and procure a Reply with as little delay as possible.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.—8th October, 1834.

Resolved—That R. J. T. Ospen be appointed Soliciter and Law Agent to Society.

Resolved—That R. J. 1. Ospen be appointed when the Society.

Resolved—That we appoint the Bank of Sir Robert Shaw and Co. to a Treasurer to the Society, and receive all Subscriptions which may be tendent behalf of the objects of this Society.

EDW. STOPFORD, Chairman

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.
BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED,
draper-J. BENTLEY, Cheanside.

W. H. JUDD, Bath, druper—J. JENPY. E.Y. Cheapside, silk warehousennan.

MAKRIWERS. Swain and Co., Indicated acc, Old Jewry.—J. WOUTTON, Burchington, Ked., cross, Acc, Goddard, Yood-street, Creapside,—H. H. BEDISTY and C. Birds., The Condense of the Control of the Condense of the Co

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

amee's, the 15th day of October, 1884, present the King's y in Council:—It is this day ordered by His Majesty in sument, which stands prorogued to Thursday, the 23d day further prorogued to Tuesday, the 25th day of November

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James', the 18th lay of October, 1881, present the King's Most Excellent Kleigety in Council:—It is this day ordered by His Majesty in October, 1884, 1984 of November of October Instant, be further protogoted to Taxesby, the 28th sky of November October Instant, be further protogoted to Taxesby, the 28th sky of November October Instant, be further protogoted to Taxesby, the 28th sky of November October Instant, be further protogoted to Taxesby, the 28th sky of November October 18th St. Majester, 18th

out. Lord Byron's Musfred will, however, be ane earness novery at the Patient Houses.

Tast Lyonus.—Sorle's Widow Quoen is getting nightly into more favour, and deservedly so, for it is an excellent drams, and, with one or two experiences a minimally performed. This Theatre will olose on the 15th of November, before which period, however, the indefinition is present the same period of the period of the independent of the Island of November, before which period, however, the indefinition of the Island of November, before which period, however, the independent of Herman.

An interlude, under the title of The Christoning, has been produced at the Addista. It is a pleasant little aliair, the dislogue being smart, the situations come, and the acting excellent; and the hope Mr. Buckstone expressed at the conclusion of the piece, that the last of his bandings might meet with encouragement, is likely to be realised.

st of his bandings might meet with encouragement, is likely to be aligned.

A new farce, called The Irish Gentlemen, was produced at the ctoria on Monday, and met with complete success. The piot may upon the adventures of a roguish Irish servant who, under the oak of his master's name, and disguised in his master's clother, can be a supported by the father. It was most favourably received, and promises become one of the stock pieces of the season.—A new opera, the exposition of the lessee of the Victoria, is to be produced, with resonant of Eliza Paten as the leading vocalists.

Sametra-Mer. Davidge has entered into no emergement with fixen lear a haited number of mights, after the close of the Loceum, hen Herbert Rodwell's new Opera is to be brought farward on a massessles. Base occasint is to be entarged, the chorus increased, id Miss Byfield, formerly of Covent-garden, is to be the primar and the street of the secretary of t

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

st root, sou. Smith, appoin

1. Smith, appointed to the command of the 78th Regiment of Pool.

1st Regt. Drág. Gds.—Coract B. Puller to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Wilkir, ret.; T. O. Pipou, Gent. to be Coract, by pur. vice Puller. 7th Drag. Gds.—Coract B. Puller to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Royal Capt. E. R. Curries to be Major, by pur. vice Puller. 7th Drag. Gds.—Coract B. Puller vice promiser, ret.; Lieut. T. Le Marchaut, vice L. Caract B. Puller. 7th Drag. Gds.—Coract G. J. Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice L. Caract B. Puller vice Port of the Capt. Res. Section of the Regt. to be Cornet, by pur. vice Pollows. 4th Foot—Gent. Calet G. W. Henderson, from Noral Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Pollows. 4th Foot—Gent. Calet. W. Henderson, from Noral Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Pollows. 4th Pollows. 4th Foot—Gent. Calet. W. H. Pftzgraid, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Stephenson, app. 7th Drag. Gds. 57th Foot—Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, From h. p. 1th Foot. To be Lieutenant, vice Russell, whose app. has unto taken place; J. J. R. W. Morgan, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur. vice Stephenson, app. 7th Drag. Gds. 57th Foot—Hender M. Prist Lieutenant, by pur. vice Royal. 2th W. I. Regt.—Borign J. E. Borgis to be Lieutenant, vice pur. vice Royal. 2th W. I. Regt.—Borign J. E. Borgis to be Lieutenant, vice pur. vice Royal. 2th W. I. Regt.—Borign J. E. Borgis to be Lieutenant, vice pur. vice Royal. 2th W. I. Regt.—Borign J. E. Borgis to be Lieutenant, vice Porces, vice A. Melville, ret. upon h. p.; E. H. Bikkeney, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. Vice Borgis Stephens, of Glst Foot, are Francis John, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Torrene A. Maltines, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sade of an Unitatehed Majority.

Lieutenant M. A. L. Prolitatenant R. A. P. Lieutenant, M. Prolitatehed Majority.

Lieutenant M. A. L. Prolitatenant R. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. A. L. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. A. L. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatenant M. Prolitatena

of Royal Marines, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Majority.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Lieutenants—C. Edmunds, to the Winchester, vice Najler, to the Vernon; H. James, to the Winchester; I. Russell, to the President. The appointment of G. C. Najler to the Winchester; I. rancelled Freshwitz. Checked Color to the Color of the Winchester, it cancelled Freshwitz. Checked Color to the Color of the

Lient. Wilkie, 1st Dragoon Guards; Major Brownlow, 7th Dragoon Guards; First. Lieut. Thompson, 87th Foot; and Lieut. Brittlebank, 2d West India Regiment, have retired from the Armythis week.

tiebank, 20 West India Regiment, have retired from the Armythis week.

A General Court Martial assembled at Government House, Plymouth, on Tuesday last, for the trial of a private of the 53d Regiment, for deserting from his post, when on sentry, at the Picquet Square Gate, and for having broken open the stables of Major-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B., and stoten therefrom various articles, the property of the Major-General, and of his coachman and groom. The Court closed its proceedings on Wednesday, but the finding and sentence cannot of course yet be known.

Colonel Sir Leonard Grenville having the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to be absent for a few days, the command of Chatham garrison has devolved on the next in seniority, viz: Colonel Pasley, Royal Engineers.

The Royal Engineers constructed a pontoon bridge on Thursday, across the Medway at Halling, over which several carringes passed. The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-General Lord R. E. H. Somerset, 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 Wurde, deceased; and Major-General John Taylor, 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 Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Caut. E. Lyons is ordered home from the Mediterranean, where he

of the said order, in the room of General Sir Henry Words, decensed; and Major-General John Taylor, 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 Lord R. E. H. Somerset.

Capt. E. Lyons is ordered home from the Mediterraneun, where he at present commands the Madagazcor, 46. On his arrival, he will commission the Dablin, 50, for the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamoud, for the South American station of Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamoud, for the South American station of the Lieutenants at the Royal New John Efficiency of the Colonian of the Colonian Station of the Colonian Station of the South American station of the South American station of the Colonian Station of the Colon

the wind prove favourable. Rent. Admiral Sir C. F. Hamoud hoisted list flag (white at the mizen) on hoard on Wednesdry.

The utility of Harvock's steam-carriage is now undergoing a severe test, the road upon which it runs partaking of every variety of rough and smooth, hill and dale, paring, flint, and metal, and continuedly througed with horses and vehicles of every description, through all of which it has continued its successful career duly for two months. Mr. Harvock has speat a vast sum of money and nuch time in his experiments upon steam-carriages—it now only remains to be seen whether they will ever produce a profitable return.

Taingure of Virattione.—The astonishing cures in various complicated cases of Fistiate, Piles, and Tumours, effected by Mr. Sidney J. Van Butchell, a gentleman universally known, as, the most successful practitioner (in cases of this painful description) of the present day, has justly rendered him an object of high esteem with those of his patients who have fortunately placed themselves under his professional care. We have lately had an opportunity of inspecting some models of tumours, dec., at the residence of Mr. Van Butchell, to remove which baffled the skill of the most emigr some models of tumours, dec., at the residence of Mr. Van Butchell, however, by his peculiar mode of treatment, restored the parties, thus painfully and severely afflicted, to perfect health. A short time since, at a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the patients curred by this gentleman (who, we perceive by an advertisement in diss day's paper, has removed from Half-moon-street, Piccalilly, to No. 4, Percy-street, Befford-square, a Splendid Silver Salver, of the value of one hundred pounds, was presented to Mr. SIDNEY J. VAN BUTCRELL,

By a numerous body of his patients, Pastimoulad file emissent success with which his professional skill has been crowned:—

THE SALVER

Was preented to Mr. SIDNEY J. VAN BUTCRELL,

By a numerous body of his patients,

In testimoup of their assitude for the relief

DESTRUCTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Shortly befere 7 o'Goo' in Thursday njift We inhalted were thrown into the strates continue and darph by the single were thrown into the strates continue and darph by the single water of the strates of

COLORY

Were through with persons, and from the should that be replected, were through a town in the immediate light outstand the state of the metapolistic during the within the short space of the metapolistic and another of gentlement's whiche and another glaring instance of the metapolistic and another of gentlement's whiche and another glaring instance of the state of the see the seem discovered in the lobby of the Horgania distance of the seem discovered in the lobby of the Horgania distance of the building, with the exception of the Parliament-office, and the communication of the building, with the exception of the Parliament-office, and the property of the building, with the exception of the Parliament-office, and sa be mile and the seem of clock the fire, and together with a termedous a beautiful designed buildings presented the appearance of a burning city. About the the thouse of Commons, and for the next half hour the agent buildings presented the appearance of a burning city. About the common of the seem of the

with responsible speciators on being satisfied from actual observaon, that Westimister-hall had escaped the awful and desolating
ordingration.

At an early hour on Friedry morning the ravages of the flames were
effectually submed, and the preservation of the Hall, which had for
same hours been despaired of, was secured. At one period this noble
of the submediate of the secured of the secured of the same hours been despaired of, was secured.

At one period this noble
of the same powerful engines within, and these playing directly upon the
same powerful engines within, and these playing directly upon the
same hours been despaired of was secured.

At one period this noble
of the same powerful engines within, and these playing directly upon the
same hours of the same powerful engines within, and these playing directly upon the
same showever, sustained considerable damange, but fortunately of
sadescription that admits of easy reparation. Of the origin of the
same of the same secure of the

Many individuals well dressed, and from whose appearance one would suppose they moved in at least a decent station in society, openly professed to feel but little regret while witnessing the progress of the flames.

Many individuals well dressed, and from whose appearance one would suppear they moved in at least a decent station in society, openly professed to feel but little regret while witnessing the progress of the flannes.

All the Ministers who are in town assembled on Friday morning, and a messenger was despatched at an early hour to Vindoor to communicate the fact of the fire having subsided to his Majesty. This gratifying finct was also communicated by telegraphic despatch singlined to think from all that we have been able to collect we are included to think from all that we have been able to collect we are included to think from all that we have been able to collect we are included to think from all that we have been able to collect we are included to think from all that we have been able to collect we are all the solutions of the property of the promote of the property of the Long Gallery, and just against the Total Control of the property individual within call rushed to the House of Commons, and which is situate immediately above the new lobby. He instantly life this employ to hasten to the House of the House was in flannes. On opening the door of the interior of the House was in flannes, and it was with considerable difficulty that grutheman affected his escape. He, of course, gave an immediate alarm, but although every individual within call rushed to the spot, the fire had obtained an ascendardy that would have halfled a much more considerable force than could in the hurry of the moment be collected. On the property of the property of the course of the property individual within call rushed to the spot, the fire had obtained an ascendardy that would have halfled a much more considerable force than could in the hurry of the model of the danger of the property of the proper

der and severely burned by hot lead; John Hay, Horseferry-road, dislocated shoulder. These are in Westminster Hospital.

A great number of persons received minor injuries, whose wounds were dressed and they left the hospital.

EKTENT OF THE PAMAGE.

The King's entrance to the grand staircase and the greater part of the grand corridor, have been preserved. The painted chamber and the end of the grand corridor, have been preserved. The painted chamber and the end of the grand corridor. The remains of the painted chamber and the hibrary presented such a mass of ruin, that it's difficult to trace the site on which they stood. The front towards Abingdon-street, with the exception of the King's entrance, and one tower on the opposite side, is a confused heap of ruins. The cloisters are no longer seen, and the greater part of the front wall having fallen in, exposes the wall which once formed the southern side of the House of Lords. A stack of chimneys at its northern extremity stood alone, apparently in a tottering and dangerous position. The walls of the bindings formerly occupied by Bellamy's Coffee-house, one or two of the committee-rooms, the gallery, and, on the basement story, the entrance to the House of Commons, and the waiting-room, are all that remain of that portion of the building. The north wall of this last building appears to have formed the boundary of the fire in that direction, the Rolls' Court, which adjoins, being untouched, and the other coarts uninjured to any considerable extent. The Parliament-offices are uninjured, beyond such damage as the hurried removal of the furniture, books, and papers must have occasioned. The front of the painted chamber, the ibrary of the House of Lords, Mr. Ley's house, and the House of Commons, are completely destroyed and gutted of every particle of the timber, a smouldering mass at the bottom presenting the only remains except the bare walls, three or four of the rooms of the Speaker's house are also consumed, as well as the state dining-room, which is of course

FURTHER PARTICULARS

The workmen were busily employed this morning under the superintendence of a gentleman belonging to the establishment of the Speaker, removing all the carpets, looking glasses, and other property that had been eaved from the flames. This property is in course of removal into that portion of the Speaker's house which the fire has not attacked, and which is still shabitable. It appears that the Speaker's house must have been entirely destroyed, if it had not been for the exertions of the mee working the engine belonging to the Royal Horse Guerds (blue), which arrived on the premises about eleven o'clock, and the men then tore off the root by main force from that wing of the Speaker's residence which was burning with frightful violence, and the surjue then poured such a forcest of water into the loose that it effectually subdued the flames, and thus maked the rest of the property. Genat apprehensions were entertained by Sir C. Manners Sutton for the safety of some

valuable paintings, izmong which were postraits of his Majesty feorge the Third and the Dulke of Wellington, which were missing; but it appears that they had been removed by Mr. Adamson, of the B division, to the station-house, for safety, and they were this morning brought back, not in the least injured. During the morning several artists were on the premises, taking sketches of the appearances presented by the ruins from different positions. The engines were still playing on some portion of the premises, but not the least apprehension was entertained of the fire doing any further damage. It was Lord Augustus, and not Lord Frederick Fitzelarence, as has been stated in some papers, who had a narrow escape at the fire and the only persons with him, and who descended by the ladders, which were so promptly raised to their rasistance, were Lieut-Col. Angelo and four privates of the Guards. Nor was it from the people outside that they were made aware of their danger, as they came themselves to the window of the Western Tower, and called out for assistance, having been driven thirther by the flames, and falling of the roof over the staircase, which cut off their retreat except by the window from which they ultimately escaped. The fames were spreading both above and below them when they were enables were spreading both above and below them when they were enabled by the window from which they ultimately escaped. The fames were spreading both above and below them when they were enabled to get away. To enable them to escape by the window they had to break away all its frame-work, for the window was very small, and in doing this, Colonel Angelo cut its finger very severely. It was in a great measure owing to the severitions of these gentlearn, seconded by Mr. Branch of the presence of the damage and seconded by Mr. Branch of the Arabove trans comes basilve engaged.

by Mr. Braidwood and his men, that the Hall was saved.

AAINGS PIEKED UP ANONO THE CROWD.

A ragged-loeking man, who was observing persons busily engaged in removing books and papers from the library of the House of Commons, carnestly asked of everybody that passed him, "Whether the Poor Law Bill was burnt?" At length some one good-humouredly rock compassion upon him, and, no doubt, thinking it useless to steempt to explain to the inquirer the error under which he evidently laboured, naswered, "That the Poor Law Bill had been saved from the flames." "Worse luck then to them that saved it," rejoined the man, "and I wish them as made it and them as saved it was burnt themselves."

the flames." "Wose lack then to them that saved it," rejoined the man, "and I wish them as made it and them as saved it was burnt themselves." In the save the save the save the save themselves." On the Lambeth side of the river a number of persons were concluded together in front of n boot-house immediately opposite the House of Commons. Among these was a chimney-sweeper, who was gazing very earnestly at the fire. A lad, who looked like a "waterman's 'prentice," clapped the sweep upon the shoulder say flame. "waterman's 'prentice," clapped the sweep upon the shoulder say flame to the save the sweep. "When the save th

unamona merchant walked off in dudgeon.

A new comer, after contemplating the fire for a few minutes, exclaimed—"Well, I'm blessed if I ever saw such a flare-up as this before." "Nor I," said a waggish artisan standing by his side; "I never thought the two Houses would go so near teset the Thames on fire."

A new comer, after contemplating the fire for a few minutes, each claimed—"Well, I'm blessed if I ever saw such a flare-up as this hefore." "Nor I," said a waggish artisan standing by his side; "I never thought the two Houses would go so near test the Thames on fire."

The following report is somewhat entertaining; we suspect it to be too good to be correct, but we make allowances for the embellishments:—

Takeny in Thisulation—At the Court of Requests, on Monday, and the court of Requests, on Monday, and the court of Requests, on Monday, and Marged Warkins, a short, squab figure, with face and arms at his work of the bedominal abultion of the body-line of her claim to 17s. 91, for the bedominal abultion of the body-line of her claim to 17s. 91, for the bedominal abultion of the body-line of her trionic honours, and a well-known "star" at one of the amateur minor theatres.

The appearance of the defendant created some merriment, his nether-limbs displaying the theatrical "sock and baskin," which strangely contrasted with a blue body-coat, buttoned close up to his contrived to get into her debt. She declared she had undertaken to keep him in clean lines for the two mode in which the defendant had contrived to get into her debt. She declared she had undertaken to keep him in clean lines for into year to be received at a forthcoming from repeated washings, reduced his entire stock to one shirt and a couple of talk, she presented her bill, and was faithfully promised the fully proposed to fully she presented her bill, and was faithfully promised the fully proposed to fully she presented her bill, and was faithfully promised the fully proposed to fully she presented her bill, and was faithfully promised the

A soldier in the Tower, who was lately convicted before a Court-martial for shooting at his officer, has been sentenced to a perpetual drill, a severe and arksome punishment, but still very far from commensurate with an offence which, in a criminal court, would have been capital.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our city friend is thunked his future communications will gratfy

The letter of "A Churchman and a Tory" and been received. We wish it the justice of his observations upon the around principle, but surely the persons mentioned opid be mentioned on no other way. It is the whole the influess of those individuals widen his, in a great medicary produced the feeling which too motoriously exists—neverthelets, we are smuch obliged for the communication.

We are obliged to Zephyr (Downing-street) for the topy of Sir Herbert Jenner's opinion of Cupin's treaty, Our Literary Notices are unavoidably postponed till nest week,
We have no room for "Lord Brough Am at Salisbury."

JOHN BULL

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

THE KING honoured the Earl and Countess of AlbeMarle with his company at dinner at the Stud-house on
Thursday; and on Friday, his Majesty went to Kew, but
owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, returned immediately after luncheon.
A report of a highly important nature, intimately connected
with the highest interests of the Empire, is in general
arrelation.

circulation.

WE have to-day to record one of those events which entirely absorb the public mind for a time, and which for some period after their occurrence seem rather to be frightful dreams than

realities.

Both Houses of Parliament, with all their surrounding Both Houses of Parliament, with all their surrounding offices and appurtenances—the greater part of the Speaker's house—the residence of Mr. Lev, the Chief Clerk—the House-teeper's rooms, BELLAMY's, the Committee rooms, the Library, the Long Gallery, the Painted Clamber—all are gone, and nothing remains of that extensive range of buildings, associated as they were with all the most venerable institutions of the country, but a pile of smoking ruins.

For the melancholy details of this awful visitation, we refer the reader to the various reports which we have collated from the different newspapers. The official account of the extent of the destruction we here subjoin:—

OFFICIAL REPORT .- (COPY.)

The following is the Official Report upon the damage done to the buildings, furnitire, &c. of the two Houses of Parliament, the Speaker's official residence; the official residence of the Clerk of the House of Commons, and to the Courts of Law at Westminster-Hall, present be acertained:—

House of Peers.—The House, Robing Rooms, Committee

House of Feens.—The House, Robing Rooms, Committee
Rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far
the Octagon Tower at the south end of the building—totally
destroyed. The Painted Chamber—totally destroyed. The north
end of the Royal Gallery abutting on the Painted Chamber, destroyed
from the door leading into the Painted Chamber, as far as the first
compariment of columns. The library and the adjoining rooms,
which are now undergoing alterations, as well as the Parliament Offices and the Offices of the Lord Great Chamberlain, together with the Committee Rooms, Housekeeper's Apartments. &c. in this part of the building are saved.

House or Commons.—The House, Libraries, Committee Rooms.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House, Libraries, Committee Rooms, Ambusekeeper's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the Committee Rooms, Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired). The official residence of Mr. Ley (Clerk of the House)—This building is totally destroyed. The official residence of the Speaker—The State Diming Room under the House of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration. All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the House of Commons are destroyed. The Levee Rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries, and part of the Cloisters, very much damaged. much damaged.

THE COURTS OF LAW .- These buildings will require some restora-

WESTMINSTER HALL.—No damage has been done to this building. FURNITURE.—The furniture, fixtures, and fittings to both the Houses of Lor's and Commons, with the Committee Rooms belonging thereto, 1s, with few exceptions, destroyed. The public furniture at the Speaker's is in great part destroyed.

THE COURTS OF LAW.—The furniture generally of these buildings.

has sustained considerable damage.

The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it has arisen from

any other than accidental causes.

Office of Woods, 17th October, 1834.

any other than accidental causes.

Office of Woods, 17th October, 1834.

With respect to the last paragraph of this bulletin, we believe that a very strict investigation is absolutely accessary—not so much with a view to ascertain whether the fire were accidental or not, but to discover whether, under the very particular circumstances of the case, some gross neglect and inattention have not exhibited themselves in the conduct of certain official persons connected with some of the Government departments.

We believe that when the results of the investigation come before the public, it will be found that Miss WRIGHT, the resident housekeeper, had on Thursday morning mentioned to the workmen her apprehension of the dangerous manner in which they were lighting the flues used for warming the House of Lords; that the workmen, disregarding her observations, continued the conduct which alarmed her; and that, finding her remonstrances vain, she as early as half-pust ten o'clock in the morning, made a communication of her fears that mischief would occur if the workmen persisted in their conduct, to one of the Government Offices, to which communication no answer was returned, and of which communication no notice was taken.

Miss WRIGHT was examined on Friday by the Cabinet Ministers, and we believe what we now state to have been the important fact which was elicited; a fact which, while it exhibits a worthy and creditable carefulness and vigilance on the part of the housekeeper, most certainty, particularly after Miss WRIGHT's evidence, is, that it broke out immediately ander the box appropriated to the Usher of the Black Rod, which was directly over one of the fives.

Immediately after the breaking out of the conflagration an axpress was sent off to the Speaker at Brighton, who, after having communicated the intelligence to the Lord Chancellor did not come to town.

At such a moment, the following brief description of the

destrayed buildings, may not be uninteresting to our country

HOUSE OF LORDS

This House was originally the old Court of Requests, in which the Masters of the Court received the petitions of the subjects to the King. The Court or Hall was fitted up in its recent manner on the consist of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The House in which the Peers carried on the business of the nation was not the whole of the old Court of Requests, for part of the north end was formed into a lobby, by which the Commons passed into the Upper House.

The House of Lords was a very handsome, if not a splendid room. It was of no oblong description, rather smaller than that of the Commons. In the front next to Abingdon-street it was decorated with pinnacles.

It was of an oblong description, rather smaller than that of the Common was a large armed character of the spanish Arnada, after being taken down and cleaned, was used to decorate the walls of the one which has unfortunately fallen a prey to fire. The tanestry was greatly admired. It was sused to decorate the walls of the one which has unfortunately fallen a prey to fire. The tanestry was greatly admired. It was divided into compartments by frames of brown stained wood; each compartment containing a portion of the story. The heads which formed the border to these compartments were portraits of the several gallant officers who commanded in the English fleet on that memorable occasion.

The Throne was a large armed chair, beautifully carved and richly gilt. It was ornamented with crimson velvet and embroidery. It was always kept covered, except when the King came down, or when there was a Commission to give assent to Bills.

Between the House of Lords and Commons was the Painte Chamber, where all the conferences between the two Houses were held. The room is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bedchamber.

The mass of buildings in the Old and New Palace-yards, which constituted the ancient Palace of the Monarchs of England, erected by Edward the Confessor, were mostly consumed by fire in the year 1512; the Court afterwards removed to Whitehall and St. James's.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This House was originally a chapel built by King Stephen, and dedicated to St. Stephen; hence the name of St. Stephen's Chapel, so frequently applied to this building. It was rebuilt in 1347, by Edward HI,, and created by that Monarch into a Collegiate Church, under the government of a Dean and twelve secular priests. Being surrendered to Edward VI, he gave it to the Commons for their Sittings, and it has been applied to that use ever since.

The old House of Commons was formed within the Chapel, chiefly by a floor raised above the pavement, and an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. On the Union with Ireland the House was enlarged by taking down the entire side walls, except the buttresses which supported the original roofs, and creeting others beyond, so as to give one sent in each of the recesses thus formed, by throwing back part of the walls. A gallery ran along the west end, and the north and south sides were supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The whole House was lined with oak.

The Speaker's claim stood at some distance from the wall towards

gut Cornthian capitals. The whole House was lined with oak.

The Speaker's chair stood at some distance from the wall towards
the upper end of the room; it was slightly ornamented with gilding,
having the King's Arms at the top. Before the Speaker's chair, with
a small interval, was a table, at which three clerks of the House sat
when Parliament was sitting, their business being to take minutes of
the proceedings, to read the Bills, Petitions, &c.

On the table the Speaker's mace was placed, unless the Houn Committee. In that case it was put under the table, as peaker then left the chair.

On the table the Spenker'smace was placed, unless the House was in Committee. In that case it was put under the table, and the Speaker then left the chair.

Between the table and the bar was an area, in which a temporary bar was placed, where witnesses were examined. There were five rows of seats on each side, and at both ends, upon which Members sat. The seat on the floor on the Speaker's right hand, was called the Trensury Bench, on which the chief Members of the Administration sat; and the opposite seat was occupied by the leading Members of Uposition. The gallery on each side was appropriated also for the Members, and the front gallery for strangers—the last seat being devoted to reporters.

The chapel, as finished by Edward III., is represented as being of such beauty that antiquaries have again and again regretted it should have undergone any alteration to form it into a House of Commons. When the inner walls were unmasked at the period of the union with Ireland, by removing the wainstout to make the alterations, a great part of the decorations remnined. The interior of the walls and roof of the chapel were cariously swrought and ornamented with a profasion of gildings and paintings. It appears to have been divided into compartments of Gothic shapes, each having a border of small gilt roses. At the east end, includ ng about a third of the length of the whole chapel, which part was most likely enclosed for the atlar, the entire walls and roof were covered with gilding and paintings, and presented in the multiafed state in which they were seen during the alterations above alluded to a superb and beautiful remnant of the fine arts, in his highly entertaining work. "Ancedotes of Painting," the arts had made that little progress in this country at that remote period. The gilding was remarkably solid and highly burnished, and the colour of the paintings work and the other was, "the Advantion of the Shephers," The Virgin was not devoid obouty or dignity.

The west front of the chapel was to be seen until the des

THE LHRARIES.

The libraries, especially that of the House of Lords, were exceedingly extensive, consisting not only of books connected with legislation and public records, but upon general literature. It was only in the course of last Session, or the Session before, when Lord Ellenborough, having occasion to refer to a volume in the library during a disension, passed an eulogium on the excellent collection of books which their Lordships possessed.

Of all these, not a vestige remains. A remark upon such Of all these, not a vestige remains. A remark upon such an event, would be useless and impertinent; every thing connected with the conflagration will be found in our columns, selected and collated from our contemporaries. But all that is there must not be implicitly believed: one Radical journal, for instance, states that the soldiers broke into the SPEAKER's cellars and made themselves drunk. This is false; the SPEAKER's cellars were never opened or touched; and the conduct both of the military and the police was examplary, gallant, and judicious, throughout the long and arduous duty they had to perform; and if, as was the case, one or two cases of attempted pillering occurred, at the time when the splendid furniture of the SPEAKER's house lay heaped and piled upon the lawn behind it, the culprit was instantly seized by his own comrades, and handed over to the civil power. civil nower.

civil power.

Another paper—Ministerial of course—expresses its great
admiration at the activity, zeal, energy, gallantry, and wisdom
of Lord Duncanon, who might be seen everywhere exerting himself, and stimulating the exertions of others.—We
have no doubt that Lord Duncanon would have been active,
zealous, energetic, and brave, could he by any possibility have
been present; but his Lordship happens to be in Ireland, and
we can only regret that the culogium of his admirers was misplaced. placed.

placed.

It seems generally believed, that the Palace of St. James's will be fitted up for the reception of both Houses of Parliament; and that Marlborough House will be used for Committee-rooms until the Houses can be rebuilt. This may be

effected without inconvenience to their MAJESTIES, who will on their return to town, take up their residence in the new Palace.

Or all the little littlenesses yet perpetrated by our Ministry, that which has recently transpired seems to us to be the least and the greatest-

that which has recently transpired seems to us to be the least and the greatest—

"great, because it is so small,"

""""

The wife of the Infante of Spain, Donna Franctisca, dles: no official notice is taken of her death—no Court monthing is ordered for her;—she is the sister of Donna Kraka, diesino official notice is taken of her death—no Court monthing is ordered for her;—she is the sister of Donna Marka, diesino of the property of the prop

WE are told that the zeal and exertions of Lord Munstrea, during the conflagration of Thursday night, were beyond all praise. He cheered the firemen in their labours, and, not satisfied with stimulating their exertions by verbal encouragement, led them himself to points of imminent danger, where, in his judgment,—which remained uninfluenced by the surrounding dangers and difficulties,—their daring labours might be most reprisedable. be most serviceable.

It is said that the Dutch Government have determined not to respect the blockade of the Spanish Ports, which the QUEEN REGENT, as she calls herself, has announced. They say that it is only a paper blockade, since the Reger has no ships to enforce it, and that such blockades are a violation of the maritime rights of nations.

the maritime rights of nations.

WE find by the Standard that the Lord Bisbop of Loxoox has been exhibiting his temper to the parishioners of St. Martin's-iu-the-Fields. That excellent and orthodox paper of Monday has the following:—

"A deputation of parishioners waited a few days since upon the Bishop of Loxoox, requesting his Lordship to bestow the vacant preferment of St. Martin's upon the Rev. Mr. Axparasy, Clerk in Orders at St. James's. His Lordship's reply was as follows:—
"Gentlemen, the living of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is in which is the world be in yours, and that is what I do not intend it shall be Good morning!"
We are not at all aware of whom this deputation was composed, but we think the Bishop quite right in telling them that he did not mean them to interfere with the patronage of the living.

posed, but we think the many years again that he did not mean them to interfere with the patronage of the living.

The vacancy in the living has occurred under the most painful and extraordinary circumstances. The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, an ornament to his profession, has exhibited upon all occasions a liberality and munificence rarely equalled; and, in addition to innumerable acts of charity and benevalence, he built, at his own expense, the Parsonage-house in St. Martin's-place. The discussions which have arisen in the parish amongst those who dissent from everything right, just, and proper, have disturbed his peace, and destroyed that translation and the season of the parish amongst those who dissent from everything right, and proper, have disturbed his peace, and he has resigned this valuable living.

That the Bishop of London did not suffer himself be dictated to, we think perfectly right—"the pride which aper humility" is infinitely more disgusting than the open manifestation of a determination not to bend to the suggestions any set of men, be they whom they may; stability of principle, manly resolution in the worst of times, and a dignifed determination to do right without "fear, favour, or affection," are attributes which must command respect, even if they do not observe conciliate affection. We only hope that having the season where the content of the property of the content of the content

any set of men, he they whom they may; stabilly on pile, many resolution in the worst of times, and a dignified determination to do right without "fear, favour, or affection, are attributes which must command respect, even if they do not always conciliate affectien. We only hope that, having rejected indignantly the proposition to nominate Mr. Andrews—one of the most deservedly-pepular Clergyneu living, and one of the ablest—his Lordship will not appoint the Rev. J. Cox, his Lordship's brother-in-law, to the vacant piece of preferment.

When his Lordship induced Mr. Baker to give up Stevenage for Fulham, his Lordship, we believe, immediately presentedlis brother, the Rev. G. B. Blomfield, to that valuable living. Lord Grey was convinced by the conscientions Prelate that nobody but the incumbent of Stevenage was fit for Fulham, and accordingly, the Premier gave up the preferment, which was not only intended for, but, we hear, actually promised to, another gentleman.

Like Lord Grey, our worthy Bishop very properly and prudently exercises the charity which "begins at home," and prudently exercises the charity which "begins at home," and prudently exercises the charity which "begins at home," and prudently exercises the charity which "begins at home," and begins at home, and prudently exercises and consequence of cloice—a Governor of the Charter House, was to present his onen nephene to one of the foundation scholarships, intended for the sons of needge gentlemen; this young gentleman's father, the Bishop's brother, being the master of a school at Bury, which produces his twelve to fifteen hundred pounds per annum, besides laring property in houses and lands, and money by marriage. The people at Bury talk of this scholarship significantly—inasment academy. In any other case, this might look like a guid programent—we hope that the Rev. J. Cox, however able and armained—we hope that the Rev. J. Cox, however able and armained—we hope that the Rev. J. Cox, however able and armained—we hope that the Rev. J. Cox, howeve

WE feel that in our opposition to the Poor LAWS AMEND-MENT BILL, we have been led into doing injustice to the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Commission, and we the more gladly make this admission, because any remarks which we have made upon him personally, have been founded upon a mistaken view of bis conduct in accepting an effec-under the present Ministry, and which seemed inconsistent with his former principles.

It has been explained to us, that Mr. Frankland Lewis

bas abandoned no principles and changed no equinques; that his acceptance of the Commissionership was approved of and ssented to by the principal persons with whom he had previously acted in public life.

With respect to Mr. Frankland Lewis's retention of his with a preject to Mr. Frankland Lewis's retention of his while job—it appears that it was inevitable. Until the Act with respect to the respect to the respect to the commission of the propagation; and the commission will be appeared to the propagation; and the Commission will be appeared to the propagation; and the Commission will be appeared to the propagation; and the Commission will be appeared to the propagation; and the Commission will be appeared to the propagation; and the commission received the sign manual the areal of an all on the become vacant.

rails. Till the Commission received the sign manual the sal could not become vacant.
We are happy to have it in our power to make this explanation: our previous remarks arose most certainly from no resonal hostility to Mr. Frankland Lewis—but when, alless oue knows facts which do not appear on the surface, are find a gentleman of Mr. Lewis's character and principles joining the Whigs, directly or indirectly, we cannot avoid being sprty, and angry too.

It is not true that the Duke of Wellington advised Don Carlos, through the medium of the Princess of Beira of the Bishop of Leon, or in any other manner, to publish an amuesty. It is not true that his Grace has been in Scotland, the Bishop of Leon, or in any other manner, to pounds an amberty. It is not true that his Grace has been in Scotland, or is going to Scotland, or to Liverpool, or that he has been in London, since the prorogation of Parliament, excepting on Bis passage through town into Hampshire, and on his return into Kent. On neither occasion did he quit his house. Nor git true that the Duke applied to King Leopold to be paid \$2,000!, or any other sum for superintending the construction of the fortresses for the defence of the Netherlands.— Morning Post.

THE stock-jobbing report of the success of the Carlists at Bilboa, is, we suspect, of home manufacture; at all events, it is not true

it is not true.

Don CARLOS is in good health, and there can be no question that his cause is gaining ground every day. All that seem to be wanting to ensure his triumph, are funds. His resources, were he able to avail himself of them, would render success certain: but troops are not to be armed and clothed, vessels are not to be manned and equipped, without money. It does not appear what course of proceeding Don MIGUEL has adopted: but from what we hear, it may be argued that the present Government of Portugal will not very long continue.

However, as we have said over and over again, the accounts from the Peninsula are so mystified and doctored for the London market, that it is impossible to judge fairly the state of things. In Downing-street, they know nothing of Portugal.

OUR question of last week—who is Dr. ALLEN, the new Bishop of Bristol?—has produced us a host of letters; and, as we really did not know, we are infinitely obliged to our correspon-dents for enlightening us. As, however, the result of these com-

OUR question of last week—who is Dr. ALLEN, the new Bishop of Bristol?—las produced us a host of letters; and, as we really did not know, we are infinitely obliged to our correspondents for enlightening us. As, however, the result of these communications has been a favourable impression upon our minds, we think it only necessary to give one vitupatory epistle, previous to our landatory summing up, reserving the praise for our conclusion, as children are given sugar after physic.

The one angry—and, we presume, somehow much—interested witer—says:—" This Dr. ALLEN, the new Bishop of Bristol, is the man who, in conjunction with the present Bishop of Winchester, deprived the Rev. Mr. Wheddelt of his Chapel in Battersea-fields, some three years ago; which oppressive act, however, was over-ruled by the present excellent Archisishop of Canterrory; who, when thanked by Mr. Wheddelt, for his Christian interference and protection, said—'Nay, Mr. Wheddelt, do not thank me—it is only an act of common justice done you—I never will allow any Bishop to ill-treat the poorest of my Clergy, so long as I retain a conscience, and wear the chief mitre."

This is a statement made against Dr. ALLEN; but we must say, however meritorious the conduct of the Primate sedisplayed in the history, Dr. ALLEN does not appear in any prominent part as having behaved ill, inasmuch as the exame conveyed by the Archibishop is directed against the "Bukop," to whose ill-treatment of the Clergy his Grace hypothetically refers. Of course we do not know the quarter whose this attack upon the Bishop of Bristol comes, but we think if it wound, the following, which we feel bound in busice to extract from another letter, will head the scratch——"This Dr. ALLEN," says our correspondent, "is a Prebendary of Westminster, and has the livings of Battersea, and St. Bride's, Fleet-street—one, who is, to use St. Paul's term, 'worthy—if any one is—'of double honour.'—Whether the Doctor has published any theological work I know not; yee, no one who knows anything abou

The paramount interest excited by the dreadful events of Thursday night and Friday morning induces us to postpone, and our next number, our exposure of the Exchequer job. It really seems as if the country was inevitably destined to rain by our Reformers. The fire which, in a few hours destroyed the Houses of Parliament was, as we have elsewhere said, caused by the incautious burning of the old Exchequer includes.

THE CHINELEY SWEEPER'S ADDRESS Good Christians, lend a patient ear, And show a moistened eve.

For you're allowed to shed a tear, Though I'm forbid to cry. Like brother Sooty in the play, Our "Ockypation's goney" And being idle all the day,

At night we gets no fun. For Chimbley-sweepers there's no joys In these unhappy times,

And I, with other climbing boys, Must go to other climes.

Once on a time, 'tis altered now,
We lads you used to see; But few amongst you think as how What cures chaps we be.

By Fate we're topsy-turvy twirled, So whimsical our lot, For when we're rising in the world, We're sure to go to pot.

Against our mounting, now they preach, As though it were a crime; Wot stuff!—why we our climax reach Wen we are axed to clime.

The inconsistencies of men We cares not for, a rush; But when we're wanted most, 'tis then

That we are told to brush. We sweeps be clergymen, they say That's 'cause we proves, says I,

How straight and narrow is the way Wot leads us to the sky. Now, though by dandies we're abhorred,

'Cause of our sooty rags, Our brother Broom's a mighty Lord, And lugs about his bags

And oft it comes into my pate, We, like his Lordship are— We always tread upon the grate While mounting from the bar.

Like him, we often rule the roast Head captains 'mongst the Jacks; Like him, too, we can loudly boast That we have freed the blacks.

" I never leaves no suit," says he "Not one arrear you'll find;" And there again, how like we be We leaves no soot behind.

And then our work he sets about Much in the self-same way; But we, the black sweep fairly out-

He brushes off the Grey. With him we would not barter lots,

Although so big he talks; We "Brooms" on donkies often trots, While he's a "Broom" and "valks."

He, and the rest as makes the laws-Dence take 'em all, says I—
Decrees that sweeps shall hold their jaws,
And suffer when they cry.

All sweeps since this here act was made, To bankruptcy must come;
For who can drive a roaring trade
Long after he is dumb?

As if we had n't acts enough, They're always making more laws; Look at the silly, wicked stuff, With which they've changed the Poor Laws.

And at this changing tell me, now, Why Broom such zeal displayed? For any one may see as how They're all poor laws he's made

The Scotch they boast of Broomielaic, And say how fine it be; Thank Heav'n, the place I never saw— No Broomy law for me.

Now when I think upon them Nobs, My mind with anger fills; For if they takes away our Bobs, How can we pay our Bills?

But here the subject shall be dropped, Lest I should get impounded; And since the law my mouth has stopped, Alas! I'm quite dumbfounded. P. H. W.

ANOTHER Commissioner of Bankrupts is returned to town! so that, instead of the attendance of two only, as generally necessary, out of the six whom the public pay for their services (and daily attendance from ten till four, according to the rule of Court), there will now be one more than there has been for the last three months past at the Bankruptcy Court, and we shall be indulged with the presence of three of these Judges of the Court of Record! (alias Commissioners of Bankrupts)—just one-half the number which John Bull pays for, and just tyice the number—a regular Whig job it was—which the practical effects of the late Reform in Bankruptcy have proved to be necessary. If four Commissioners out of six can be sparred at once, the number three would be quite enough; and, even then, one of those might always be making holiday. We do think, however, that whilst we pay six, at

tallies—so that the very first result of the change which has been made, for nothing but patronage and parsimony, has been the irremediable loss to the nation of buildings rendered sacred by time, and associated in the minds of Englishmen with the glories and triumphs of the Constitution. We shall, however, redeem our pledge next Sunday.

TO JOBN BULL.

Sia—Seeing as you admit potry by persons of my calling—not that we must call now—I have just sent you a scrape of my pen, which I consider to set forth our chains in a more evidenter pint of view than Mr. Shover, jun., did, a fortnight since—If you think it reasonable, perhaps you will insert it.—Your obelient servent, Tothill-street, Oct. 18, 1834.

TOM BRUSH.

THE CHIMBLEY SWEEPER'S ADDRESS

THE CHIMBLEY SWEEPER'S ADDRESS main untenanted.

these six Cymmissioners cease, their places should remain untendited.

To a person in the country, or to any one ignorant of the nature of newspaper insertions, and of the practice of the Court in Basinghall-street (upon reading the daily advertisement of notices of the proceedings to be had in the Court of Bankruptcy, seeing the six various lists into which such 'proceedings are usually divided, and each separately headed:—Before Mr. Commissioner I—Before Mr. Commissioner 3—Before Mr. Commissioner 3—Before Mr. Commissioner 5—add Before Mr. Commissioner 4—Before Mr. Commissioner 5—add Before Mr. Commissioner 6)—it would appear how vastly regular in attendance all the six are, how onerous their duties, and how very little more than equivalent their salaries are for their services; whilst the fact is, that Nos. 1 and 2 have done, and that Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are doing, all this mighty work, and that without the assistance of Nos. 4, 5, and 6. or without putting poor 1, 2, and 3 to any vast or extraordinary fatigue at all. The proceedings before Mr. Serjeant Lawes, the Chief Registrar, or before Mr. Gregent Lawes, the Chief Registrar, or before Mr. Berjeant Lawes, the Chief Registrar, or before Mr. Berjeant Lawes, the Chief Registrar, or before Mr. Berjeant Lawes, the Chief Registrar, or before Mr. Daniel Whitzer Harvey will not let this thing rest where it is. The only man to show the whole business up properly as it should be is not in Parliament. Pity he is not. We hope the town of Cambridge will do better uext time (when Spring Rice is made Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer!!!) If Sir Edward Sueden had been in the House, the cononny (with sixty-three places at as many thousands a year), the despatch (witness the prac-Chancellor of the Exchequer!!!) If Sir EDWARD SUEDEN had been in the House, the conomy (with sixty-three places at as many thousands a year), the despatch (witness the practice of the Court of Review and the mode of appeal to the Lond Chancellor and the House of Lords!!!), and the certainty (witness the universal concord of opinion in the Judges of the Court, and how they agree with the Commissioners), would long since have been made manifest. Whateverwas the expense, the delay, and the uncertainty of the old system, this new one is twice as bad;—but at present we have only to do with the attendance of the Commissioners of Bankrupts. Bankrupts.

THE Messager de Gand says, that "Lord DURHAM, and another English Peer, are staying at the Hotel de la Poste in that town." Their Lordships must be impostors, for the real Simon Pure is in the North, getting ready for the dinner, after which, he means entirely to extinguish Lord BROUGHAM!

The Morning Post of Thursday, speaking of the Corpora-

The Morning Post of Thursday, speaking of the Corporation Commission says:—

"Nothing can well be more amusing than to watch the proceedings of two of the most important of the new-fangled Commissions, we mean the Corporation Commission, and the left but we then the corporation of Commission, and the left but well are the corporation of the corporation of the left but well are the corporation of the left but well are the corporation of the land o

insert to-day a not dissimilar description of their labours of yestershy.

"The business of the Commissioners on Monday consisted of receiving a letter to inform them that there would be nothing to do on Tuesday; and the business of Tuesday stated of their going into the City to make sure that there was nothing to be done. One would hardly believe it, but this furce is repeated three or four times in the course of a week; and, if laughting a: the actors be a proof of success, we have no doubt it will have a long run."

And this seems to be a good guess. Two more representations have taken place; and, on Friday, after having failed in getting any information on Thursday, the Commissioners got hold of the Coth-workers Company, who have no objection to an investigation into their affairs. Here then, was a bright prospect of something to do, when, luckily, Mr. CRUMP, the Company's Clerk, informed the Commissioners that they could not be ready before the 18th of November. The inquiry was therefore postponed to that day, and the Commissioners and the fell section of the commissioners of the commissioners.

WE find the following account of what the Whigs call a triumph of their party in Shropshire, in Thursday's Post:—
"There has been a very severe contest in Shropshire in the election of District Coroner, which will cost the contending parties no small sum of money, and which will, as it appears, be 'all to do over again.' It may easily be imagined that this exhibition of party feeling was not made merely for the sake of an office worth 401 or 501, per anum. It has been used as a trial of strength, and may be considered as a rehearsal of the performance at the next general election. considered as a renearsm or the personnel election.

"The poll was kept open for ten days, and at its close the numbers

tional contemporary, two facts, which may serve still more

clearly to exhibit the real nature of the triumph. Not only two hundred voters of Mr. HART's were kept away by force, but nearly four hundred were so served; in proof of which, 180 freeholders have signed a declaration, stating that they had come to Shrewsbury to vote for Mr. HART, but were forcibly hindered from polling. The other fact, which in squae degree must weaken the exultation of the Whigs, is, that all freeholders vote for Coroners, and that in Mr. Downga's pollbooks the preponderating influence is that of freeholders not qualified to vote for Members of Parliament.

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

Dear Bull—How do you stand at head-quarters? Have you any influence with the Home Secretary—or any of the Boards of Commissioners—the Superintendent of Police—or any of the magnates who are so laudably exerting themselves in the work of reform?—I—do not mean that broad and comprehensive reform which grapples with gigantic objects, pulling down old pillers of the Constitution, and setting up new structures, such as our modern march-of-intellect men devise, but that praiseworthy attention which is directed to more minute matters connected with the public good—such as abolishing enstowns and usages which are detrimental to the comfort and safety customs and usages which are detrimental to the comfort and safety of His Majerty's liege subjects.

Have you, for instance, any influence with the powers which have

Have you, for instance, any influence with the powers which have recently interdicted the young scions of the souly race from crying were; I so, pray exercise it in procuring the abolition of a nuisance far greater than any occasioned by the small shrill pipe of he of the bag and brush. I mean that, of boys trundling hoops about the streets and roads, to the greatannoyance of the foot-passengers, and endangering the limbs and lives of those on horseback, or in gigs. I am surprised this should have been so long allowed, and that among the surprised his sound have been so long allowed, and that among the many orders given to the police to prevent obstruction in the streets, this should have been overlooked. The little sweep plying in his voortion was, at most, but a nuisance—this is not only one of the greatest nuisances which infests the streets, but a serious evil, frequently causing accidents of a lamentable nature, and sometimes even loss of life. It is not more than a few weeks since that a worthy member of society (Dr. BEAUMONT) met his death from this cause member of society (Dr. BELUMONY) met his death from this cause;
sand yet no notice appears to be taken of it. No man can walk the
streets without being made sensible of this annoyance, and by females it is one particularly dreaded. Some urchin drives his iron
hoop, reeking from the kennel, against her, and laughs at her alarm
and the discomfiture occasioned by viewing her solled dress. If she
offers any remonstrance, he retaliates some impertinent slang, and, offers any remonstrance, he retaliates some impertinent slang, and, starting off, perpetrates the like nuisance on the very next he meets. The audacity of these young imps is becoming intolerable; they seem quite imbued with the spirit of the age, and dispute most lustily their right to do whatever they like, without check or control. I was myself nearly thrown down by one of those hoops coming directly between my legs, and had scarcely recovered my perpendicular position, when the dirty young urchin exclaimed—"I say, whose hoop are you showing down? I'd av you mind what you're artur, my covey—times ar'n't as they was." What more he vented in his ire, I know not, as his voice was lost by my proceeding on—

artar, my covey—times ar'n't as they vas." What more he vented in his ire, I know not, as his voice was lost by my proceeding on—bat I could hear there was more.

Do point out the necessity of this being remedied: the police are accontinually perambulating the streets, that it only requires being brought to notice at head-quarters, and an order, I am convinced, will be issued. I am, dear Bull, yours fraternally

JOHN TROTT We beg the particular attention of the authorities to this subject; it seems trivial, but it is not so. The Police Commissioners can have no difficulty in putting a stop to the nuisance. The QUEEN herself has afforded the best precedent for their proceedings. Her MAJESTY has put an end to hoops in Courts—they may surely interdict them in the streets.

New Excheques Regulations.—The arrangements for the payment of the pensions and annuities due on the 10th inst. are not yet completed at the new Treasury Pay Office, and the numerous applicants have been sent away by the messengers. On Saturday the 11th they were told to call next week, and, on doing so, were then informed that it was uncertain when the payments would be made. This unwarrantable delay and neglect has caused the greatest inconvenium unwarrantable delay and neglect has caused the greatest inconveni-ence, as many of the pensioners have come to London to receive theirmoney, and entirely depend on its regular payment for support On applying for his pension at the Treasury, the party finds nothing but a suite of m furnished offices and two or it ree messengers, whos office appears to be to say, "call again."

The following article is extracted from the Kentish Gazette of Tuesday last :--

The following article is extracted from the Kentish Gazette of Tnesday last:—

"In our last we inserted the following paragraph, copied from a London Journal!—

"The Duke of Wellington of the Belgian fortresses is refused by the Minister of War, on the ground that his Grace has no claim on the present Government of Belgian, never having been recognised as holding any commission and appointment under Lorold. The English Ambassador at Prussels refuses to interfere, and here the matter rests for the present."

"We have now the pleasure of contradicting these statements on the authority of the Duke of Wellington on the Minister of War (at 1873).

"To the Editor of the English Ambassador at Prussels refuses to interfere, and here the matter rests for the present."

"To the Editor of the English Ambassador at Prussels refuses to interfere, and here the matter rests for the present."

"To the Editor of the English Ambassador at Prussels of the authority of the Duke of Wellington of Markette 11, 1831.

"Sir—My attention has been drawn to a statement in the English Grazette, that a demand of mine upon the Minister of War (at Brussels I conclude) for 20,0001, as arrears of pay as Inspector-General of the Belgian fortresses had been refused by that office.

"I had seen a similar statement in other Newspapers, with different details; and stating that the demand was for 25,0001.

"I had seen a similar statement in other Newspapers, with different details; and stating that the demand was for 25,0001.

"I have not in general pay much attention to such statements in Newspapers; but several friends having written to me upon the subject of this report, it appears that the shortest mode of giving an answer is to inform you that there is no foundation whatever for such a report.

"I have me ande no application to the Minister of War at Brussels for 20,0001, or 28,0001, or any other sum, on any necount whatever. I have no adapt on the Officer or any sum whatever, or upon any other Officer or Government, for superintending the const

The Festival of the inhabitants of Ramsgate to his Grace the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is fixed for Tuesday next, Sir William Curris, Bart., in the Chair. Every ticket has been disposed of Lieut-General Sir William Inglis and Major-General Begyon are among the Stewards.

comes into the city to be shaved at the gates, and to be deprived of his hair, beard, and mu

That aminent sculptor R. Westmacott, Esq., has presented the proprietors of the Colosseum with a very elegant and highly finished female figure, which they have placed in the saloon of that establish-

ment.

A Special General Meeting of the Committees of the South Lancashire Conservative Association was held yesterday to consider a communication from the Irish Conservative Society. After some discussion a Resolution was passed declaratory of the intention of this Association to promote by every legal and constitutional means in its power the objects which the Irish Society was embodied to support. The Deputation named by the Irish Society consists of Messrs.

port. The Deputation named by the Irish Society consists of Messrs.

Howtron, Hamilton, and O'Sulliyan, who are expected to arrive here in the course of the next month.—Linequal Standard.

The late Hull Musical Festival has provided disastrous failure to the managing parties. The expenses exceeded the receipts by upwards of 7001.

The fruit trees in the gardens of Hardwicke House, belonging to The truit trees in the gardens of Hardwicke House, belonging to Sir T. G. CULLUN, Barts, present a very extraordinary proof of the unusual mildness of the season. Many of the pear trees have a second crop on them, produced from young spring shoots, which flowered at Michaelmas, and which are now displaying fine ripe fruit as large as those brought forth at the regular season. Another very extraordinary circumstance for this country is, that of a fine fig-tree having on Friday last five very large figs of a second crop, perfectly ripe. This tree also stands on the same property.

Moni, it is said, will succeed Spannerri as leader of the band at the King's Theatre, and at the various concerts over which that violinist presided.

A great sensation has been created within these few days an A great sensation has been created within these rew days amongate the mercantile and banking interests in Dublin by the defalcation of an individual, whose name appears in the declared bankrupt list as "James Herary late of the city of Dublin, contractor and builder, dealer and chapman, to surrender on the 22d and 23d of October instant, and 22d day of November next." It is said that the amount of losses by his creditors, amongst whom are the Bank of Ireland, the Board of Works, &c., is 30,000l., under circumstances which may render the individual seriously responsible. He is not, however, to be found at present.

At the Cheshire Quarter Sessions a "true bill" was found by the Grand Jury against the Sheriffs of the city of Chester for a misde-meanour, in refusing to take upon themselves the execution of Garside and Mosley, the two men under sentence of death in Chester Castle for the murder of the late Mr. Ashton. A similar bill presented against the High Sheriff of the county was thrown out. The indictment will be removed by certiorari into the Court of King's Bench, and thus the question of liability will be brought under discussion before the only tribunal competent to decide upon it.

In a recent catalogue, compiled by a French bookseller, of English works on Natural History, is inserted Miss Edgeworth's wellknown essay on Irish Bulls.

The attention of the commercial and shipping interests was drawn again on Thursday to a further sale of shipping engaged by the East India Company in their trade before the expiration of the monopoly of the trade to China. The vessel offered for sale was the Rose, of the trade to China. The vessel offered for safe was the Rose, River-built in 1811 for the Company, and has since been employed in the service. Her admensurement is 1,024 tons, and is well built, with ample stores, 26 guns, and small arms. The ship has recently had an expensive outfit. The biddings were commenced at 3,5001, and advanced up to 4,5001, at which the vessel was bought in. The vessel was declared to be worth 5,0001, for breaking up.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER .- Proceedings have been instituted by some of the Norwich Radicals against several members of the Consome of the Activity for the recovery of penalties for alleged acts of bribery at the election contest two years ago. It appears from the Norfolk Chronicle that on Thursday, Messrs. Cozens and Contents, two of the persons who had commenced these proceedings, appeared before the Norwich Magistrates, to answer to a summons issued upon the oath of Mr. George Arthur Dye, upon a charge of having endeavoured (by threatenings)" to prosente an action in his Mannerv's Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, against this examinant, for the recovery of two thousand five hundred pounds, for examinant, for the recovery of two thousand five hundred pounds, for five several supposed acts of bribery which the said John Cozens alleged to have been committed by this examinant, but the nature of which acts the said John Cozens refused to state to this examinant (although requested by him so to do), to extert a large sum of money from this examinant, to wit, the sum he the said John Cozens had expended in prosecuting a certain petition presented to the honourable the House of Commons against the return of Lord Viscount STORMONT and Sir JAS. SCARLETT, as Members of Parliament for the said city." A great deal of evidence was gone through, ment for the said city." A great deal of evidence was gone through, and the Margistrates briving consulted about a quarter of an hour, the Mayor said—that his brother Mugistrates and himself had taken the whole case into their serious consideration, and although they thought they should have been perfectly justified upon the evidence addited to have called upon Mr. Cozexa and Mr. Cozaxa to give built if any object could be obtained by it, yet as the sessions were so near, and considering the respectable class of the individuals charged, and that immediate steps could be taken at the sessions, they might, without prejudice to Mr. Dye, abstain from calling upon Mr. COZENS and Mr. Colman to enter into bail.—The case will doubtless be brought on at the sessions.

HUNTINGDON.—On Wednesday morning, about eight o'clock, a loving couple, accompanied by an elderly duenna, passed through loving couple, accompanied by an elderly duenna, passed through this town in a light travelling-carriage and four, with an anxious casire to reach the far-famed temple of Vulcan, on the other side the Tweed, there to have the chains of matrimony forged, and themselves fettered for life. The young lady appeared to be not more than seventeen or eighteen, and looked particularly happy. The gentleman was very scrious. Whilst changing horses at the George Hotel, a bye-stander expressed his doubts whether the gentleman had run away with the old lady for her money, or with the young lady for her beauty; whilst another thought that, as there were true fremales, they must have run away with him. The old lady seemed most impatient for "getting into the North," and the post-boys were ordered not to let the grass grow beneath their horses? feet—a command which certain hopes induced them readily to obey.

The Loud Crancellon having last week passed through Salis-

Mr. Livingston, American Ambassador, has arrived in Parishe is said to be the bearer of new propositions from his Government relative to the claims of 25,000,000f, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies last Session. It is stated that, in order to put an end to this question, and to counteract the possibility of new obstacles on the part of the Chamber, the Cabinet of Washington will reduce its claims by one-third.

The Joint Garage says, that, on account of the death of the Hander of Jeyzore, an order has been issued for every Hindow when the given of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Council Chamber of the Chamber

a majority of the inhabitants-of the city of Salisbury h address to his Lordship—refused the application, and CHANCERSON was obliged, ultimately, to receive the the addr paleony of a public Inn. The Salisbury Herald, in its access this affair, says :-

bulcony of a public lum. The Salisbury Herald, in its account of the salishir, says:—

"We have been informed, on good authority, that the desistant the Mayor infused no little consternation into the noble but the Mayor infused no little consternation into the noble but the Mayor infused no little consternation into the noble but the Chaucellor, who had a salutary dread of the intrusion of a side and within his park and grounds. It was therefore arranged and the White Hart Inn should be the accure of action; and a deputation on behalf of the meeting accordingly waited on his Lordston on behalf of the meeting accordingly waited on his Lordston in the Armonia of the White Hart Inn should be the accure of action; and a deputation on the late of the world receive the address. Twelve in the White Hart Inn should be the accurate the day following was unpointed for that purpose; and immediate the hard tollowing was unpointed for that purpose; and innealing the 'hishaitiants of Salisbury' that 'there' address the hard to the hour following the 'hishaitiants of Salisbury' that 'there' address to the head to the hour of feedingly, particular attention being drawn to the time, the large gray which pointed to the hour. Every thing being the arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and no exertion spared to procure as numerous arranged, and voices that assisted in the Lordship."

—After the address had been read, the Chancellor mide any breach without committing any breach

to the mob, who separated without committing any breach of the peace.

A monument to the memory of the late Duke of Sutherlandin about to be erected on the summit of Benvragie, a mountain in the parish of Golspie, county of Sutherland. It is to be erected by the tenantry on the estate, and will be 75 feet high.

Sir Robert and Lady Pret took their departure for Calair Wednesday morning.

At the Highland Society's dinner at Aberdeen, last week, the health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington was proposed, and drunk with nine times nine, and one cheer more.

The wretched attempts of the canters to excite a prejudice against the Birmingham Musical Festival have failed in their effect-the receipts are said to amount to upwards of 14,000l.

The Post says, the Earl of WESTMORLAND astonishes the natives at Brighton by his equestrian exploits. His Lordship every morning is on the Downs ere the hour of eight A.M., galloping up hill and down dale. His Lordship wears out two grooms every day.

A matrimonial union is said to be on the tapis between the Hone ARTHUR LASCELLES, youngest son of the Earl of HAREWOOD, and Miss Brooke, one of the accomplished daughters of Sir Running Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, Cheshire.

On Monday a great number of persons assembled at Horsey, Church, to witness the marriage of Samuel Corbin, a lore-side swain, aged 82, who led to the Hymeneal altar a young lady on swain, aged 82, who sed to the Hymeneal atter a young may we hom his affections had been centered for fifty years, and who had during the whole of that time adopted his name, although they had not the courage to enter the holy state of matrimony. The blooming bride, who is eighty years of age, was handed into the carriage of the Rev. Dr. Hanvey, who honoured them by furthering their page, and afterwards performed the solerna ceremony.

The Aberdeen paper says, that a gentleman has submitted to the secretary of the Highland Society, a plan having for its objectible gradual but effectual extinction of the national debt, which is 10 be submitted to the deliberate consideration of the committee of that society.

The result of the Leeds registration gives a majority of nearly three hundred votes in favour of the Conservatives. So that (ob nundred votes in Invoir of the Conservatives. So that (observs up Intelligencer), let an election come, and the independence of Leedsin no longer in the pockets of a few bustling persons calling themselve the Reform Association, assembling in a dark room, up three pairs stairs, at the Commercial Buildings.

The funeral of Don Penno took place, and occupied the graphs, part of the night, between the 27th and 28th of September, and by his own directions, only the ceremonies usual at the internal of Generals were observed. The following epitaph has been placed in the Church of St. Vicente do Fora: "9 D.O. M. Frans IV. Portugalize et Algarbiaroun Rex. Primus Brasilie Ingents and Brigantiae Dux—Joan VI. Imperat. no Regis Films-law Libertotis Assertor et Vindex. Dum Regnum in Filman Caristoma Omnum Lastianorum luctu die XXIV. Septemb. Anno Dan MDCCCXXXIV. Elutis sows XXXVI."

The Zoological Society have succoeded in obtaining a most obtain.

The Zoological Society have succeeded in obtaining a most abuse of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface well was sunk 184 feet, and at a further depth of eight feet, where we effected by boring, the wat-r came in so rapidly as to rise feet in twenty minutes in a well of nine feet diameter. The water will be distributed over their beautiful gardens by means of a steady curine, and thus an additional attraction added to this amusing saff fashionable resort.

The London Sessions commenced on Wednesday, when several gentlemen who were summoned on the Grand Jury applied to be exensed attendance, on the ground that they held situations in Goran-ment offices; not one of the objections were allowed. For the state of the objections were allowed, goldsmith, of Ludgate-hill, was summoned, and a gentleman appeared to plend an excuse for non-attendance, on the groun Thursday of unportant business; his Majesty was coming to twen summons to the propose. The Louin Mayon said Mr. Burder received a minus of the propose. The Louin Mayon said Mr. Burder received and orders to attend one of his Majesty's Courts before he received and orders to attend one of his Majesty's not should not, therefore, allow the excusse. Mr. Barder was fined 101.

The Edinburgh Cabinet Library contains the following account of

The Edinburgh Cabinet Library contains the following account of the introduction of the ten-plant into Europe:

"A great quantity of African seeds came into Linners's possession in the following singular manner—Donart, a young Indian foaturnlist, had been sent to Egypt and Levanut, at the expression that the following singular manner—Donart, a young Indian that the following singular manner—Donart, at the expression that the following singular manner that the following singular that the following singular that the following singular that the following singular that the singular sin

An earlier day has been named this year for the calletion of O'Connell's public revenue than that fixed at any former period of course, it may be considered as the signal for general aging and

Heretofore, Christmus was generally the time appointed for the colthis tax; now, however, Sanday, the 26th of the present before a time that fixed upon for the great accession.—The amount of the grain will no doubt be immense, the King's Ministers themselves being the greatest promoters of the Agitator's pecuniary interests.

being the greatest promoters of the regiment of an intention to apply to the Legislature for powers to erect a new bridge across the Thames at Lambeth, from near the old Church to the Houseferry at Mill-hauk. The funds are to be furnished by a joint-stock company.

Lord Carsenvinet with an accident a few days ago, from his horse Lora Cassact of wool, his Lordship was thrown, by which he was specified bruised, and had a rie broken.

The Norfolk Chronicle says :-

sweetly brunsed, and had a free broken.

"The Norfolk Chronicle says:—

On Wednesday last, the young men composing the Eldon Society, met to celebrate their third anniversary, at the Waggon and Horses has Tombour their third anniversary, at the Waggon and Horses has Tombour their third anniversary, at the Waggon and Horses has Tombour their third anniversary, at the Waggon and Horses has the same their third anniversary. The Jacks and may be never forget the principles that placed the Honse of Bar swarks upon the darone of these rendars."—(Cheers.—"The Guer."—The Heires Alparent, the Princess YRTORIA."

"The Direct of Cheers Alparent, the Princess Part of Eldons, the firm, sole, and uncompromising supporter of the constitution of 1688."—(Drunk with the nual honours and the most simulating shouts of applicacy, with the fact of Manayrich and the Conservative Mers. "The Earl of Manayrich and the Conservative Peers." "The Bard of Manayrich and the Most of William Princess and Sir James Read of Manayrich and the Frotestants of Indard." "The Honor of Manayrich and the Gonservative Peers." "The Bard of Manayrich and the Frotestants of Indard." "The Honor of Manayrich and the Gonservative Mers." The Bard of Manayrich and the Frotestants of Indard." "The Honor of Manayrich and the Gonservative Honor of the House of the Honor of the Read of Manayrich and the Conservative Members of the House of Administration." Several other toats of the Guer. The Manayrich and the Honor of the Read of the Honor of the great institutions of the country.

The approach of the Administration of the evening were kept up to all the hour, and yregretting that the time had passed so quickly, and all seeming to vie with each other in veneration and support of the great institutions of the country.

The Approach of the Read of the Portugal with the Prince de Lenchtenburg is a subject of great dissolution to the

Prince de Leuchtenburg is a subject of great dissatisfaction to the French Government. Marshal Mortier has received orders to show Midiscontent, and not to participate in the festivals to which it may —The question of the French annesty is still undecided. The mat has a long article to show that Louis Philippe cannot by or constitutionally amnestise any one who has not been tried.

M.A., and on the presentation of Porter Thompson, Esq., of Enfield, Middlesex.

The Right Hon. Earl Nelson has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Robert Taxtona, Rector of Town Barninghum, one of his Lordship's lomestic Chaplains.

The Rev. Charstopher Atkinson, B.A., late Curate of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, has been elected by the Corporation of Bury St. Edmund's to the Readership of St. James's parish, in that town, racant by the death of the late Rev. E. Mathew, Vient of Coggeshul.

The Rev. J. D. Eaps has been presented by Sir W. Chaytor, Bart., M.P., to the living of Witton-le-Wear, in the county of Durham.

The Lord Bishop of Kilmore has been pleased to promote the Rev. A. M'Chartoner, A.M., to the Rectory and Vicaruge of Castleterra are Ballyhnise, in the county of Cavan, vacant by the death of the Rev. P. St. J. M.

The Lord Bishop of Kilhole has been pleased to collate the Rev. P. St. J. M. Curate of Ballynacward, in the diocese of longert, to the consolidated Rectory and Vicaruge of Ballynacward and Clonkeen.

and Clonkeen. Chiffond, Curate to Dr. Wilson, at Holy Rood Church, Southampton, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Petersfield, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

The Rev. Thomas Blackburne, M.A., has appointed the Rev. Assnoss Lang, M.A., late curate of St. Thomas's, Pendleton, to the Incumbency of that Church, vacant by the death of the Rev. WILLIAM KRELING.

At Honiton's Clist, Devon, the Rev. John Hodge, Rector of Cullompton, in Atlanta Company House of the Rev. 20 wof his age. te Rectory House of the Rev. Edm. Bellman, Helmingham, the Rev. J. F. 考 aged 32.

sus your chieves the Rev. John Hodge, Rector of Chinolipon, in the Milke Reving Source of the Rev. Lohn Hodge, Rector of Chinolipon, in the Milke Reving Source of the Rev. Lohn Hollingham, the Rev. J. F. Treating aged 32.

INIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Offond, Oct. 16—Vesterday, Mr. Miles Atkinson, B.A., of Omers, was selected Fellow of Lincoln College.
This day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. T. Tactrer, Christ Church; J. H. Taylor, Queen's; A. Foster, W. Hollowing gentlemen were elected University Officers of the your cusning:—Proctors: Rev. W. Potter, M.A., St. Peter's of the your cusning:—Proctors: Rev. W. Potter, M.A., St. Peter's college. H. Philipott, M.A., Cathrine hall—Moderators: Rev. H. F. Bans, M. A., St. John's college; Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A., Jesus college.—Scrutators: Rev. R. Jeffreys. B.D., St. John's college: Rev. G. Skinner, M.A., Jesus college.—Tacave: Rev. W. W. Herrich and M.A., Magdalene college; Rev. J. Graham, M.A., Jesus college.—Tacave: Rev. W. W. Garden, J. Graham, M.A., Jesus college.—Tacave: Rev. W. W. G. Skinner, M.A., Jesus college.—Tacave: Rev. W. W. Master Christ's college.—Drinnity; J. W. Geldart, L.D., Trinity the same congregation Mr. Leeds Conyers Booth, of St. John's college. Mr. St. John's college. Mr. J. Haviland, M.D., St. John's college.—Physic; J. Master Christ's college.—Drinnity; J. W. Geldart, L.D., Trinity all.—Lee Christ's college.—Drinnity; J. W. Geldart, L.D., Trinity all.—Lee Christ's college.—Sen. Regné.

M.A., Trinity college.—Sen. Regné.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate of Martinity college.—Sen. Regné.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate in L. To grant Mr. Martin, of Trinity college, Mr. Stevenson, of Catharine hall, Mr. Hymers, of St. John's college, Mr. Paley, of St. Peter's college, and Mr. Smith, of Catharine hall, and Mr. Tucker, of St. John's college, und France, of St. Peter's college, of Graharine hall, and Mr. Tucker, of St. John's college, und Prosser Peterce, B.A.,

i. Datid's.

Distid's.

Distid's.

Misself and the Misself and the Misself at the Lord Bissop of Distid's.

Subject of the English Prize, Composition of which to be delivered at the beginning of the Term:—
The Constitution of Rome from the time of Servius Tullius to the seminist of the first Punic War."

MISSELLANEOUS.

The King has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to the Dean of Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bristol, empowering them elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of soft Robert Grey, late Bishop thereof; and his Majest has also appleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter Joseph and East, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Said Dean and Chapter Joseph and See, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of that See, the Same Benedet or Tecommend to the said Dean and Chapter Joseph and See Archibatte.

Rec. Accord in Divinity, to be by mein received harden and Archhishop of Canternater has contributed, through the timate of lineLane, the munificent sum of one hundred pounds and of the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

Indextand that the Duke and Dunchess of Gonow, with those chings of attachment to the Church Establishments of both may, by which they are distinguished, and in which every true this country cannot fail to sympathise, have subscribed one

hundred guinens each to the General Assembly's Church Accomodation Fund; and that his Grace, as Chancellor of the Murischal College of Aberdeen, has also subscribed live hundred pounds sterling for the repairs of that ancient seat of learning. We know of nothing hetter fired than such acts of well-timed munifecence to raise our Nothility in the love of all who, in these times of change, regard the Church and Universities of the kingdom as the main pillars of the Constitution, or more likely to urge forward others to initiate an example so commendable, and if initiated, so calculated to secure and pewelusate the blessings of that Constitution.—Scatish Paper.

The commendable, and if initiated, so calculated to secure and pewelusate the blessings of that Constitution.—Scatish Paper.

The commendable of the parish of Stone, near Kidderminster, waited upon their highly respected Viear, the Rev. J. Peat (brother of Sir Robert Papers) and presented to him, as a token of regard, an elemant silver in the proposition of the parish. We have now to add, that Mr. Amphurry a serior Churchwarden, presented the plate, accompanied with an asemior Churchwarden, presented the plate, and admiration of the parish sowards their Vienr, referring to his kindness and condescension to swards their Vienr, referring to his kindness and condescensions to wards their Vienr, referring to his munificent benefactions to their Church logic with an earnest wish that he and his family may long live to contemplate the offering then presented as a token of that covenant of mutual confidence and kindness so happily subsisting between him and his parishioners.

We understand that the Bishop of Durham has presented the Rev. Hexay Douglas to the Prebendal Stall in Durham Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Bishop of Burston.

It is understood that the Rev. J. Margawerran, Dean of Hereford, will succeed Dr. Clarke, as Canon of Windsor.

We beg to direct attention to an advertisement in this day's paper, detailing the proceedings and resolutions of a

Inst, in presence of a congregation amounting to about 3,000 persons. The Rev. W. K. Coern preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion.—Western Luminary.

Fundato of the Late Bissop of Bristol.—The remains of this much respected and lamented Prelate were followed to the grave by his five sons, brother, nephew, and numerous friends, sixty-four clargymen of the Diocese, the Churchwardens and Vestries of different parishes to the number of 128, and thirty-two private graving of the Diocese, the Churchwardens and Vestries of different parishes to the number of 128, and thirty-two private graving of the properties of the properties of the grave of his departed friend and Diocesun. All the sad rites having been completed the company left the Cathedral in due order and dispersed. The inscription on the coffin was as follows:

Robert Gray, D.D., Bishop of Bristol;

Born March 11, 1762; consecrated in 1827;

The whole was truly respectable, but plain and unostentatious. There was no mitre on the coffin, from the lamentable fact of this symbol having been destroyed at the late disgraceful riots, and never been replaced.

The Rev. Hugh James Rose, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has resigned the Divinity Professorship at Durham.

We beg to crill attention to a most admirable sermon on the subject of suicide, preached at St. Michael? Church, Cornhill, by the Rev. Mr. Werner, Curate of that parish. This discourse was delivered on the occasion of the melancholy and untimely end of a parishioner. At the request of a few individuals, it has been published, and its extensive circulation would no doubt confer a great benefit on society. We hear that the Rev. Mr. Ball, the gentleman we mentioned on a former occasion, as having accepted the Vicange of St. Lawrence, Reading, has made an exchange with the Rev. T. F. Lawrence, Reading, has made an exchange with the Rev. T. F. Lawrence, Reading, has made an exchange with the Rev. T. F. Lawrence, The minual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the neighbourhoo

observed the increase during the last twelve mouths, and from the report half before the meeting, we authered that the following number of hooks has been circulated by this committee in the course of the year:—182 hibles, 164 testaments, 419 prayer books, and 782 religious books, &c.

On Sunday last, pursuant to a resolution of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters assembling in George's Meeting-house, South-street, in this city, a Liturgical form of prayer was introduced. In its construction a free use has been made of the beautiful and universally admired compositions contained in the book of common prayer; beside the ordinary morning and evening prayer of the Church of England, almost all the collects, and a large portion of the communion service have been introduced. There are also prayers from other works, especially "from the writings of that unrivalled master of devotional and practical divinity, Bishop Jereny Tavion." The congregation were addressed on the occasion in an appropriate, boldly-delivered, and masterly discourse, from the 1224 Psalm, 1st verse, by the Rev. Herry Acrost, one of the Ministers of this Meeting-house.—Exeter Post.

The Rev William Streward, M.A., incumbent of Hale, Lancashire, has been presented by his congregation and friends with a gown, cassook, and bands, and a silver waiter, upon which is an appropriate inscription, as a testimony of their high esteem and attackment.

By an official return which has been published, it appears that there are in the Diocese of Worcester forty parishes which contain a population of 75,223—they possess sixty-six churches or chaples of the Establishment, capable of accommodating 36,250 persons. Within the same parishes there are fifty-nine Dissenting places of worship.

Chence Rayes—Some of our contemporaries have laboured hard to consince their readers of the unpopularity of the Church, by announcing, from time to time, that great apposition has been made to the levying of the Church rates, in different parts of the kingdom about a secre of

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SCIENT IPER, AND 18 F. S. W. 1982. A Section of the control of the

having been afflicted above thirty years, during which period he had egreeted pain, without being able to obtain relief clesswhere. The innent will be corrobarated by Mr. Ryder, Chemist and Druggist, No. mont-street, Barton-dereent.

THE FARMER'S YARD DOG.

When vitence should reign, in the dead of the night, A farmer was tomeet from his slumber, a fight.

Of there meatified drops without number.

He swiftly descended, and saw with annaze.

Thesa Cesan, his dog, was attacking.

A patr of bright broots that appeared in a blaze.

By the beauty of Warren's Jee Blacking.

The farmer first fancied that two dogs he saw—
To part them soon nearier fir dearners, and wonder can draw,

But who his amazement and wonder can draw,

That some rascal had into this permises broke.

Was the next thought that threw his brain flew,

And that at the figure he threw,

He knocked down the boots, and the thiof seemed to fall;

He thought to he sure he was killed;

Then he hallood as loud as he ever could baw!,

And with wild slarm the house filled.

Found the boots—and their sides were near eracking when they found that their master's heroical fight.

Found the boots—and their sides were near eracking when they found that their master's heroical fight.

He says—through and Brillient. BLACKING is pre
ROBERTW WARKIN. So. STRAND. Inculous and in more sides with more and other intended in means of the same and their sides were near eracking.

THIS Ensy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING; is ROBERT WARKEN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in ex-kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste in pots, at 64., 12, and particular to enquire for Warrents, 39, Stand. All clusters are com-

STOCK EXCHANGE.-SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Consol Account passed over on Tuesday without any deflacation, and the quotation for the new Account has a varied from 90% to 91%, had at the close of busing the settlement of the close of busing the settlement of the close of busing the settlement of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the state public on Tuesday. Long Ansitities are e. 7., or sive and Exchequer Bills have been at 37 to 39 time, but the Elong at 18 wife and the Exchequer Bills have been at 37 to 39 time, but the Elong at 18 the Exchange of the State of the State of the State of the Exchange of the State of the State of the State of the Elong the State of the State

The intelligence from Spain, in the Paris papers of Thursday, represent conspiracies to be detected in every quarter. The apprehension of General Romagosa in Catalonia, and that of Colonel Pavon at Madrid, are stated to have afforded the menns of detecting an extensive Carlist plot, which has given rise to numerous arrests at Madrid. Carlist bands are represented to be increasing in several parts. Merino is stated to be at the head of fifteen hundred mental parts. Merino is stated to be at the head of fifteen hundred mental card, the latter most likely partly consisting of Portuguese, since the first part of the part of th

scan St. Sebasian, flying the cholera's ravages.

By New York papers to the 24th ult., we learn that political feelug runs very high in the United States, and has obtained an addional impetus from the Resolutions passed at the greatest public
aseting ever held in the city of New York, calling upon the people to
lose their places of business on the day of the election, and attend at
the polls to defeat the elevation of You Buren to the Presidency—
the but a few weeks since we had to record the destruction of a
barent by mob law, and we now learn that these "sons of liberty"
have been wreaking their vengeance upon the gambling establishments, which they have destroyed.

We understand Lord Melbourne wrote to the Commander of the Porces on Friday, expressing his Lordship's high approbation of the Porces on Friday, expressing his Lordship's high approbation of the Porces on Friday, expressing his Lordship's high approbation of the Porces on Friday, expressing his Lordship's high approbation of the Porces on Friday morning his Lordship was about to enter one of the libraries at the eastern wing of the Commons urging the men to rescue the raluable works therein deposited, when a part of the rafters of the raluable works therein deposited, when a part of the rafters of the raling fell in, and a labourer, named Daniel M'Callam, of No. 79, Fottenham-court-road, seized his Lordship by the collar, and dragged aim from the apartment, the ceiling of which immediately afterwards ell in, and M'Callum's shoulder was dislocated by the rafter. He was conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, where he now lies. A Court of Common Council was held on Friday, at which the Report of the Committee relative to the office of City Solicitor, resommending that such officer should by paid by a fixed salary of 1900, per anuum, instead of by fees, and that he should devote himelif exclusively to the business of the City, was adopted by a large majority. On the motion of Mr. Williams, a Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the revenue and expenditure of the ome business of minor importance was transacted, the Court advanced.

There occurred a considerable demand for gold vestervlay at the last of the court of the co

Caty, with a view to the reduction of the annual expenses. After some business of minor importance was transacted, the Court adjourned.

There occurred a considerable demand for gold yesterday at the Bank of England, not through any alarm, but as a measure of hostifity on the part of some of the large joint-stock country banks, who are dissatisfied with the treatment they have experienced from the branches of the Bank of England, and determined on such a competition with them as will shake their ascendancy in their respective neighbourhoods. One of their first measures is intended to be that of circulating their own notes instead of those of the Bank, and as they must reckon on retaliation from their powerful opponents, they necessarily provide themselves, among other defences, with a good stock of specie. Several managers of joint-stock banks in various parts of the country are at present in town, and apparently carrying on their measures in concert. It may safely be affirmed that no such formidable rivalry to the Bank of England has presented itself since its first establishment.—Morning Paper, Saturday.

Grand Concert at the Abboy or Birmingham Festivals, an opportunity now offers of hearing most of the distinguished vocal and instrumental annusiciants in this country; no effort, we understand, having been spared to render it one of the first things of the kind. The pupils of the Royal Academy of Music (by permission of Lord Burghersh), and the principal vocalities of the two Patent Theatres, will give their aid on the occasion. The Concert will be led by Mr. Mori, and conducted by Mr. Moscheles.

eonducted by Mr. Moscneres.

THE EDINBURGH, REVIEW, No. 121.
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7. ADMISSION OF DISENTERS to the ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
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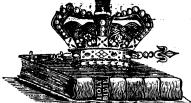
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Name Tooke, Esq., M. P., 12, Russell-square; at Messac. Courts and Co., Strankf.
Messac. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Threadneedle-street; and at Sir Claude Scott,
Dente, and Co., No. 1, Cavendish-square.

Oct. 21, 1834. WM. LINTOTT, Sec.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, HYDE PARK
CORNER.

Dente, and Co., No. 1, Cavendisb-square.
Oct. 21, 1834.
TO THE GOVERNORS OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, HYDE PARK CORKER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of the GOVERNORS, held at St. George's Hospital, on Friday, October 17th, having determined that the office of Secord Assistant-Surgeron to that Institution should in future be in the control of the Governors, the control of the Governors, the control of the Governors, I begins upon your support have a fready canvased the greater number of the Governors, I beg most respectfully to WITHDRAW my prefensions upon the present occasion, in the hope that I shall be permitted to offer my services at some intense opportunity.

I beg also to state that have been, during nine seers, in constant attendances. The given of the Hospital, that I have held the situation of House-Surgeon to your Institution, and that for the hast three years I have been actively engaged as a Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery at the function Thesate in Great Windmill street.—I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, Oct. 21st, 1834.

JUHN OREGORY SMITH.

St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, Oct. 21st, 1834.

JOHN OREGORY SMITH.

St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, Oct. 21st, 1834.

JOHN OREGORY SMITH.

NER at Newton, on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1834, is now published, definated to the standard of Willow, and the other Hembers of the S. L. C. Association, price 2s. 6d.

To be had of Charles Tilt, 86, Fleet-street B. Harris, 37, Gloncesler-torrace, Commercial-most, and the man Millern, 26, Haymarket, London.

R I T N G P A P E R.

Prime Bath Post, 21 sheets. FOURPRICE HAIPENNY 7s.

Dilto, dilt ditto 64.

Sealing Wax 5s, per lb.—TURRILL'S Repository, 250, Regent-street.

Dilto, ditto 65.

More Paper 3d, per quire and upwards: Foolean Rt. to 15c, 4per quire; best Sealing Wax 5s, per lb.—TURRILL'S Repository, 250, Regent-street.

PAU DE COLOGNE—RIGGE, BROCKER BANK, and RIGGE, Perinners to the Royal Family, No. 35, New Bond-street, having experienced considerable inconve

and anguionette, and the celebrated Vegetable and Military Soaps, sold as above.

ROMATIC SPIRIT of VINEGAR.—This agreeable perfumed bluor (the original invention of Mr. Henry), which is of well-known efficiency in relieving faintness and headache, and in countrain ling the effects of overheated, close, or inferted air, continues to be prepared, in the greatest perfection, by Messrs. THOS. and WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Machester. It is sold in London, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. BAYLEY, BLEW, and CHAPMAN, Perfumers, Cockspurstreet; and retail, piece 2.9d., by one or moss agent in every principal town; but it cannot be genuine, nates the names of that above preparers are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is liked over the cork of each bottle. Proper Sponge Boxes are sold by Bayley, Blew, and Chapman, as usual.

as usual.

As above, may also be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, HENRY'S
CALCINED MAGNESIA, in bottles at 2s 9d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d.

CALUINED MAGNESIA, in bottles at 28 9t., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d.

R. HENDERSON'S STOMACHIC ELIXIR is suited to the most delicate palate, and will not offend the most squeamish stomach, and to only extensively paronized by the Nobility, but used by many of the result of the story o

of all accurate associations in the Victorian and 45.66.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC is hereby warned against giving any Belief to invitions and interested Attacks frequently made by The Weekly Dispatch and the solic reson of which is, that Messas, Morison and Mart, sometime and, purchased the proprietorship of a Newspaper, called "The New Weekly Dispatch," and from this he public will discern the true motive for its slanderous instinuations, British College of Health, October, 1831.

CODY of a PETER form a LADY dated Marijue Hotel.

Trilish College of Health, October, 1834.

OPY of a LETTER from a LADY, dated Marine Hotel, Cowes, August, 1832.—Gentlemen—About a year ago I found my hair randy failing of the College of Health, October, 1834.

Cowes, August, 1832.—Gentlemen—About a year ago I found my hair randy failing off; I tried several things without freet, until two recommended to use your BAIM OF COLUMBIA, after using a few bottles I found my hair particles of the control of the hird of the company of the

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

ed to direct letters patent to be provinting, Lord Ancidand, Rear-K.C.B., Gapt. Sir S. J. Brooke apt. N. F. F. Berkeley, his Ma-

rocer. Att. Hindmann, Schurer. Assews, straw-hat manufacturer. A. RICHARDS, Oxford-street, jewelle OND, Great Scotland-yerd, coal-me HALL, Preston, grocer.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

T. CARTER, Cateston-treet, cloth-factor—T. R. LEWIS,
Middlesex, wine-inerchant—R. FLAXMAN, Fetter-lane, carpenter.

Middlesex, wine-inerchant—R. FLAXMAN, Fetter-lane, carpenter.

W. CATTABAL ANKRUPTCIES SIFPERSEDED.

W. CATTABAL ANKRUPTCIES SIFPERSEDED.

BANKRUPTCIS.

B. BUTTENSHAW, High Holborn, tead-dealer. Atts. Amory and Coles,
Thorgmorton-street—M. ADE and F. BRIUGER, Lime-street, increhants. Atts.

Thorgmorton-street—M. ADE and F. BRIUGER, Lime-street, H. Gresnvich, sprocer.

Att. Cartar, Genenvich—C. MSSON, Seworingersell. Grosswich, sprocer.

Att. Cartar, Genenvich—C. MSSON, Seworingersell, att. Evans, Gray's Insquare—E. LLOYD, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, bookseller. Atts. Birstella and Son, Closekisane—R. LBWIS and J. DUITTON, Wooton-under-Edge, Glou-essterskire, clothers. Atts. Heathcote, Coleman-street; Weight, Woottonunder-Edge—T. HI GHES, Learnington Priors, Warvickshire, auticiner. Atts.

GRAY, Walsall, Steffordshire, grocer. Atts. Holey, W. Chancey-Inse—M. GRAY, Walsall, Steffordshire, grocer.

Atts. Holly, Wooton-Heath, Lamcachire, silk-mannfacture. Atts.

Booth, Manchester; Johnson and Weatherall, Temple—S. GOODE, King's Lynn, Yorldy, money-scripter.

Two Oth Mrw's Tazza.—How beautifully are these tales written; the interest excited in reading them is all absorbing; we sympathise with every event as it occurs in the narration—we desire to act with the actors, and endeavour by our drice and our assistance to aid in the everthrow of the unjust, and in the trimph of the oppressed and the deserving. This is an effect that good and strong writing alone can opportunity of amusement and improve tales, throws away both an opportunity of amusement and improve the propertion. The propertion of the control of the

THE LATE CONFLAGRATION.

His Mejesty's visit to the Thouse of Lords (of which we gave an account in our Monday's edition) to view the ruins was a outdening determined on and so unexpected that there are screely in more determined on and so unexpected that there are screely in more of the control of t

ing of an inn called the Wingsor Casue, that the general conservation subsided.

The Conservatives of Perthshire entertained their representative, Sir Graduag Mukray. As a public dinner on Friday. Such was the feeling towards Sir George, that though 700 persons were present, in the course of his speech, Sir George and, "I cannot place confidence in the Administration. They have adopted and associated themselves too wrach, with the dangerous and destructive principle of agriculturation. I do not like their mode of moving about, more like internat agriculturation and their statement; giving an account of their steward-ship to promiseous assemblies, included an account of their steward-ship to promiseous assemblies, included the conting to the proper place for such explanations—the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It would seem that their explanations and the liable to misconstruction there; and they are, accordingly, mains at raining a best of friends out of doors, superior in power to both Houses of Parliament."

PUBLIC DINNER AT RAMSGATE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

The inhabitants of Reanagase basing long beam desirons of other, some public proof of their estachagant to their illustrious Lord Wenter and the presented and their presented from Walsers at half-past for and a general current of their presented by the Chairmans, C. B., Cotton, East, and their with the arton marks of attachment exhibited towards him. Presented and a general current of the control of their presented and a general current of the control of their present of their present of the room. He was received and their presented and their presented and their presented and a general current of their presented and a general current of their presented and the presented and their presented and the

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 22.

16th LL Drags.—Capt. Tw. Browne, from h.p., unatt to be Capt. vice R. Buglis, the occh. rec. the diff. between full pay of Cavalry and find pay of Infant, the occh. rec. the diff. between full pay of Cavalry and find pay of Infant, the occh. rec. the diff. between full pay of Cavalry and find pay of Infant, the Capt. The

Brevet Liceut. 10. Address, from unatt. half-pay, to the Woolwich Division.
COAST GUARD.

COAST GUARD.

Greene.— Commanders of Revenue Craizers

Lapsecting Commer J. Sothery, to the Dobpia

Lapsecting Commer J. Sothery, to the Cheer

Lapsecting Commer J. Sothery, to the Cheer

Lapsecting Commer J. G. Raymond, to the Greybound, vice

Little-Chief Officers: Lieutenants—A. W. Dorby, J. Cornish, J. Irwin, G.

Commas, G. Sponge, C. Short.

Witchill—Chief Officers: Lieutenants—A. W. Dorby, J. Cornish, J. Irwin, G. Ibomas, G. Sponge, C. Short, Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey Vivian, whose period of service, as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, is about to expire, will shortly succeed Lieut-General Lord Aylmer as Governor-General of the Canad.s. Lord Aylmer has been filling this lucrative command since 1890, having received it from the then Secretary for the Colonies, Sir George Murray. The successor of Sir Hussey in Ireland will be peabably Sir Peregrine Maitland, who is now in Dublin.

1-0.0 Thursday Lord Hill held a levee at the Horse-Guards, which was attended by Major-General Sir A. Brooke, Col. Burke, Col. Singston, Col. Campbell, Major Luard, Major-General Manby, Major Stewart, and about thirty other distinguished officers.

1-Lieutenant Brigg of the 50th regiment, and Lieutenant Benson, Sth regiment, with three non-commissioned officers and 26 privates of the former regiment, are ordered to embark at Deptford on the 189th inst. on board the Waterloo, as a guard for convicts to Van Biemen's Land.

of the former regiment, are ordered to embark at Deputora on the 9th inst. on board the Waterloo, as a guard for convicts to Van Diemen's Land.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve the finding and sentence of the General Court Martial Intely held at Government House, Demport, for the trial of a private of the 53d Regiment, for describing and making away with his necessaries (fifth time), by which he was found guilty and sentenced to be transported as a felon for the space of H years.

The Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M. Kerlie, is ordered to be prepared forses with all practicable dispatch, supposed to convey to the East Indies the newly appointed to vernor-General, the Earl of Minto (brother to the Hon. Capt. Elliott, Secretary for the Admiralty). She is expected to leave Sheerness about the 1st of next month.

THEATRICALS.

leave Sheerness about the 1st of next month.

THEATRICALS.

The Patent Theatres have this week presented nothing worthy of comment, save and except Mr. Denvil's appearance as Bertram, in Mataria's tragedy of that name. The play-bills inform us that Mr. Denvil's appearance as Bertram, in Mataria's tragedy of that name. The play-bills inform us that Mr. Denvil's personation of this character, has established him in the estimation of the public of as one of the most eminent tragedians that has appeared upon the stage." Now we are not quite prepared to go the whole length of the play-bills, or to agree exactly with the public as regards Mr. Denvil's performances. His Shylock was but a poor aflair—his Richard little better; his Bertram, however, was respectable; and if he will confine himself to characters equally suited to his powers and experience, he may yet do some credit to those who have—not very wisely, we think—thrust him forward in characters, for the representation of which he possesses but little mental or physical qualification.

The minor Theatres appear to be carrying on the campaign with great energy. At the English Opera House a Scottish Operetta, called Cramont Brig, has been produced. This piece is from the pen of Mr. Murray, of Edinburgh, and being founded on a tale of Sir Walter Scut's, it has been very popular there. We have no room for a description of the plot, the main incident of which is familiar to old play-goers from the little drama of the King and the Miller of Manafedd—suffice it to say, that the audience appeared to relish the South dialect, and seemed delighted with the lively sketches of character. Several airs from Scottish melodies were introduced in the piece, which Wilson executed with impassioned feeling and exquisite taste. This gentleman has much improved, both in his activation of the single produced in the piece which wilson executed with impassioned feeling and exquisite taste. This gentleman has much improved, both in his activation is or inchip deserves.

Several allowed

will me diversion.

An erepresentation is the work of Mr. Marshal, and it structions.

We leave that Medora Byron, a natural daughter of the noble poet, is Mr. to emerge from obscurity, like a young eagle from its shell; and it will be dead to the mean of the papears, and taking denounced by the Mr. of a Mr. of the Tranatic Romance. Glossop, and the Notice of the the managerial adjuncts, without knowing the author, immediatly accepted it for representation, and we see by the play-bills that it is to be brought out on Monday.

Samper's Writts.—The management of this Theatre appears to the outdoor all its former doings, in the production of, as the bills signate it, "a new and gorgeons Eastern spectacle," called The Draum of the Gionge, on the Tiger Trine; in which we are treated with combats, single out the Tiger Trine; in which we are treated with combats, single out double-landed—grand bullets, and nuptil processions—and other free freces." to munerous to mention. Mr. als representation was the author, and the Demon too, of the piece, Mr. als representation was made to the production of the piece and to his conception of the evil spirit. A Mr. Rogers as Mr. route equal to his conception of the evil spirit. Baker to his Maiesty on whom the humour of the piece devolved, a Mr. down the series of the piece in the production of the piece devolved, Mrs. which was a spirit and the production of the piece devolved, Mrs. which we was the minor houses. The Bresses and scenery are most magnificent, and the cantanct of water at the conclusions of the piece may challenge comparison with the most splendid seenic effects ever winnessed. It is evident that no stream of the piece and the water and the conduction of the piece and we have the doubt that it will produce a corresponding return to the Newson.

transury Theatra.—The manager of this theatre seems determined States Theatra.—The manager of this theatre seems determined States Theatra seems industry and spirit can ensure it. The Theatre itself has been re-decorated and improved, and a powerful company engaged, to offer to the public in a more perfect state than emil be expected on a suburban stage the most popular plays of our clebrated dramatists.

The Jamaica Dispatch of Sept. 6, give the following account of the state of affairs at 15. Thomas in the East:—

We have the following article in the Chronicle of yesterdry, our first pursed the following article in the Chronicle of yesterdry, our first pursed the following article in the Chronicle of yesterdry, our first pursed the following article in the Chronicle of yesterinformed, but we have size and to use contemporary had been misare serry to say, not only confirm the report, her earlied to attach
that it was far short of the readity. That Licutenant Everard stock
high in the opinion of every individual in the parish in which his
services had been for a time so efficient is admitted on all hands, and,
being placed as it were between two fires, he wished to do his duty
fails into a desire the property and the contemporary of the armed police. On
reaching the property he went to the field to expostulate with the refractory negroes; but, on appearing he was hooted, hissed, and pelted
with stones the moment he came within reach. In such a situation
disposal, but all have availed themselves of the force placed at their
disposal, but all have availed themselves of the force placed at their
disposal, but all have availed themselves of the force placed at their
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disposal, but all have availed themselves of the force placed at their
disposal, but all have availed themselves of the core
disposal the state of the presence of the content of the country, will
show but he was placed in a situation of great delicacy, and, findsing himself in one of difficulty, and so forcing to his former habits,
the property of the property of the property of the property of the property
disposal to the support of the property of the property

exceedingly violent, and absolutely hooted the attorney of the property he represented.

The following event, considering the principal actors, is rather dramatic:—

"The general topic of conversation in Birmingham and the neighbourhood during the past week, has been the recent extensive forgeries and frauds committed by Mr. T. Luway, the well-known confidential clerk to the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company. At our police office on Monday he was examined and committed on two charges, for feloniously utering two forged transfers, purporting to convey five shares in the Company, from G. Burnow, Eag. of Haddon Hall, near Newcastle-upon Tyne, to Mrs. Rusrow a widow Lady of this town, and five shares from the same gentleman to Mr. R. Packer, of Edgbaston. Although the prisoner at present stands committed upon thesy two means of forged transfers, not feet than fifty shares held by Mr. Burnow, and by this means realised and appropriated to his own use the sum of 4,8551. low. We regret to stake that even this amount, large as it is, falls far short of Luway's frauds were discovered was extremely simple. Luwary, to conceal the transfer of the shares from Mr. Burnow, was obliged to make good the fall amount of the dividends on 100 shares, though fifty, and he therefore paid half the dividends in cash and half in a check from the Directors. This at length excited suspicion, and Mr. Burnow's name was entered in the books as proprietor of only fifty, and he therefore paid half the dividends in cash and half in a there was least prepared for such as encounter, and being unable satisfactorily to explain the entry in the books, and reconcile it with the payment of the cash to the bankers, he was consigned to the custody of the police. It is singular that Luwary, like FAUNTLEW, kept a list of his various delingancies. Such a list was found in Luwary's desks, headed "Business' lamst immediately aftered to "O on searching the Company's house in the square, in which Luwar resided, everything was found as if in a state of p

Gangerr, of Kilmallock, and will be read with vital interest by the Clergy in general:—

"Dablin Castle, 14th October, 1834.
"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., requesting to be informed whether it is the intention of Government to require the repayment of the money advanced under the Tithe Million Act; and, if it is, whether you are to be furnished with returns of the money advanced; and also, whether you are reover the first fifth from the landlords, whose grounds are held by tenants at will?
"In reply, danced, that the Act of Parliament is imperative, and must be complied with; and with respect to your being furnished with the returns of the sums so advanced, it is presumed those whave received such advance must be aware of the amount, one-fifth of which amount must be paid to the person appointed to receive it.

on the 1st of Novamber next; which fifth is to be recovered from the person liable to the composition.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"E. J. LITTLETON."

The following letter has been received from his Grace the Archebishop of Canternous by the Rev. Mr. Dwyss, the Secretary of the Clerical Society, the formation of which, in Dwblin, we noticed in

"Lambeth, Oct. 17, 1834.

"Rev. Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions agreed on at the meeting of Beneficed Clergmen, depresent of the control of the second clergmen, held the beginning of this month, which has been transmitted to me by direction of the society. The consumer the society that I look at their proceedings with deep interest, and trust that, through the blessing of Gon, they may be conducted to the object which I am desirous of furthering to the utraost of my power, the preservation of the Protestant Church in Ireland.—I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, yoar very obedient servant,
"W. Camterbury."

Iretand.—I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your very obedient.

"W. Cantebury."

A correspondent of the Morning Herald says:—

A plan has been for some time under the consideration of Government, and is likely to be brought into operation, which will be of considerable importance to travellers. It is proposed, along the line of mail roads throughout England, to erect labourers' cottages at a distance of one mile from each other, to be occupied by discharged soldiers having pensions; each man to have the care of one mile of road, to keep it in order and render every assistance in case of any accident. This plan will, of course, be connected with the long-talked-of abolition of turapikes and road-trusts (in many instances agreat nuisance), which are generally leased out to speculators, who in some instances receive double the amount which is actually expended on the improvement of roads. The adoption of this plan will afford great protection to travellers; and in case of need. In the line of the content of the c

A member of the Stock Exchange decamped on Saturday with Spa-nish Bonds to the amount of between 2,000l. and 3,000l. A reward of 50l. was offered the same evening for the apprehension of the de-linquent, and notice given at the Mansion-house of the occurrence.

of 301. was offered the same evening for the apprehension of the desinquent, and notice given at the Mansion-house of the occurrence.

We have this day to record the death of the Earl of Draby, who expired on Tuesday morning at his seat, Knowsley Park. His Lordship was boun in the year L752, and for sixty years held the high office of Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.—His Lordship was twelfth Earl of Draby. Lord Lieutenant and Cust, Rot. of Lancastine (there is no second title in the family), and a Privy Councillor; succeeded Feb. 24, 1776, Midower the second time, having married, first, June 23, 1776, Lady ELIZABETH HAMILTON, only daughter of JAMES, sixth Duke of HAMILTON; and, secondly, to Miss Farren, whom he survived five years. The issue of the first marriage were EDWARD SHITH STANLEY, Lord STANLEY (now Earl of DERBY), and three daughters, the late Lady CHARLOTTE HORNEY and LEdy ELIZABETH COLE; the only surviving child of the late Countess of DERBY is the Countess of WILTON. By the death of the Earl, the EX Secretary of the Colonies becomes Lord STANLEY, and heir apparent to the Earldom. The present Earl of DERBY was the oldest helt to a title in the United Kingdoms, having entered his sixtieth year before he succeeded to MILTON, STANLEY and Cronhall, Horneys-Perrawy. During the short reign of the talents, in 1806, the late Earl was Chancellor of the Ducky of Lancaster.

It is not true that Earl SPERSER has had any sudden resent accessing the second of the colonies of the Ducky of Lancaster.

It is not true that Earl Spencer has had any sudden resent sion of illness.

The Irish correspondent of the Morning Herald gives the follo

ing Irishisms in that paper:—

"QUITE CONVANIENEE—A young woman, named Catherine
M'Guire, in the parish of Killamona, left her house on Sunday
might last, and drowned herself in a shallow stream quite convenient.—Clare Journal.—Cicero tells of a Sicilian whose friend was disconsolate for the loss of his wife. The poor woman had hanged hersself from a fig-tree in the garden. 'My dear fallow,' said the
Sicilian, 'you will oblige me for ever if you can spare me a few
suckers from that tree.' Were such hasbands living in these Christian
times and countries, what a competition there would be amongst
them to possess this 'quite convenient' stream in the parish of Killamona!

"SENTIMENTALITY.—The High Sheriff has received warrants
from the Loyal Leating and the stream of the convenient' stream in the parish of Killamona!

lamona!

"Sentinewtality.—The High Sheriff has received warrants from the Lord Lieutenant respiting the execution of Peter Walsh and Thomas Monaghan. The respiting of these unfortunate mea appeared to have caused great disappointment, vast crowds having assembled at Castlebar to witness the execution.—Mayo Faper.

"A WANT—NOT AN EXCOMNON ONE.—Wanted 2,0001. from her customers, by Mrs. Margaret Lonergan. proprietoress of the saddlery, harness, and beot-making establishment, Caher, who most earnestly requests of them to pay their respective bills, at least a great portion thereof, as it is her intention to send her son William, acting saddler and bootmaker to Lord Glengall, dcc, to London.—Clonnet Paper."

The St. Leonards letter in the Propriet of the St. Control of Contr

The St. Leonards letter in the Brighton Gazette says that the sea has made two breaches in the wall. It seems somewhat beneath Neptune to turn tailor, which he evidently did when he made this

pair of breaches.

The will of the late Sir Robert Wilmon, Bart., was proved in the Preogative Court on the 22nd instant. The present Baronet, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmon Honrow, Governor of the Island of Ceylon, succeeds to the Osmaston and Weston estates, in Derbyshire, and becomes possessor of the valuable collection of paintings at Osmaston. The beautiful villa at Great:Malvern, recently purchased by the late. Roberton Honrow, and the Court of the Part of the Roberton Honrow Court of the Part of by the late Baronet, devolves upon Lady WILMOT. The personali-ties, amounting to 100,000l., together with a considerable sum in foreign securities, will be divided amongst the late Baronet's four

younger children.

The great Meeting to be held in Bristol, in defence of the Church, is fixed for the 12th of next month, when Messrs. Boyron.
O'Sublivan, and Hamilton will attend from Ireland, and take part

O'SUBBRAN, and HAMILTON will attend from Ireland, and take part in the proceedings of the day.

That sagacious Journal, the Constitutionnel, has found another mare's nest. The co-incidental arrival in Paris of Sir Roman Pers. and Lords Minro, Lansounus, and Lymbunory, has suggested to our sapiesat contemporary the idea of a new combination for the

our sapiesal contemporary the idea of a new combination for the overthrow of the existing Whig Admainistration of Great Britam. Our Paris correspondent, while he makes light of this matter, pledges himself nevertheless, that the French Government is (correctly or incorrectly, he will not say) prepared by its Diplomatia Representative in London for "a modificationled the British Cabinet in the Tory sense."—Morning Hemeld.

Mr. Geo. Thomrson, the agent of the English Anti-Slavery Society, arrived lately at New York, his object in visiting America being to attract public attention to the inquiry of slavery in that free country. He went to one of the hotels, but was soon requested to quit it, the other "boarders" in the hotel having met, and informed the landlord, that if this advocate of the negroes was permitted to remain in the bouse, they would quit.

We have authority for stating, says the Exeter Post, that the visit of the venerable Lord Elacov to this city, is notilisely to take place; the invitation, however, has been declined by the Noble Lord, "with the most grateful feelings for the honour which it was proposed by so many addividuals of high station and character to confer on him."

On this subject also, we can further add, that six Noblemen, nine Baronets, and upwards of fifty Gentlemen of the first consideration in the county and city—a list which might have been greatly augmented, had it been deemed expedient, had expressed their wish to act as Stewards at the intended dinner.

TO CURRESPONDENTS.

Our Suffolk Friend is requested to do what he kindly proposes.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

THE KING came to town on Wednesday, and held a Court st. James's, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers in town. His MAJESTY returned to Windsor in the evening.

WE last Sunday stated that the housekeeper of the House of Lords had been examined, on Friday and Saturday, by the Cabinet Ministers. What was elicited at those examinations, induced a meeting of the Lords of the Council on Monday, the proceedings of which it was considered necessary to keep private; and all parties concerned were therefore sworn to secresy. By what violation of their oaths their dissemination has been effected, we do not pretend to know; but the fact is, that although evidently garbled and incorrect—we say evidently, because the individuals who have been under examination have been under examination have been under examination have been under examination. cause the individuals who have been under examination have pointed out the errors—all the proceedings, de die in diem, have been printed and published in the newspapers. We think this is carrying the freedom of the Press to its utmost limits, and wmost certainly should have abstained from violating the orders of their Lordships; but as the proceedings have been published in every journal, metropolitan and provincial, we do not hesitate to quote from them, taking the liberty of correcting their errors from information which we have collected from some of the individuals who have been before the Board, and who not being swent to secretary out of the Conveil Chang.

published in every journal, metropolitan and provincial, we do not hesitate to quote from them, taking the liberty of correcting their errors from information which we have collected from some of the individuals who have been before the Board, and who, not being sworn to secresy out of the Council Chamber, have had no scruples about saying what they saw or did before they were summoned there.

The first point established by the evidence is, that the fire was caused by burning the old tallies of the Exchequer in the stoves and furnaces used for heating the flues under the House of Lords. The second point established is, that not a shadow of blame attaches to Mr. MILNE, the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, who, when it was determined to destroy these bundles of notched sticks by fire, directed that they should be burnt in the yard of the old Exchequer Office, in the open air. This order, however, was contravened by a subordinate officer of the department, who took upon himself to think; and the tallies were removed to the farnaces under the House of Lords to be consumed there.

Another point ascertained is, that Cross—who, in the report of the examination in the Times, is called Scott—was the man who had the entire management of the burning; and that Cross, whom the newspapers inform us has been convicted of felony, and sentenced to seven years' transportation—a sentence commuted into a shorter period of confinement in the Penitentiary—is not attached to any Government office, but is the labourer of one of the tradesmen who were doing works about the Houses of Parliament. Neither was the man Furlon Kins Wright, but her mother—smelt smoke early in the morning of Thursday, as we last week stated, and sent three messages to Cross to beg him to be careful—that he replied all was right, and safe, and there was no fear. His companion swears that he gave him notice he was burning the twood too fast; and Mrs. Wright says have been defined the himse of Lords at one time, five degrees hotter than it ever could be previou

night, and said the Parliament Houses were burnt down. Mr. COOPER laughed at the story, having seen them, or at least known them to be, safe as late as anybody could, who could have brought an account of their being burnt.

Knowing, therefore, as he says, that the thing was impossible, it never rested on his mind, and the following morning the was taken up by a Shrewshury coach on his return to town; and when he reached Oxford, he discovered to his astonishment that the Houses of Parliament had been actually burning at the moment the man who entered the room gave the information. But this is not all: we have ourselves received a letter from Dudley—not anonymous, but bearing no real name, and so signed, as the writer states, for obvious reasons—in which we are told, that the fact of the burning of the Parliament Houses was known to some people bearing to teach the for obvious reasons—in which we are told, that the fact of the burning of the Parliament Houses was known to some people in Dudley immediately after the arrival of Wednesday's ail!!!

In the Herald of Friday, we find the following report of COOPER's statement—purporting to be that, which he le before the Lords of the Council. Whether it be accu-

made before the Lords of the Council. Whether it be accurate or not, we have of course no means of knowing; but, assuming it to be correct, it gives rise in our minds to certain "possibilities" which we have not yet heard suggested:—

Mr. Coopea's evidence was to the following effect:—On the morning of the day on schich the fire broke out he left London, and survived at ten minutes to ten at night, at the Bush lan, at Dudley, which is 19 miles distant. He immediately ordered tea, and just as he was finishing it, a gentleman, supposed to be a commercial transfer of the superior of the survived by the

here.

In the supposition that Mr. Coorga might possibly be mistaken as of the night, it was deemed necessary to have corroborative evidence, and Mr. Hall, his partner, was sent for, who clearly proved that fit. Coorga was correct in that particular. After Mr. Hall had iven his evidence, he addressed the Lord Chancellor (who had

very rigidly examined him), and stated with reference to the rumour that the fire had originated with the heated state of the flues erected by the Marquis Crauanus in the House of Lords, that the Marquis, of whom he and his partners and purchased the patent, had not exected any flues in the House of Lords, that the Marquis, of whom he and his partners and purchased the patent, had not exected any flues in the House of Lords, but that he had in the House of Committee of the Lords of the House, and requested him to leave it for the perusal of the flues, as published in a book by the Marquis, for which his Lordship thanked him, and requested him to leave it for the perusal of the Lords of the Council.

There are several circumstances by which Mr. Coopea will be enabled to prove that he was in the room of the Bush Inn at Dudley at the period to which he referred, and also that he came to London the following day, at two o'clock, by the Union Shrewshury couch. Just after the coummnication was made in the room respecting the fire, a gentleman asked several questions, and then ordered a boot-jack and shippers, when it was found he required no boot-jack, as he wore shoes. That incident will doubtless be recollected by the waiter, as it was commented on in the room, and the gentleman can be recognized by Mr. Coopea. Another circumstance is, that when Mr. Coopea was getting on the coach, stating that the book-keeper at Shrewsbury, that morning, ran after the conch with the way-bill, and, in ascending with it, was thrown down and ran over.

It is impossible that the news could be communicated to Dudley by telegraph, as there is no station on that line.

This statement, according to the Morning Herald, is Mr.

telegraph, as there is no station on that line.

This statement, according to the Morning Herald, is Mr. COOPER's own statement; and having disposed of the last impossibility, to which it was searcely necessary to refer, inasmuch as telegraphs—except coaches so called—do not conveniently work in the dark, we will proceed to notice the "possibilities" of the case, which but for the reliance we place upon the letter of our Dudley correspondent, might account for the apparently extraordinary circumstances in which it is involved.

In the outset, let it be recollected, that Messrs. HALL and COOPER are extensive iron mongers, and the persons who con-

In the outset, let it be recollected, that Messis. HALL and COOPER are extensive ironmongers, and the persons who constructed the flues by which one of the Houses of Parliament is warmed, and that Mr. HALL was actually examined by the Privy Council, when nobody could have calculated upon the possibility that an individual so intimately connected with the

Privy Council, when nobody could have calculated upon the possibility that an individual so intimately connected with the subject, as his partner Mr. Cooper, should have become so strangely acquainted by anticipation with the catastrophe touching the occasion of which, his partner, Mr. Hall, should have been called upon to give evidence professionally.

Now for our chain of possibilities. It is "possible" that Messrs. Hall and Cooper (considering their professional connexion with the works going on in the Houses of Parliament) might, on Wednesday afternoon, have heard of the determination of the subordinate officers of the Board of Works, to burn the tallies in the stoves. It is "possible" that Mr. Halls might have made to Mr. Cooper some observations or remarks upon the danger of the process, and have expressed an apprehension that, if they did not take care, they would burn down the House of Lords.

It is "possible" that this supposition might have had some weight upon Mr. Cooper smind; and it is a fact that he left town at five or six o'clock the next morning, and travelled till ten o'clock at night, when he reached Dudley. It is "possible" that he might have slept; and that he might have dreamt of what his mind, when awake, might have been full; and, that, when suddenly aroused by the stopping of the coach, he might have made the exclamation which was received by the by-standers as news; or he might, under the apprehension of dangers, which he might have been brooding over, during the day, have replied to a question if there were any news, by saying. "None, unless the Houses of Parliament are on fire."

These are "possibilities," and there are some circumstances which give them a slight degree of probability. "Mr. Cooper

ment are on fire."

These are "possibilities," and there are some circumstances which give them a slight degree of probability. "Mr. Cooper says" he arrived at Dudley at ten minutes before ten at night—he immediately ordered tea, and just as he was finishing it, a gentleman in a dressing gown and slippers—from which Mr. Cooper conjectures he had just gone out—comes into the room and says "I have just heard that the House of Lords is on fire." Another gentleman asked if it was in the newspaper, and the reply is, "No; it is too soon for that." The gentleman is then asked how he has heard it, and he answered, "From a person who came by the coach."

gentleman is then asked how he has heard it, and he answered, "From a person who came by the coach."

This gentleman had been out of the house, and in the yard of the Inn had heard the report, which had been brought by some person who came by the caach. Well in addition to our other "possible" that Mr. COOPER might have had a fellow-traveller in the coach; and that if, as we have already shown to be very "possible," he did know of the proposed conflaration of the tallies, might he not, in the course of a long day's journey, when stage-coach passengers who choose to converse, are somewhat hard-driven for subjects, have mentioned the circumstance—might he not have expressed his apprehensions—and might he not have gone the length of saying, "I should not wonder if the House of Lords were on fire at this moment." of saying, "I should no on fire at this moment."

on the at this moment."

Everybody knows how the snow-hall gathers as it rolls: is it not "possible" that this fellow-traveller, knowing so much, might have made what is called in repeating news, the "allowable addition," founded upon Mr. COOPER's intelligence and apprehensions, and have said in the yard, "I have come down with a gentleman in the coach, who says the House of Lords is on fire to-night."

For all these summificant

down with a gentleman in the coach, who says the House of Lords is on fire to-night."

For all these suppositions we have not the slightest grounds—we do not know that Messrs. Hall and Cooper knew of the intended burning of the tallies—we do not know whether Mr. Cooper travelled inside or outside of the coach—we do not know whether he travelled alone and slept, or whether he had a companion on his journey, and talked. We therefore argue only on what might have been—never, we admit, losing sight of the fact, that Mr. Cooper is a partner in the firm connected with the flues and stoves of the Parliament Houses, and the extraordinary coincidence of his laving been the person, out of fifteen million of British subjects, to hear of the calamity occasioned by those flues being overheated, at the very moment the fire was raging, at a place 120 miles distance from the scene of its ravages.

When so important an event as this conflagration occurs, and when such extraordinary circumstances as those connected with the details at Dudley combine, one is auxious to try

was not so, but that it is ealy one result of many to be anisicipated from the systematic embodying of discontented me, which took place at the period when their aid was required by Government to carry the REFORM QUESTION; and who now, after having been corresponded with, in their corporate capacities, by his MAPESTY'S MINISTERS, find themselves cast of by their deceivers, and are prepared to wreak their vengeance for the neglect and disappointment they have received at their hands. hands.

ands.
Since writing this, we see in the Standard the following count—which seems, we grieve to say, to put our Dudge Since writing this, we see in the Stundard the following account—which seems, we grieve to say, to put our Dudy correspondent's accuracy very far above our own imagining.

A vast deal of importance is attached by the Lords of the Council to the evidence of Mr. COOPER, who deposed to his having heard the fire of the two Houses of Parliament spoken of in the commercial room of the Bush Inn, at Dudley, 119 miles from London, share the council to the Bush Inn, at Dudley, 119 miles from London, share the council to the Bush Inn, at Dudley, 119 miles from London, share the council to the Bush Inn, at Dudley, 119 miles from London, share the council to the four hours after the fire occurred; so much so, that it was deemed necessary to have his statement corroborated, so far as regarded the necessary to have his statement corrospondency or has as regarded to identity of the night. From the following incident, it will appear that the news must have been tolerably well known in the neighbourhood of Warwick, in three hours after the fire broke out. The person from whom this information is derived, happened yesterday to call in at the White Roe Tavern, Berwick-street, Soho, where there were serend others conversing about the fire, and in the course of the conversation one of the parties, who our informant afterwards found to be one of the parties, who our information are a ways found to be an map plate-worker, of the name of Mescuria, in the employ of Mr. Tir. Long of No. 13, Noel-street, Berwick-street, stated that he had had a letter from his brother, in which the brother said he heard of the fire on his road to Birmingham. The brother was journeying on foot, and arrived at Birmingham at one o'clock in the moming, about six hours and a half after the fire broke out. Our informant requested to be favoured with a sight of the letter which was granted him, and in it was the following passage:—"| arrived in Birmingham on Friday morning, the 17th inst., at one o'clock (that was six hours and a half after the fire) o'clock (that was sux hours and a half after the fire). Finding the people where I had to call had gone to bed, I rambled about and could find a house open. I heard of the fire before I reached Birmingham; I was so tired that I was quite knocked up." Fromother parts of the letter it appeared that MERCHIN went through Oxford allowing him a reasonable time for walking, it is probable that he was somewhere about ninety miles from London when he heard the news, and that the time when the communication was mide to him was about nine o'clock the same evening on which the fire broke out. Meechin is at present working at Dudley, and it is supposed news, and that the time will shortly proceed to America. He can, however, be easily found at present, and as the above particulars have been communicately the Authorities at the Home Office, no doubt every exertion will be made to obtain all the evidence that is possible to be got at?

WE refer our readers with pride and satisfaction to the reports (in another part of our paper), of two public banquet —one given at Ramsgate to the Duke of Welliston; the other in Perthshire to Sir George Murray. The evidence they afford gratifying. afford of constitutional loyalty and right feeling is most

IT must be owned that the Prorogation of Parliament, on It must be owned that the Prorogation of Parliament, on Thursday, was a melancholy burlesque of the forms and cersmonies usually observed upon such occasions. The room, a dismantled library—the throne, a common chair—the woolsack, an ill-stuffed clothes-bag—and the Chaucellor, Lord Brougham. We must do his Lordship the justice to say, that he never appeared so much at home in his high office before, and never more active—except upon II. B.'s fight rope—than in spidering over the ruins to the place of his detination, guided by Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Wesninster.

minster.

Of the Commons there was present, Mr. Stewart McKenzie—of the Lords, several, beside the Commissioners. The ceremony was performed—much as funerals are said to be—and the Lord Brougham and Valy amounced that the House would meet there on the 25th of November. We

be—and the LORD BROUGHAM and VAUX announced mate the House would meet there on the 25th of November. We hear, however, that the Painted Chamber is speedily to be fitted up for the House of Peers.

Lord BROUGHAM'S wig was, we suspect, borrowed for the occasion—that in which he so frequently performed last Sesion was consumed in the fire: and, until better-authenicated accounts were obtained or the cause of the confagnitude in the state of the stat cated accounts were obtained of the cause of the configu-tion, it was generally said that, in consequence of his low-ship's having been so hot-headed during the latter part of the year, the combustibility communicated to the cranitory Birds-nest—no reflection upon BROUGHAM Castle !—and that the smouldering flame burst out on the 16th. If this could have been extablished, it would indeed have been curious that the Parliament House, after having accound destruction to the peen established, it would indeed have been curious ball we Parliament House, after having escaped destruction by the hand of one VAUX, should have been reduced to ashes by the head of another. The CHANGELLOR appeared in excellent spirits; and as for the Wigs, he seemed rather pleased than not in getting rid of them.

GREAT complaints are made at the Hague of the manner in which English subjects are neglected by our Minister there, Mr. JERNINGHAM—called in those parts Mr. JOURNEYMAN. He is a Roman Catholic, and draws, as we are told, three hundred a year for his Chaplain and Confessor, his only Secretary being a Swiss valet in livery, who can speak no living language intelligibly. We have been sked whether the £300 per annum is not allowed for the Secretary whose functions are supposed to be performed by the Priest LORD DUBLIANTE discount for the Secretary we believe. GREAT complaints are made at the Hague of the manus

LORD DURHAM'S dinner took place on Friday, we believe. With such an object, of course all the Radicals of the district were muster'd.

were muster'd.

The Morning Herald is angry with the Constitutionelle for surmising that the meeting of Sir Robert Peels. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Landowne and Lord Minto, at Paris is anything but accidental, and that it is indicative of a combination for the overthrow of the existing Whig Ministry of England. As for Lord Minto, he might be safely left out of the party; but, although the meeting may be purely accidental, we know there is one person who does not think it is and that person is Lord Brougham, who is on the ere of starting for the French capital. "There are persons, says as article in the Edinburgh, "who might, and there are persons who could, for the sake of the who could, and there are persons who would, for the sake of the who could. And there are open sons who would, for the sake of the the Angelland of the CHANGELLOR—Out of Chancery—will not permit his of the CHANGELLOR over," more especially as we really present itself for "going over," more especially as we really present itself for "going over," more especially as we are of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, havery of CUPID and some of his When so important an event as this condigration occurs, and when such extraordinary circumstances as those connected with the details at Dudley combine, one is anxious to try every means to elucidate and clear up the mystery. We repeat, all we have here "imagined," is purely suppositious, but it is "Possible;" and unless we had good reason to put faith in our own correspondent's letter from Dudley, which states that the news (by anticipation) was known in that place about noon, and soon after the mail arrived, we should think that a minute re-examination of Mr. Cooper might render our possibilities" highly probable, to say the least of them.

Greatly should we rejoice if such were to be the result; but from the tone of our correspondent's letter, if it be sincere, we appreliend, in spite of the reiterated declarations of the Ministerial papers that the fire was "purely accidental," that disclosures will yet be made, which will prove not only that it

Peninsala make him apprehensive that he may have more of peninsta make ann appreciate that he likes. Of one thing we think we may be sure, that hort Palmerston is not long for the world of Downing-most-Secretaries of State and Under Secretaries go to-SHEE is gone already, and we believe HE will soon

We are told that in digging among the ruins of the House of Lords, in order to ascertain the heat of the smouldering embers, the workmen discovered on the spot, over which the modasck stood, some large masses of glass in a state of fasion, and several corkscrews.

WE promised this week to expose all the arcana of Exche We promised this week to expose all the arcana of Exchequer jobery—but the Exchequer tallies have produced are reat which, as yet, is paramount to everything in the public mind. We shall therefore postpone our "review" of the moseedings which have been "had," as the lawyers say, in those matters; merely observing, en passant, that Ministers, having entrusted the conduct of their Exchequer Reform Bill to Sir James Graham, upon whose straightforward statements errypholy relied, and in whose ingenuous pledges every man had faith; the moment that, with the honourable feelings of a high-minded gentleman, he quitted them with disgust, they faisfied all the promises, and forfeited all the pledges which the Right Honourable Baronct, as one of themselves, in their names, and on their parts, made and gave to the flouse of Commons and the country. When Parliament meets, which will not be until after the exposures we promise are made, we feel certain that Sir James Graham will vindicate himself successfully from any participation in the littleare mane, we need certain that SIF JAMES GRAHAM WIN undi-nesses, trickeries, meaunesses, and jobbings which have been practised in this affair, and which are unequalled by anything that'ever has occurred in a Government since the worst, or what the Whigs call the best, days of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE.

They say that the sticks in the Houses of Parliament having destroyed the Exchequer by their votes, the Exchequer in return has destroyed the Houses of Parliament by theirs and this, the wags tell us, is perfectly just, under the LEX TALLY-onis.

TO JOHN BULL.
Fulham, 22d Oct. 1834.
Sin,—My attention has been directed to two paragraphs in your successive papers of the 12th and 19th inst., which I tust to your candour for affording me the present means to correct. They are calculated to create a belief, that the armagement by which the Rev. G. B. BLOMFIELD succeeded me in the living of Stevenage, was made by the Bishop of LONDON before his Lordship presented me to that of Fulham. me in the living of Stevenage, was made by the Bishop of Donon before his Lordship presented me to that of Fulham. The public, as I am well aware, cannot feel the least interest in my own share in this transaction, nor is it, indeed, my condect that the statement is intended to affect. But truth is always valuable, whoever may be concerned by it, and there are other considerations which make it important to remove an impression of it obviously designed to impugn the metives of the Bishop of LONDON. And it is therefore right for me to apprise you, that the proposal for my presentation to this Living was not only long anterior to, but wholly unconnected with, that for Mr. BLOMFIELD succeeding me.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

MR. HUME, who, to do him justice—considering his avowed anxiety to have a new House of Commons—was extremely active in his exertions during the fire, met with a smartish hit from one of the foremen of the engines which had been playing with powerful effect upon St. STEPHEN'S Chapel, so long as any hope of saving it remained. "It's all of no use," said HUME, "better play here where the fire may be stopped." "I believe you are right, Sir." said the man, "I find it, as you have found it for the last twenty years; spouting in the House of Commons does no good."

THE Morning Post of Monday attacked us for defending

The Morning Post of Monday attacked us for defending Mr. Frankland Lewis's retention of his seat in Parliament, and pointed out how, if he had chosen, he might have acated. The Standard, in the evening, attacks us for making what it calls an apology to Mr. Lewis, and for palliating what it considers his "rattery." We made no apology, because no apology was either necessary or required; but we certainly palliated, not so much what Mr. Lewis had done, as what we had ourselves said, under an impression which was considerably altered after we heard, from a person in Mr. Lewis's confidence, certain particulars with which we were beare unacquainted. We thought we had done Mr. Lewis injustice, and we said so—and there an end.

We are exect, however, to find the Standard quarrelling with us for "temporizing and qualifying," and that, too, as it seems to insimuate, under some influence of which the Standard has a very mean opinion. There are no persons greater admirers of the talent and independence of the Standard an overselves; but we must be permitted, after a probation of now nearly fourteen years, to say, that however conscious we may be of our inferiority to the Standard in the former of loss particulars, we boldly and fearlessly declare our equality in the latter.

The advocates of Free Trade had another triumph at THE Morning Post of Monday attacked us for defending

THE advocates of FREE TRADE had another triumph at the advocates of First Trade had another triumph at the Ball-room in Change-alley, where a second exhibition of a Ten sale was made on Friday.

The bounded was made on Friday.

The commencement of the first sale, Mr. Sanderson because the commencement of the first sale, and its commencement.

ATen sale was made on Friday.

Upon the commencement of the first sale, Mr. Sanderson bee, and in an able speech informed the assembled company, but of forty chests of black tea, designated as very ordiary tea, included in Mr. Stynn's sale, it was his belief, indeed he was perfectly convinced, that what was there denominated tea, was not tea at All. Mr. Sanderson said.

If such stuff as that were allowed to be foisted upon the public regularity and the felt convinced that it would prove highly prejudicial to the result as the felt convinced that it would prove highly prejudicial to the regularity. The East India Company would not have allowed by the public regularity for the public health, and to the tea trade—(Hear, hear, ref. f. 100 met.) The East India Company would not have allowed by the such of the convinced that it would not have allowed by the such of the convince of the convinced that it would not have allowed by the such of the convinced that it would not have allowed to the sale of the convinced that it is not to the teather that the interests are allowed to the sale of the convinced that it is not to the teather that the interest and the present scale of duties was abudished the introduction of sale that the sale of the convinced that the present scale of duties was abudished the introduction of sale than the convent of the convinced that the laws that the three convents are the sale of the convinced that such stuff as that to be offered by Messrs. Syna and the present scale of all the respectable part of the trade to convent that such stuff as that to be offered by Messrs. Syna and the present scale of all the respectable part of the trade to convent that such stuff as that to be offered by Messrs. Syna and the present scale of all the respectable part of the trade to convent that such stuff as that to be offered by Messrs. Syna and the present scale of all the respectable part of the trade to convent the such stuff as that to be offered to sale—(Cheers)—He had no hasten the such stuff in the catal

Mr. TRAVERS, who followed Mr. SANDERSON, said— He had no hesitation in stating that the stuff in the catalogue for

fi that day's sale, and to which allusion had been particularly made, was not tea; that, botenically speaking, it is allowed to the conductive that the conductive the

sorts of adventurers, forecoid, nave come to pass even more rapidly than we expected.

As we have already said, at the first of these sales a large proportion of the "thing" offered, like that which was offered at the second, on Friday, was not tea at all; and whatever decent tea was offered, sold at prices higher than the same sorts of teas were sold at the East India company's quarterly

Whether the stuff, called tea by the Commissioners of Cus toms, and past as tea by the Inspector, be made in China, or in Crutched Friars, matters not—the taste for tea in England will soon be destroyed, unless our theoretical Ministers subject the tea trade to proper regulations, by allowing the East

will soon be destroyed, unless our theoretical Ministers' subject the tea trade to proper regulations, by allowing the East India Company to re-engage in it, in conjunction with the private merchants, as proposed by the Duke of Wellington. The deficit in the Budget by the extinction of the present duties upon tea, 3,000,0001. sterling, may be of little importance to the Golden Farmer, Althorn, inasmuch as if he had realised it, he would have frittered it away in foolish remissions, which do more harm than good; yet the loss of the China trade, consisting almost entirely often—the consequent impossibility of realising the remittance of the Indian tribute to England—the reduction of our mercantile marine, and the diminution of exports, will produce such results to our colonial, maritime, and mercantile interests, as will make the Noble Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lor Meldourne rub their eyes, and wonder under which of the thimbles the national property has been conveyed.

As for the difficulties in which the Government may involve itself, they matter little—as it bakes, so must it brew—but upon the people, who are told how very much they ought to be obliged for the paternal protection of the eslightened Ministry, it seems rather hard, as one of the results of ultraliberality, that besides the country being injured in a political and financial point of view, they are doomed eiher to pay a great deal more for their tea than they did, or tedrink poison at a moderate price, or to abandon the use of their favourite beverage altogether.

AFTER all the triumphant crowings of the Inti-Slavery AFTER all the triumphant crowings of the Ministers, we find nothing to rejoice at in the latest news from the West Indies. In all the Colonics discontent and distrust, and even a spirit of litigation on the part of the blacks gainst their masters, seem to exist; and at Demerara, owing to the mismasters, seem to exist; and at Demendard, wring to the mis-taken lenity of the Governor, open insurrection continues. We mentioned this failing of Sir Carmichael Santh's upon a former occasion; and we mention it again, in other to shew the means by which, in other colonies, tranquilliy has been

It has been determined to repair and fit up he Painted Chamber for the reception of the House of Peers—to rebuild the House of Commons on its present site—and, as we con-clude, to restore the SPEAKER's house as speedily is possible.

clude, to restore the SPEAKER'S house as speedily is possible.

WE are extremely glad to lay before our readers:he following highly honourable testimonial to the conduct of the military on the night of the destruction of the ?arliament Houses. It must be as gratifying to the soldieryas it is to the citizens, who see with what implicit confidencethey may rely, in all emergencies, upon the zeal and inwearied exertions of our brave defenders.

The following letter has been addressed to the troopsemployed upon the occasion of the late fire at Westminster:—

"Sir—By Lord Hill's desire I have the honour herewith to transmit a copy of a lotter which his Lordship has receive from Mr. Secretary String Rice, representing the satisfaction withwhich his Majeriy has been graciously pleased to regard the coduct and services of the troops who were employed in aid of the civi authorities upon the occasion of the late calamitous fire at Westmister.

"I am at the same time commanded to direct that the Seretary of State's letter may immediately, on receipt hereof, be communicated to the Foot Guards," in brigade and regimental orders, and to add, that it is most gratifying to the General Commanding-in-Caief to be authorised to make to the troops a communication in all repects so honourable to them.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN MACHONALD, Adjutant-General."

"We understand a similar communication has also been made to the Brigade of Household Cavalry."

"We understand a similar communication has also been made to the Brigade of Household Cavalry."

"My Lord His Majerry having taken into his consteration

"Whitehall, Oct. 21 1834.

"My Lord—His Majerry having taken into his consideration the various reports which have been made to him on the shject of the late calamitons fire at Westminster, has been graciouslyleased to express the satisfaction with which he has learned that he most

zealous services were rendered by the civil and military authorities employed on that occasion, as well as by many private individuals.

"I am, therefore, commanded by his MAJESTY to convey to your Lordship his MAJESTY to convey to your conduct, and of that of the efficers and one whose exercises on I thursday might contribute to exasts the progress of the first, end to prevent the entire destruction of the public buildings at Westminster.—I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) "T.S. RICE.

"The General Commanding in-Chief, &c. &c. &c."

CAPTAIN Ross, the navigator, is married to a Miss JONES, young lady of beauty and accomplishments. The "Captain a bold man."

We regret to announce, as one of the first important results of the precious "Poor Laws' Amendment Bill," a very serious riot, which occurred on Thursday at Tewkesbury. The farmers in the neighbourhood of that town, sympathising with the Government in its views of amending the condition of the poor, proposed to reduce the wages of their labourers from nine to six shillings per week.

The proposition caused a most violent tumult, and the disturbance assumed a very disagreeable aspect, when the civil power was called upon to act, and with great difficulty the constables succeeded in securing twenty of the ringleaders. We are sorry to state that, upon an attempt being made to convey them to gaol, the townspeople rose upon the police and rescued all the prisoners, whom they immediately set at liberty, amongst hootings and yellings and groans for the farmers and the new Poor Bill.

From what we hear, this is but the beginning of what we have to expect during the winter.

Lord Fordwich is to vacate his seat upon his appoint-

LORD FORDWICH is to vacate his seat upon his appointment as Under-Secretary to his Noble Friend, Lord PAL-MERSTON.

EVERYBODY knows what "the benefit of Clergy," in its true legal acceptation, means, but we believe nobody ever saw so curious an instance of its application, as that, which we have to-day to record. It comes in the shape of a holy certificate of morality and virtue granted by a Popish priest to a convicted felon, sentenced to be transported for an inhuman and murderous assault committed on his return from mass on the Sabbath day. We subjoin the statement:—
"Amongst the convicts lately removed from the gaal of the county Donegal, was Daniel Lynch, convicted of being one of a party who waylaid and inhumanly assaulted and beat a man named Brake, for having, in violation of the orders of the predial agitators of Innishowen, presumed to assist in rebuilding the pound of Buncrana, which had been levelled by the midnight legislators. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this outrage on Bunks was committed on the Sabbath day on return from the chape! Of this offence Lynch was found guilly to the perfect satisfaction of a crowded court.
"The Judge who presided, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in passing sentence, observed, 'That he sometimes regretted the severity of the sentence which the law imposed on him the necessity of passing, but that the only regret he left in the present case was that it did not empower him to prass one of greater severity, and conclinded an elouquent and impressive address to the prisoner, by sentencing him to seven years' transportation. We have considered this sketch necessary, as an introduction to the following extraordinary certificate, given to this man a short time previous to his removal:—
"Harumce latorem, Danielem Lynch, holysee curse indigenam

nary certificate, given to this man a short time previous to and removal—removal—removal—with the properties of the prop

produce bonusque et pia provisis indule, in terra aliena invenietur patrice conditionis et temporum fuctus est victima—solus utinam patiatur!!!

"P. P. de Fanna et Dysertegney."

"We give a literal translation of the above strange document:—

"I commit and recommend to the protection and patronage of the Catholic Clergy of New South Wales the bearer of these presents, DANEL LYNCH, born and brought up in this parish, a young man distinguishead for moral integrity and the child of parents of approved virtue. He is an exile from his country, more from misfortane than guilt; and if I am not mistaken in my experience of him, he will be found in the land of strangers, a man of probity, moral excellence, and disposition extremety pions. He is the victim of the condition of his country and the times. I wish he may be the only sufferer!!!

"P. P. of Fahan and Dysertegney."

"We will only ask why was it that neither his conlessor nor any other individual appeared to give this 'pions youth' a character when' it might have been valuable to him, namely, on his trial! Was it a fear of cross-examination and a consciousness that several other charges were hanging over him, for which he would have been relatively found guilty?"

We trust that the publicity of this exposure will in some degree weaken the efficacy of the Priestly manoeuvre. In all probability he will, like our friend Cross, work out his time in the Penitentiary, where, we suspect, the pious youth will not find himself in a land of strangers.

(From a Correspondent.)

(From a Correspondent.)

One very lovely day last month, when, in what has been the mildest and finest autumn we remember, "the summer had returned," as Horace Walfolk has it, "with its usual secerity," the Times—not from regard for Lord Gare, whom a short time before his extinction as Premier and Minister, it had derided, as lamentally deficient in all those masculine, commanding, and decisive qualities necessary to the chief office in the State; but out of pique towards Lord Brougham, against whom, now for some time, it has lately been ferox,-had the boldness to declare Earl GREY a chivalrous politician, and a merciful party-man!

A perusal of Lord Grev's political life has led us, and will lead all

A perusal of Lord Grev's political life has led us, and will lead all other impartial persons—for between Broudday and Grev we are impartial—to a very different conclusion. He! the Knight of Political Chivalry? He! the Moses, or Melanction of party-spirit? hat! Grav? Yes! as much as—dear Billy-goat, as heis, or was—old Nanny, perhaps, now—he is Britomart, the Knight of Chastity! A more selfish political aspirant—a more unrelenting, political—opponent, country never had to feed, nor fellow-countryman to feel: this shall appear before we have done.

Thanks to the Pleiads—thanks to the stars, he is now out of office Our motto has ever been:—
"Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos:"

"Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos;" still, we cannot stand this mollifying and magnifying of Grizzle. It is endeavoured to martyr and deify him: softening his fall—which otherwise, would have been the most unregretted and unregarded public man ever had—by getting up a cry that he has been conspired against and betrayed—by Lord BROUGHAM and that ingenious herbagainst and service—by John Brought and that ingenious herb-alist, great arborist, and splendid allegorizer, Marquess Wellesier, and Lord Althorn, the "honest" bumpkin, and the scapegrace, O'CONNELL, and that cat's-paw, Mr. LITTLETON. Now, has not the Noble Earl again and again admitted his own "unfitness for the office?" of which it is HEARTBREAKING to think how

much stronger proofs there are than his testimony; that he had "no official habits," "no habits of business;" that he meant, and meant, and meant to retire; and, at last, he really was going in a very few

weeks, at the end of Session at Intest; and that, at last, his colleagues really did believe this? Well, then, who the deuce would take the trouble to compire to turn out a man—who, having deranged EVERY-THING, left nothing but CHAOS to his successions -who professed, and whom all his colleagues believed, to be "going to go out," at last, of his own act, if not will, almost as quickly as you can say " Jack Robinson ?

But, if Lerd Brougham, and his four alleged creatures and followconspirators—those four bits of "Ivy" ("Est hrders vis")—"vile
and worthless parasites"—creeping round the "Oar"—"venerable
and valuable tree!"—did compass Earl Grey's political demise, and and valuable tree!"—did compass Earl Gazy's that through them it is that, politically, he is in

" His clammy bed of cold blue clay;"

how is it that not one single one of his colleagu no not " honest" ANTHORP, his "right hand" (mutton fist), who made a flash-in-the-pan tender of resignation, but never resigned—how is it that not one man-jack of his soldiers followed the fortune of their wonderful old -That down from Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX, up to Lord John Don Carles Russell, not one of them accompanied and solaced his retirement, which, consequently, is solitude, "dead, dreary solitude;"—that none of them sympathised in the sufferings of this soneuce; —tnat none or tuenn sympathies in the samerings of this asserted ill-used man, this victim of treachery; but left hith, "alone in the glory," obty,—themselves, in theirs, sticking, like birdlime, to their places, in?

The Earl of Laudenbate cut him long ago; at the first blush of A DE DATI OI LAUDERDADE cut him long ago; at the first blush of "Reform;" and rightly. But, among his colleagues, if not the small Fox, Lord Houlen, would not the great Petry, Marquess of Lansdowne, the late Premier's Pollux, have revenged his death upon Page (Broussan); or, at least, have prayed Juffer to have stored Caston to life, that he might have enjoyed his company, in the blest abodes they had latterly lived in together; or to have n (Pollux) of his immortality, that he might share the sordery of Custon in death?

The universal and unexampled indifference and disregard—for Althony's offering was a barren ever—the late Premier received from his colleagues, at the time he resigned, prove two things: that ght his retirement a great loss; and that his fri of them th mone of them thought his retirement a great loss; and that his friends among them, if he had any, even one, did not think him a great victim; you must else consider them such a set of scamps and dunces as we will not; or him a sip-siop, indeed deplorable.

Whether Lord Gray were sincere in his last declaration, that he

was determined to retire, if not before, as soon as Parliament was up, see say not: he says his colleagues knew he was. Then, as we have said sepasy non: nessys ms conengues knew ne was. I nen, as we havesaid before, why should any of them conspire to turn him out? or, as we have not ead before, why should he murmur, or allow others to complain—which is himself passively complaining—that he is our; exactly that siteation in which he intended to be; in which he had ed to place himself; of which he had so long talked, in anticipation : and for which he had feared so much and so heartily?

ese loud complaints, countenanced by his own silence, when ord would have sufficed, look as if even his last declaration had been moonshine. There is another reason for thinking so. He said he was fast getting very old; that his teeth were gone, the last of those eminent ones; and that, therefore, a less prominent situation became him. But, say what he might about the Chair of State, this not "juvenile," but senile Whig, this old follower of Fox, though himself young enough for the "soft voluptuous couch;" those wan. couriers might have departed, but he had still a sweet tooth left; if contriers might have departed, but he has still a sweet tooth left; it not for public, for private life, he was fit; for the Cyphian Gondess, if not for Minerva; and having had the first prize from the Palace, he was ambitious of the first favours of the Vekus: in short, that though he was a puny patient for "physic," a poor old man" for "law," he still was a chirping cherub for "love!"

Love, or no love—the truth is, "Reform" set up Earl Grey; "Rerorm" also upset him. For fear of the new Constituencies, raised by himself, like mushrooms from muck, he dared not exercise his duty as Premier, in exacting discipline in the Cabinet, or expelling the refractory and substituting others in their room. He went out, BAPPLED BY HIS OWN BILL! The constituencies of the House of Commons he swamped, ignorant that, in a short time, up to the chin in the mess, he would find himself nearly suffocated, and tochin in the mess, he would find himself nearly sufficient, and to-tally disabled. He put the vessel furder his own new tractics; and worse than another Castor, she was every day running down some Cameleon. He destroyed the breakwaters, and placed the land at the mercy of the waves. These things he eventually dis-obvered: and with consummate bravery, with that "chivalry," and that "mercifulness," which the Times so much praises him for, Ae then decamped. For tramping about the country, professionally celebrating "Reform," praising it in words, at the time he is practically blaming it, at the moment he is personally exemplifying by is acts—his residential and retirement.

When the Marquess Wellesley was entrusted with the formation

of a Ministry, by the late King, Lord Gray twaddled and dilly-daddled, making frivolous objections, and in the end declined to act with Lord Wellesley, because that Noble Marquess was to have Premier; not Earl GREY. Dear Times, was this a bit of

When Mr. CANNING was Premier: when, in the decline of his elegant and brilliant powers, he had put a rag of Lord Gury's own Bonnet
Rouge, the Fool's-cap of Liberty, on his head, which, like the poisoned of the Centaur Nessus, given through Dejanira to Hercules his death, did Lord GREV support Mr. CANNING? No! The then upbraided its present "chivalrous and merciful" GREY, Times then upbraided its present "chivalrous and merciful" GREY, for what it called his "dastardly, mean, vindictive, and personal opposition" to CANNING. Earl GREY, the man of "chivalry" and opposition to Canada and the first, the man of "envary" and of "heart," separated himself from the rest of his party—Brougham amongst the others, they all supporting Mr. Canning—and went into the bitterest, most vindictive, and unrelenting personal opposition to him; even to calling him "the most profigate Minister,"
though Lord Gray's own Pollux, Lord Lansbowne, supported
Mr. Cannina, and held office under him!
The "chivalrous" Gray-" (pp)"-like!—insinuated himself into

Holderness House; courted, cajoled, and cringed to Lord London perry, a stannch and uncompromising Tory; out of bile, from phlegm, and for the nonce, turned temporary Tory, and would have enlisted under the banner of the Duke of Wellington, but his Grace would not have him: party-associations of even then a long did not restrain him; principle did not; consistency—of which he is ever bragging, having none—did not; nothing did; and—we cannot say purely, but solely—from the bitterness of personal spite, sowards one who certainly had laughed at him as a Minister—how much too justly, the last four years show-he destroyed the then idol of the Times—in the language of BLACKWOOD of the day, GRE killed Canning! Was this "chivalry," was this "mercifulness? Dear, dear Times, was it?

Lord BROUGHAN is obnoxious to several severe charges of derelic tion of principle, and since he became a Peer, and Chancellor, departure from dignity. When Lord Greet was announced as Premier, BROUGHAM, in the House of Commons, asseverated he neither had,

nor could have, any comexion with the new Administration: the next day saw him in possession of the Woolsack, under it. In his Colonial Policy, he ably wrote against Negro Emancipation, because, the hand of Goo having made the Black inferior to the White, it was vain for Man to try to make them equal. In his excellent Letters upon Reform (1818), he mentioned Disfranchisement as most to be avoided: in 1830, 1, and 2, he advocated Disfranchisement, of Co

avoided: in 1820, 1, and 2, he advocated Disfranchisement, of Constituency upon Constituency, pure and uncontaminated, even of Appleary, the county-town of "his own" county, Westmoreland! Having declared in the House of Commons, Sir James Scaller to be the fittest of all practising Barristers, in his, Lord Brougham's, own opinion, and in that of the whole Bar, to succeed in case of vacancy, to the Chief-Justiceship of the King's Bench; the highly-esteemed and deeply-regretted Lord Tenterden being dead, and the appointment to the office having fallen into Lord Brougham's patronage; he made another practising Barrister Lord Chief-Justice: Sir Thomas, now Lord Demman: so loyal a Counsel, so truth-speaking a man as to have compared His late Mayesty to Nero; so temperate, so considerate, as to have called the present KING & "SLANDERER;" so judicious that, defending her cence, he told his own client, Queen Caroline, to "go, a go, and six no more;" and whose elevation to the Chief-Justiceship, under the King, he called "Slandersen," the Times halled with sad anticipations of mischief from having an "gnorant Judge" at the head of Law; and whose creation in the Peerage the Times greeted with animadversions upon the evil consequences of making the Peerage as cheap as striking macharel!"

To Sir Enward Sugger-sheet, and not privileged to take ner in the Lords' debates; to Lord Londondernt; to the Duke of Buckingkam; to the Earl of Wicklow, who in return, gave him an Irish kiss, and nipped him; to Lord Wynford; to the late Lord Tentenden; to the Duke of Wellington, who disregarded them; Duke of Cumeral and, whose constant attendance to his Parliamentary duties is the subjects of praise of all parties; and through whose most sensible remarks, delivered in language and manner the whose most sensitive remarks, derivered in language and manner the most courteous, the troubled waters of debate have been so often calmed, during the discussion of those most irritating questions, Emancipation, Reform, and others; to all these distinguished men, Lord BROUGHAM has availed himself of the locus sanctus—of the BAFETY of the Woolsack, to offer insults, more or less disgraceful to himself, and degrading to his office. But we leave this subject, the latter part of the late Sextion having shewn much emendation.

The other day, when fell vacant the Mastership of the Rolls, did

Lord Brougham practice one of the precepts of his seven hours' speech—that the highest offices, especially in the law, should be given to the highest talents? The appointment of Sir Edward Sugden to spesch—that the nigner to the highest talents? to the highest talents? The appointment of Sir Edward Suggers to the Rolls would have been a grand display of Lord Broughan's performance of his own professions; besides exhibiting ten thousand times more "chivalry" than the Times can pretend its pet knight ever achieved. That second opportunity—the first being that of the ever achieved. Into secome opportunity—the proceeding that of the Chief-Justicaship—for realizing his pretensions to public principle, public virtue, and greatness of mind, Lord Brougham also neglected. But it is said the Chancellor was not let to pave his own way about the Rolls; partly, because he had stuck up Derman into the Chief-Justiceship; and in part, as a "notice to Lord Brougham to quit:" therefore, Sir Charles Perys—than whom there might have been a much worse—was forced upon him by Lord Melbounne, nobly determined not to have a second puny Deman "Chiefed". Be this as it may! Great as have been Lord Brougham's diversions from gnod manners and high principle, we will now look at Lord Grev's, confident we shall be able to shew they are greater; the more so that Lore BROUGHAM is a plebeian by birth, whilst Lord GREY has—of what he is so proud—the blood of born nobility flowing in his veins.

The story goe, that Mr. Canning, returning from his elec-tion at Harwich, went across the county of Essex, to see Hedingham Castle, and while inspecting that magnificent rain, the fine tower, the keep, of the old astle, there happened to come in his way a retired grocer of the town or neighbourhood of Castle Hedingham, easy in circumstances, fuent in conversation, fortunate in most concerns of and blessedwith self-esteem. This successful grocer was smalle in stature, but it self-importance, appearance, and expression, Mr. Canning remarked he was "a fine miniature" of Earl Garr. "There is the same Curius Dentatus-ness about the mouth; the eyes and cyclriss are equally Chinese-ish; the forchead, naturally low, baldness nakes appear high; and the general character of th face is so Pekit-y; so like GREY! Don't you see the resemblance Ah! you do; you must!"

This is, periaps, one of those satirical sallies, in which Mr. Can-NING loved toundulge. Our subject is the Noble Earl's political, not personal appearance. But Mr. Canning added, "As there is not personal appearance. But Mr. Canning added, "As there is no true nobility in Lord Grav's person, so there is no true nobility in Lord Grav's mind: this will be seen, if ever put to the text. His devotion to the aristocracy is all barley sugar and elecampane!" The observations of a wit are to be taken cum grano; but we much fear what we haveto record will establish Mr. CANNING's description of Lord Greey'smind: his person is, or was, a matter for the ladies.
In Turkey, to partake of food, to break bread and salt together,

ensures the afety of guest and host, or messmate; even though ene mies, their persons from that moment are secure; the welfare—the character of one is sacred to the other. Previously to the Scotch dinner—eats by the hosts before the guests came—there had been, for weeks, direct charges, not few and far between, but quick, thick, and heavy, not private and secret, but public and notorious, that Lord Brougham and his four alleged "parasitical" pieces of "Ivy" had conspired, and betrayed, and wheedled Lord Gazy out of the Cabinet. At that dinner, Lord Grey dined with Lord Brougham—who faced the man it was said he had betrayed, and who, if so, could have exposed his treachery. To say nothing of "nobility of mind,"
—not onlya" merciful," but an honest man would have declared Lord Broughts innocent, if guiltless; if guilty, a man of common pluck, much more a "chivalrous knight," would have confrontedly said so. A very Turk would not have dined, all the white, and ever since, suffering his host-we may say so, Lord Brougham having gotten up the dinner—b be subjected to discreditable charges, like the sword o Damocas, hanging over his head, on his account, which one syllable from him would have set at rest at once and for ever. The justice to have excelpated Lord Brougham, if innocent,—the manliness to have excupated Lord Brougham, if innocent,—the mannings to have incalepted Lord Brougham, if guilty,—or to have staid away from this preterplaperfect feast,—a. Turk would have had. These three lines of homourable conduct were open to Lord Grey: our man in armour, "merciful and chivalrous" though he be, followed none of them: he want and the subject to the lines.

though not officially, re-appointed that able man, and statement and exemplary both law and equity Judge, Lord Lynnuss, and Woolsack, and Baouuhase to the highest office he though the which he sourced mixed. Woolsack, and Bacuthase to the nigness of the automore account that for, the Attorney-General-sbip; which he spurped, spliting, wiping his shoes upon Lord Gazy's letter offering him the offer and the proclaiming in the House of Commons that he had not all the proclaiming the description of the split should be sufficient. and the proclaiming in the House of Commons that he had not as would have, snything to do with the them new Administration TRUBLOW at little pervisers one day, with Priv; said, "Sir, I'm I'm Chancellor!" "You are, my Lord," replied Mr. Priv; "buttering ber whose gift that office is." His turbulent Lordship was interest. Lord Grey could not so rejoin upon Lord Brown who much rather might twitch him that he made him Pressi that he made himself Chancellor. When Lord Gury pitiated Brougham, by giving him the Wootsach, because he and cleaned his shoes upon the letter offering him the Ato Generalship, and repudiated his Administration in Parliament, tenerations, and reputative in Administration in Parliament, for that instant Grev owned Brougers, his most can hardly in diddled Grev—much as we dislike knavery—we can hardly in Lord Grev, he having by his bowing and scraping to Broussian who had scraped upon his letter, his wigging and beging it Brougham, done treachery to himself, his Monarch, and the helder

As a weapon against Canneng-who had millions, trillion As a weapon against Caranasa-wan and minions, without man aristocracy (both of body and mind), and of aristocratical destrict and of attachment to the institutions of his country—against man of attachment to the institutions of his country—against man caranasa was a support of the country—against man of the country—a -hurled it in a manner insulting to the House of Lords, as if the Kniowr had more "chivalrous" attachment to his "Orthon Sir Knigwr had more than the rest of their Lordships. The hypocrisy-false pretained humbug—the "barley-sugar" of his "standing by his Orders" made as clear as the meridian sun, by his bringing forward made as clear as the meridian sun, by his bringing forward "win Reform Blut.;" a measure estensibly and ostentationsly amonomial as intentionally prepared for the express purpose of diminishing in Parliamentery influence of the Peers: that "Orders" by which, had pledged himself, yes, morally sworm to "starts" a measure which, rather than have given support—a measure from which, rather we withheld his most strenuous opposition, Mr. Cannel would have met death. This measure for the "snipping at ping" of his "Order," the Champion of his "Order" was the of it: it is the child of his vigorous old age; born to him-beguing him, in about his 70th year

But the introduction of this fratricidal and suicidal mes above his condemnation. Mean as this is, the means by which carried it are meaner. He swamped the House with new rem, created to vote for it: diluting his "Order" with this infesion; and then using the infusion to weaken it still more. Of a pure a some few of the new Peers were worthy. But, inevitably, the jority of them had no claim to a seat in the House of Lords, beyond being servile enough to vote for this measure. What they were may be judged by taking that able letter-writer, the lately-detected JUNIUS—dear, darling old Western—as a sample: though Gaussi did not make a Lord of him until the measure had passed; and merely because by virtue of this measure—and his rating in 1888, and re-ratting in 1831—he was, in 1832, kicked out of a moid? and re-rating in 1831—he was, in 1832, kicked out of a mainfall Essex, having represented the county under the old system. "Old JUNIUS," as was happily remarked by a yeoman at a recent Many Agricultural Association anniversary, "was put into the Lorahybe cause he could not, by no means whatsumeure, be gotten into the Commons; just as an old shabby cart-horse is turned into a hankley. box at an inn, during market, fair, or races, when there is no siels oox at an im, during market, fair, or races, when there is no notationing as getting him into the common "come and go stable?"—" is as; and this is a specimen of the set.

The worst is to come. The measure was bad; the measure worse; the method was worst. Even, with all his "pitchfort" peasure.

Lord Grey could not get through, without a stratagem, and a-He promised his Peers—"the honour of a Peer"—that, once ine promised his Veers—"the honour of a Peer"—that, acceling Committee, such amendments as they proposed should be surish. By this manœuvre, he got the Committee by a bare majorly. The first amendment he opposed; it was carried: he resigned. The ferment, which before had been a fire, now became a furnace. In came back to place—indeed never left it—and not one single same peep to finally consequence become low. Then had been defined ment of any consequence became law. Then had then the opportunity for this Champion of his "Order" to restored its influence (which he himself had imprisoned); as another Augustus, to have regained what apparently was lot?

" Et signa nostro restituit Jovi, Direpta Parthorum superbis Postibus:———

et ondinem

Rectum evaganti freva licentic
Injecit, enumitya cutpus !"

Of this "high Roman fashion"—of this old English pri Gray had none. It was hardly to be expected that he had the his promise as we have shewn; and so "stoon" by his "some as Canning, whom he injured, for wanting aristocratical dentals. Good God! Canning. Good God! Canning ;—as even Brougham, who is said to jured him, for being a treaddle; as even Mr. Canning's Lord Gast LIKE GROCER would have not!

No more.—That George the Tuind should have thought had unfit for Minister, and, when forced upon him, should have of him the first moment he could; that His late Majesty the FOURTH, thinking him also unfit for Minister, should have anged never to have him; that Mr. Canning should have langed and the statement of the statement o

him as a Statesman, calling him
"Dealer in wholesale quack'ry stuff;" "Dealer in wholesale quack'ry stuff;"
who can wonder? "Hoisterous enough" to his Peers, if not king;
who can wonder? "Hoisterous enough" to his Peers, is not the Management of the Management o who can wonder? "Boisterous enough" to his Peers, if not kingi craven to Broughan about the Chuncellorship and about the Bible brought in about the Church—craven to him again, at the Bould Dinner; disdainful of birth, rank, beauty, science, art, laken, sed Dinner; disdainful of the brutum fulmen of the profamm sulgar; character; mindful of the brutum fulmen of the profamm sulgar; but not it chivalrous," but he is a charlatan; he has the tile of Earl, but not the spirit of a Poer

TO THE FEMALES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Advice, it has been justly remarked, is far more readily offers than either desired or followed; while to inveigh against the growth or the manners of an age, is generally to incur the most indices charges of misrepresentation or ill-nature. Good sense and god charges of misrepresentation or ill-nature. Good sense and god of intention and honesty and timately prevail, and though integrity feeling, however, will always ultimately prevail, and though integrity of intention and honesty and candour may at first be resented as of intention and honesty and candour may at first be resented as offence, they will rarely fail eventually to elicit attention and gratitude.

gratitude.

In the early ages of Christianity an argument against its anime.

It it was furnished to its adversaries in the delay of one of the most important predictions of its founder, and the unaltered appearance it world. "Where," inquired the cavillers of those days, "early of the world. "Where," inquired the cavillers of those days, "early of the separation, "is the promise of his coming; for since the granting of the promise of his coming; for since the contraction of the separation of expectation, "is the promise of his coming; for since the fill asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the fill asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the fill asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the fill asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the fill asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the fill asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the fill asleep, all things of the fill a

with them, wear the same unchanged aspect which they have done ding years. To the superficial observer, indeed, gh many prec drews his conclus and arms are beneather the transport of the community, every former fear may well seem folly; and deceived by the calm which is yet undisturbed, into a belief of a general return to right principle, and reverence for into a belief of a general return to right principle, and reverence for established orders, he may fancy that the apprehensions which might formerly have been entertained with propriety, may now, with propriety may now, with propriety in motion, because they give no external evidence of their statisty, or are they the less to be guarded against because they offer a present annovance? On the contrary, there seems sufficient spatialty, or are they increase we guarante against occurate they outme present annoyance? On the contrary, there seems sufficient
gound for asserting that the kingdom is not in reality in a more
cound and healthy condition than it was some months ago, when the
most carcless feund himself compelled to view the passing events
with anxiety and alarm. The difference lies in our own minds. with anxiety and alarm. The difference lies in our own minds
we have lulled ourselves into a conviction of security, and the more so as our inclinations are on the side of self-delusion n, and averse When truth refuses to speak to us "pleasant from truth. we clasp falsehood in our embrace, and strain her the more closely to our bosom as we feel her melting from our hold. So it has ever been and so it will continue to be, till the fall of kingdoms and empire shall be only a tale which once was told. In the extremity of nationa erils a remedy for natural indifference is too frequently to be found; when that which threatened entire destruction is made, by Divine interposition, the means of returning prosperity and renewed strength and glory.

On former occasions an attempt has been made to shew from what sources many of the evils of the present day either derive their origin practice indebted for their nourishment. One yet remains to be pointed out, which though hitherto unnoticed, is nevertheless punues out, which most unough interto unnoticed, is nevertheless pregnant with mischief, and deserving of mature reflection. Liberality, that monstrous production of revolutionary principles and days of anarchy, has not only diffused its baneful influence through every grade, but through every stage of life; not only through all publi dependencies, but in the private and domestic circle. Few who have ixed in any degree in society can have failed to remark the striking Merence which exists between the manners of the present and previous generations in regard to the attention and respect paid by young persons to their parents, and their elders generally. arity, misnamed well-bred ease, has in most cases superseded that
deference which was once considered the grace of youth, and the
privilege of age. In the true spirit of equality all natural diffidence and humility are banished, and far from exhibiting that distrust of their own sufficiency and that mobrusiveness which served as a distinguishing mark of good sense and good manners, they thrust themselves forward on most occasions, and boldly express sentiments, and maintain decisions with a confidence and pertinacity, which would astonish those who are unaccustomed to witness the fact. Not many now would retire from any discussion on the modest plea that their youth made them afraid to avow their opinions; for allow that "days should speak, and the multitude of years when that "days should speak, and the multitude of years should teach wisdom;" on the contrary, it would appear that inexperience confers the best title to resolve every difficult question, and to dictate to others, and that the slender magazines of opening rife supply the richest stores of sagacity and prudence.

That the error of such conduct does not originate in those in whom

it is manifested, is obvious. The parents, not their children, are to blame. Whether this error has arisen from the more amiable desire f banishing that extreme reserve and painful distance which formerly subsisted between such immediate and tender connexions; and of winning their offspring to regard them as friends and companions, in contradiction to that arbitrary deportment by which the youth of former generations were kept in unnatural thraldom and fear; or whether the excess to which education has been of late years indiscriminately carried, has of itself raised young persons in the scale of midellectual knowledge so far above the authors of their being, that a sometime of their beings of the solution of the property of the contradiction of the property of the solution of the sol Characterist nor their numerity and judgment has occal are characteristic consequence, is not now material to inquire. The fact as it exists, and the results to be articipated from it, are sufficient to suggest our attention; for the latter will be much the same, be the chine what it may. Neither does it form any purpose of the present comy to trace these results in their effects on domestic happiness. They who claim a right to "sow the whirlwind" in their families at their own discretion, must be left "to reap the storm;" and on a question of a private nature only, the stranger has certainly no right to intermeddle; but when the great interests of a nation are concorned, the voice of remonstrance and admonition may not only justly be raised, but its suppression is an offence; and that those interest see concerned, and even endangered, it will not be difficult to prove.

486 concerned, and even endangered, it will not be difficult to prove. In all constituted bodies, whether consisting of few or many members, it is impossible that equality can be found: "some are, and must be, greater than the rest;" greater in rank, in talent, or in Pars. The spirit of subordination, therefore, is the very bond of union and pence by which the existence of every such community is "Preserved. Respect and deference to lawful authority, and to those invested with it. sever as the rivets of the main pillars of society. If Preserved. Respect and deference to lawful authority, and to mose invested with it, serve as the rivets of the main pillars of society. If these are withdrawn the fabric may stand indeed so long as the wind and tempest sleep, but once let their furies be unchained, and the whole will shoke to its foundation, or be buried beneath the weight of its fall. It will be admitted that every private family is a small state, and that it is a number of these small states which constitute an empire. Hence it follows, as a necessary consequence, that on the good order, discipline, and rectitude of these constituent parts, the "Bell-being, the prosperity, and the honour of the whole must eminently depend. It is not the mere enaction of wise laws, but the observance of them, which gives strength and durability to a comment. Aunity; for as no family owes its first existence to its regulations, so no nation owes its origin to its laws, but the laws themselves to the concurring wisdom of individuals. Such disrespect then, as now complained of, such a loosening from the limitations of parental authority, and such an assumed right spenly to interfere and to argue upon every occasion and upon every point, by introducing adductive freedom in private families, and releasing the youthful mind hom all those just and prudent restrictions which experience has Now all those just and prodent restrictions which experience has proved to be founded in the welfare of each party and their relative contexions and dependencies, cannot but have a direct and powerful indeucy to prepare it for a contempt of all human laws and institutions; and by making each individual the independent judge and Mandard of his comparisons to sat him shown not only every regard Mandard of his own actions, to set him above, not only every regard to the opinion of his fellow-men, but even of the will and favour of his Creator. They who have learned to neglect or condemn meters of action be accurately traced, they would be found, in most cases, to proceed more from that to which we have been accurately traced principle of vice and sirtue an assertion which, if correct, may perhaps account for that glaring

inconsistency which too frequently presents itself between the occasional practice and the avowed sentiments of many from whom we have been led to expect "better things."

If the preceding observations appear to be founded in reason, and the existence of the evil is admitted, it must be perfectly clear that it becomes our duty and our interest to endeavour to rectify, or at east to lessen it. But to whom can the appeal for assistance and co-operation so properly be made as to them from whom all early impres-sions, all early habits, are received, and whose influence is never altogether destroyed—to them who claim the sacred and endearing name of mother, or who from circumstances stand in her place and name of mother, or who from circumstances stand in her place and authority? Suffer me then, most earnestly, yet deferentially, to entreat your most serious consideration of the subject, and, with a just regard to the responsibility attached to your situation, to weigh well the consequences of your present sanction of a prevailing mischief, before you refuse your aid in counteracting it. The love of our country, and the duties it imposes upon us, are not the creatures of imagination, or of enhysiasm, whatever may be upward to the concountry, and the duties it imposes upon us, are not me creatures or imagination, or of enthusiasm, whatever may be urged to the contrary:—the breath of God has infused the former into the breast of man; and the finger of God has engraven the latter upon his heart. No severity, no frigidity of manner, no diminution of that perfect the contract the second of the contract the contra understanding and tender intercourse which it is your laudable to promote between yourselves and your children, is required; for the perfection of the maternal character is to combine gentleness with firmness, to invite confidence by reciprocal but judicious candour, to repress freedom by a consistent respect of self, and by a beautiful union of sweetness and dignity, at once to win the love and to secure the esteem and veneration of those around her. What your country demands from you is but what reason and nature have already made due to yourselves, and in virtue of her sacred authority, she forbids you to resign that which is not at your own disposal to dispense with. She demands from your hands faithful citizens and subjects; and your God himself will exact retribution for your neglect of her claim. He is a lover of order, and not of confusion, and His own unerring wisdom has supplied a precept for your direction and guide, which comprehends all that eloquence can utter in its support, or the testimony of ages can bring in defence of its necessity—"Render to all their dues: fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour." mion of sweetness and dignity, at once to win the love and to secure their dues; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour.'

Let not the only fear which can suggest itself to your mind—that of injuring any feeling in your offspring that you value or would preserve-influence you: for it is most certain, that the love of a child for its parent cannot exist to any particular extent, where respect has ceased, from any cause, to be entertained; nor will obedience be rendered where duty and inclination are at issue. Your own happiness, your own safety, demands your concurrence in all that may promote the public welfare; for in the event of any great political change, whether accomplished by insiduous and more peaceful means, or by open and violent measures, you will every way be a principal sufferer. All popular innovations, all changes and revolutions, are attended with much mental excitement and irritation; and the bond of peace, once broken abroad, can rarely escape being weakened or destroyed at home. The wife and the mother—the being weakened or destroyed at home. The wife and the mother—the daughter and the sister, will ever be equally exposed, under such circumstances, to be "pierced with many sorrows," either in the loss or the diminution of domestic harmony and comfort, or in the more fatal calamities which may accrue to those whom she loves. Continue hen to be the endearing associate, the most confidential friend, the companion of your children, and by every means in your power attach them to your person; but check a familiarity, an assurance and self-aufficiency that ill-assort with their age; and encourage that modesty and deference of mind and manner which are its most natural, dear search against the state of the self-aufficiency that ill-assort with their age; and encourage that modesty and deference of mind and manner which are its most natural, dear search against the search of the self-aufficient, dear search against the search of the se

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Mayor of Dover at his inauguration dinner on Thursday last. was honoured with the presence of the Duke of Wellington as The Noble Duke's health was drunk with loud cheering; and when he left the room the company rose and gave him three

Lord George Augustus Hill, youngest son of the Marchiones of Downshire Baroness Sandys, and brother of the Marquess of Downshire, was married on Tuesday to Cassandra Jane, youngest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, in the county of Kent.

Mr. Beznert, of Worship-street Police-office, succeeds Mr. Serent Sellon at Hatton-garden; and a Mr. Grove, who has occusionally assisted Sir F. Ros at Bow-street, is appointed the new Magistrate to replace Mr. Bennerr.
M. Zea Bernudez has arrived at Bordeaux, where his late col-

league in the Cabinet, General Cauz, is also expected. M. Zza is stated to be on his way to London. A design to assessinate him on his way from Madrid to the French frontier appears to have been formed, but was frustrated by his taking a different route from the one he had at first contemplated.

The last accounts from India state that Lord Bentinek had entirely

recovered from his illness, and was as actively engaged in business as

A Paris paper informs us that Lord Baougham is shortly expected in the French capital.

Two French Generals of the name of ROUSEAU, have just died in

France. They were of the same age, and their deaths occurred or

An important discovery in medicine is about to be published. Dr. HERISSOE, of Paris, about six years since, invented an instrument which he called a subagonometer, the property of which is to expose to the eye the action of the pulse, the strength of which it measures

white at the same time it develops the system and all the anomalies.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the glorious victory of Trafalgar the Nevel Club of 1765 celebrated the event at the Piazza Coffe house, Covent-garden. The event was also celebrated by the naval clubs and societies at the principal ports. The lives of the public, it would appear, have not hitherto been suf-ficiently endangered by the reckless conduct of the drivers of comi-

buses, cabs, and hackney-coaches: the proprietors of many of these vehicles now think proper to entrust their management to mere striplings, our wise legislators having made no provision in the Act of

Parliament to restrain them from employing whom they please.

At Stockholm, on the 7th inst., the cases of cholera amounted to 7822—recoveries 4158, deaths 5269. The disorder, at the above date, was considered as mearly over.

The Carlisle paper says that it is in contemplation to take down one of the most interesting portions of Carlisle Castle, the tower in which were the agarinents occupied by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scors when a prisoner there. There is a serious rent in the walls, it is said, which renders the removal necessary

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

REFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Frances
Tromas Bedford of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Frances
Tromas Bedford of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Frances
Leven, reacturby the death of the Rev. R. Vyvyan Willesford, the last
Incumbent, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

The Rev. Henry Alforn, A.M., Master of the Endowed Grammar School, Bideford, to the Vicarage of Launcells, Cornwal, on the
presentation of Lewis Wm. Buck, Esq., of Moreton House, Bideford.

The Rev. George Frances, Chaplini of his Majesty's ship 'Pictory',
has been presented to one of the divided livings of Simonbourn, in the
gift of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Rev. Hugh Vaugar, A.M., Curste of Cregrins and Llambdam Garreg, Radnorshire, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of
St. David's to the Rectory of the said Churches, which became vacant
by the death of John Powell, Clerk, the late Rectory

The Rev. J. G. Bull, A. M., late Curate, of St. Mary's, Moamouth,
has been instituted to the valuable Hectory of Tautingstone, near
Ipswich, on his petition, by the venerable Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Mr. James Ind Welldon, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambbridge, is elected second Master of Oakham Endowed School.

His Grace the Lord Archishop of York has been pleased to heense,
the Rev. J. Muncaster, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John's, in
Oulton, near Leeds, on the nomination of John Blayds, Esq., of that
place.

The Hon, and Rev. Epw. Moone, brother to Earl Mountoashels.

place.

The Hon, and Rev. Edw. Moore, brother to Earl Mountoashel, has succeeded to the Stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Clarke.

The Rev. Walter Kelly has been appointed to the united livings of Hove and Preston.

The Rev. Robert IRVINE has been appointed to the Chaplainey of Duncannon Fort.

The Rev. Robert IRVINE has been appointed to the Chaplainey of Dincainon Fort.

The Rev. Mr. Douglas, of Whickham, has been appointed to the Stall in Durham Cathedral, held by the late Bishop of Bristol.

At Rull, aged 57, the Rev. John Scott, neutry 18 years Incumbent of St. Mary'r, Holl. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the "Commentary," and was himself the author of works of high character.

The Rev. Edward Frank, of Campsall, Yorkshire, Rector of Sheiton cam Hardwick, in Norths, and of Alderton, Safolk, aged 34.

At Monk's Eleigh, in his 54th year, the Rev. Wim. Eanderson, M.A., many years Curtac of that parish, where he was highly respected.

OYPORD, Oct. 29.—This day the nomination of the Rev. William Hayward Cox, M.-A. This day the nomination of the Rev. William Hayward Cox, M.-A. This day the nomination of the Rev. William Hayward Cox, M.-A. This day the nomination of the Rev. George Jelyil, rector of Wester of Stehelor in Civil Law.

OF Wednesday last Mr. Miles Atkinson, B.A., of Queen's College, was elected Fellow of Lincoln.

Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—Mastersof Arts. Rev. T. T. Carter, Christ Church; J. H. Taylor, Queen's; Andrew Foster, Wadham.

— Ore. 23.—This day, the nomination of the Rev. Wm. Robert Browell, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, to be a Public Examiner in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis was approved in Convocation.

Oev. 23.—This day, the nomination of the Rev. Wrn. Robert Browell, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, to be a Public Examiner in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis was approved in Convocation.

At the same time the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor Civil Law: The Rev. F. Jeune, Fellow of Pembroke, and Master of King Edward's School, in Birmingham.—Masters of Arts: E. D'Oyly Barwell, New Inn Hall; G. H. Franks, Exeter; Rev. G. Robbins, Magdalen; T. Chamberlain, H. A. Jeffreys, Students of Christ Church.—Bashedors of Arts: H. M. Sherwood, Queen's; E. H. Niblett, Exeter; J. King, St. Alban Hall; W. Jones, Balliol; C. W. Bagot, L. F. Bagot, Students of Christ Church; W. A. Ornsby, University; C. Bourne, Oriel.

MISCHLANNOUR.

St. Ann's, Blackkraiaa.—A Public Vestry was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of making a Church-rate, when the Clurchwarden moved that fourpence in the pound be collected to defray the expenses of the Church, and to pay off the debt of forty pounds, owing to the Rev. Mr. Handing, the afternoon lecturer-This proposition was met by an amendment from the anti-Church party, who proposed that a rate of twopence halfpenny should be substituted for that of fourpence in the pound. A discussion arose which terminated in the adoption of the original motion. The anti-Church party then moved that, to save the expenses of the parish, the afternoon lectureship be abandoned, which was very speedily met by a decided negative.

CHATHAM.—On Thursday last a meeting for making a Church party then moved that, to save the expenses of the parish, the afternoon lectureship be abandoned, which was very speedily met by a decided negative.

CHATHAM.—On Thursday last a meeting for making a Church rate was held here; and, as usual, the independent and orthodox Dissenters were found leagued with the Scinnians and Radicals to defeat it. A Poll was demanded, which two place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the present week, as the close of which the numbers were—For the rate, \$50; against it, 189; Majorit

and character. In tesamony to the character of the have invited him to a public dinner, which is to take place on Tuesdey next.

On Monday last, a large and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland and its vicinity was held in the spacious vestry room of the parish, to present the Rev. Joans Havrox, on his resignation of the Curacy, which he had held for upwards of thirty years, with a silver ten service, and a purse containing one hundred sovereigns. The service was most elegant, and on the ten pot was a suitable inscription. The Rev. Romear Gav, A.M., the truly excellent and pious Rector, having been unanimously called to the Chair, presented this valumble und substantial token of respect to Mr. Havrox in an able and appropriate speech, to which Mr Havrox in an able and appropriate speech, to which Mr Cont School charity at Wolverhampton, was adopted by some unknown individual. On Thursday one of Mr. Buckter's servantsfound a packet which had been pushed under the door, addressed to Mr. Buckter, in which was enclosed fifty pounds, with a direction to be invested, when aft topportunity offered, for the benefit of the charity for ever.

In Tuesday, the Bishop of Glouckster consecrated a chapel in

invested, when an opportunity one-co, is a second of the for ever.

On Tuesday, the Bishop of Glouckstea consecrated a chapel in the Hamlet of Shad, in the purish of Painswick.

We have infinite gratification in amounting the munificent donation of 301, by the Lord Bishop of Privanouocu, and 101, by Lord Viscount Stransgroup, to the funds of the Canterbury King's School. Lord Viscount Stransgroup has also liberally presented 101, to the lands of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.—Konisal Observer.

Canadamyer's Liberaltry.—The number of subscribers to the

Churchman's Liberality.—The number of subscribers to the religious societies in connexion with the Established Church, divided

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	Clerica 6430	al. Lay. 4850	Female. 2726 —	Total 14000
2. Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. District ditto		302 2118 1312 478 997	498 — 1063 — 308 — 435 — 303 —	1445 6240 2594 1564 2489
	12149	10157	4093	08333

Giving a total of 2901 elerical above lay subscribers.

The Bishop of Wingerster lately confirmed upwards of COOD persons in the county of Porset, which is in the diocese of Bristol. Just as his Lordship was leaving his episcopal residence, Farmbourn Castle, news arrived of the decays of the late Bishop of Bristol. As the commission under which Dr. Sunse was about to act; but, on the difficulty being made known to his three the Archbishop of Canterness, he with grout prompatively, immediately issued a special authority under which the Bishop of Wars-chester acted.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Saturday Evenno.

During the last few days the Money Market has been depressed, and Convols for the Account have been at \$250.91 the morning. They make density sufficiently and closed to \$250.91 the morning. They make density sufficiently and closed to \$250.91 the morning. They make the proposed to th

Ditto
Bank Long Annuities,

(dissented) [Rxchequer Bills, 31 42 pm. Comosli for Account, 91

The latest papers received from Paris are those of Wednesday's date, the state of the weather having prevented the arrival of a single continental mail on Friday and yesterday.

The last intelligence from Spain supplied to us by the French ministerial journals, states that the reinforcements expected by the Queen's army have arrived at Vittoria; from which they conclude that more active operations than what we have lately hadto announce are about to commence. Everything else remains as before on the frontiers; Lorenzo and Cordova are watching Zumalecarregui, and Elisondo is blockaded by Sagastibelza. The taking of Bilboa is now, it seems, reduced to an attack on the town by the chief Zavala, who entered one of its suburbs, and, we presume, succeeded in pillaging it. In Paris the Chamber of Peers is specially summoned for the 15th of next month, for the purpose of trying the persons charged with political offences. It is, however, still supposed that this is no more than a form, and that an amnesty will be proclaimed before the arraigning of any of the prisoners.

We regret to learn by the last accounts from Sierra Leone that the mortality is on the increase there. Among the dead we find the names of Lieut. Thomas Wilson Nichols, of the Royal African Corps, who died at Mi'Carthy's Island, and Lambert Herbert Hutchiason, of the same corps, who died on his passage home of a fever contracted at Sierra Leone.

Government, it is said, have offered one of the houses on the south side of Pall-mall to the Right Hon. the Speaker, as a temporary residence until his official house shall be rebuilt.

His Majesty has purchased Sir John Sebright's hounds, which were to be shipped yesterday for Germany, as a present to the Duke of Danney of the part of the comment of the part of the contracted at the 22d at a the 22d at a to 22d at a contract of the contracted at the section of the contracted at the 22d at a contract of the contracted

were to be shipped yesteraay for termany, as a present which of Brunswick.

On the 23d inst., died at his seat, Whitcomb Park, in the county of Gloucester, in the 83d year of his age, Sir William Hicks Beach, Bart., who for nearly fifty years had been an active and upright Massistrate. He is succeeded in his till by his grand nephew, Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Esq., of Williamstrip Park, in the same

Bart, who for most, gristrate. He is succeeded in his title by most. The Green He is constructed in the format in the succeeding the format in the succeeding was on Friday elected by the Gresham Committee to the situation of Lecturer on Physic. The place is worth, we believe, about 1001. a year, but the duties it imposes are not onerons.

A Conservative dinner is to take place at Ashford, in Kent, on the 20th of next month, in commemoration of the King's decleration to the Bishops, to support the Constitution in Church and State. Sir E. C. Dering, Bart, will preside. This dinner is understood to have partly originated in the circumstance of the numerous persons who were unavoidably disappointed in attending the Canterbury dinner on the 25th ult.

were unavoidably disappointed in attending the Canterbury dinner on the 23th ult.

A private letter from Hamburgh states, that several commercial failures have occurred there. One Jewish firm, in the wool trade, is particularly mentioned as being deficient to the amount of between seventy and eighty thousand pounds.

On Wednesday evening, between the hours of six and nine o'clock, a quantity of valuable property was stolen from the residence of Mr. Justice Gazciee, No. 2. Upper Bedfort-lynice, Russell-square, consisting of a valuable gold watch, gold chain and seals, a bag contains green sovereigns, and a large quantity of bracelets, brooches, rings, earrings, two miniatures set in gold, and various other articles of jewellery of considerable value. The felony is supposed to have been committed by some of the servants or their followers.

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On Saturday the 28th Marketten.

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JOHN



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Vol. XIV.—No. 725.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1834.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, Shakspeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, r. v. adenhoff. With DER PREISCHUTZ.—On Tussday, an Opera, in which rax d Mrs. Wood will appear.—On Wednesday (first time), a grand Operatic an , entitled The Council of Three' with the whole of the Music (for the first mic this country) by the celebratel composer Marliani, and performed with insternpted success in Paris, under the title of Il Bravo.—On Thursday (first me in this Theatre), Addison's Trazedy of Cabo. Cato, Mr. Vandenboff, and the Cabo of the Mississian of MANPERD, having been received with the enthusiasan teo its immortal Author, and announced for regettion with the full sanction the Public, will be performed every evening until further notice. Count in the Villey RANAL AND 19th. Opens the Research of the state of the state of the state of the public will be performed every evening until further notice. Countries of the public will be performed every evening until further notice.

the Public, will be performed every evening until further notice. Count mind, Mr. Denvil.

HEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Oscar the Banchi (by the Lather of The Miller and his Men) is one of the greatest hist his There is even made.—Pirst Night of a new Burletta.—To-morrow, and during the ey, will be presented, OSCAR, THE BANDIT; or, The March of Gime, but ated in a rapid Dramatic Action, in Three Parts. Principal characters by sess, vates, John Revee, O. Smith, Gallot, Mrs. Honey, Miss Daly, and Miss Mr. After which, a new Burletta, called THE FIRST NIGHT; or, My Orac Principal characters by Mr. J. Reeve and Miss Daly. With (by particuled-in) GRACE HUNTLEY. Principal characters by Messrs. Vates, John eye, O. Smith, Buckstone, Mrs. Vates, and Miss Daly. In the course of the mig will be exhibited (painted by Messrs. Tomkinsand Pitt), a Pictorial View, from Lambeth Palace, of the CONFILGRATHON of the HOUSEN of RIJAMENT. To conclude with THE CHRISTENING.—Box-office open 10 till 3, where Places and Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Campbell; also Mr. Sams, St. James systreet.

Mr. Sams, St. Janne's street, and trivate poxes may be nad of Mr. Campbell; also Mr. Sams, St. Janne's street, and Mr. Sams, St. Janne's street, and the presented list time here), JONATHAN BRADFORD; or, The Marder the Row-side Inn. Principal characters by Mr. Elfon, Mr. H. Wallack, Mr. Schy, Mr. Ross, Mr. Chippendale, Mrs. Selby, and Miss Horton. At he end of which, the splendful Looking Glass Curain, with various Novel Feats (BAM) SAMSE and the SWISS BROTHERS. To which will be added (1st line) a new Farce, called THE THEXED HEAD. Principal characters by The Mr. Mr. Schwick, Mr. Schw

all, of the BURNING of the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.

[ADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow, and during the week, will be performed, THE DEADO, NOT THE GANGES. Principal characters by ser. Almar, Cullen, Wood, Campbell, Halford, Rogers, Suter, C. Smith, the Miss Langley, and Miss M'Carlby. After which, the farce of THE SHEME, All Control of the Contr

Lowis, and Miss M'Corthy.—On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE WILD
DOY. (Tharderise by Moses, Cullen, C. Smith, Suiter, Rogers, Mrs. Lewis, and
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A GENERAL MERTING of the LIFE GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS to the INSTITUTION, will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER next, at FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to review the Annual Report of the Committee, &c.; after which, TWENTY ADDITION ALL PENSIONS HALL, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Covernors and Subscribers are particularly requested to direct their after the first the properties of the subscriptions of 10s, reaming a centified to two votes for each pensioner to be elected; of £1 to four votes; of £2 to eight votes, and so on; donations of £5 constitute Life Governors, entitled to two votes are every election; of £40 to four votes, and so on in proportion. All donations and subscriptions paid before the day of Election are relitled to ballot uppers at the time of parmont, and those paid on that day to vote entitled to hallot uppers at the time of parmont, and those paid on that day to vote part with their papers before the number of votes they are entitled to, is placed at the side of the nature or names of the candidate or candidates they wish to support. Subscriptions and donations are received at Messrs. Drummonds, Charing Cross; Messrs, Rossanguet and Co., and Messrs. Withmore and Co., Lombard-street; at Mr. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; and at the office of the Institution, 45, Great Russell-Market, Bloomsbury, where every information may be obtained from ten till five and the Arman and the principal Tipers and in TMAN and the principal Tipers and in

50, Greek-street, Soho.

R. G. JONES, Sec.

FANT and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A SERMON will be preached in Saint Margaret's Church, on SUNDAY Morning, November the 9th, by the Right Honourable and Right Reverent the LORD BISHOP of LON. DON, in aid of the Building Fund of the Infant and Sunday Schools of the united Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

Divine Service to commence at Eleven of clock.

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R. GATENBY, High-street, Shadwell, grocer. Atts. Temple and Sheavan, ferset Tower-street—F. C. GANE, Upper Betford-pince, Bussell-square, suppondatt. Cheeseewight, Birchin-lane—J. S. DE PINNA, Brocklersbury, City, feather and Lephon hat broker. Att. Gates, Linnestreet—D. HARRIS, Strand, hosier, Att. Garrard, Suffolk-street, Pall-mill East—R. BalLEY, Wotten-under Edge, Glouce-stershire, bookbinder. Atts. Sindou, Old Jewry, London; Dyer, Wotten-under Edge, Charles, Charles,

Etimourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Z. WYLD, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, hosier. Att. Whitelock, Aldermanbury—R. FLAXMAN, Fetifri-lane, carpenter. Att. Devey, Donsel-street, Floet-street—T. R. LEWIS, Tonbridge place, New-road, whin-uncrehant. Atts. Blunt and Co., Liverpool-street—I. J. B. ISAAC, Topshun, Devonshire, ship-owner. Att. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-cyane—J. COOKE, South Molbarteet, Manual Constitution, and the Council of the C

Bestford Toy i and Gossell willington and Co., Bedford Tow.

Hawdeley, Livepool; and Allington and Co., Bedford Tow.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain addices from Madrid to the 22d nit. By a Royal Decree, countersigned by Count de Toreno, dated El Pardo, the 19th unit, tenders for the loan of 400 million feels are to be received until the 20th November.

From the North of Spain no official news is published. The Bordeaux Election states that forly men, whom Jaureguy had given as an escort to a Bicay Procurador and his sister, on their way to Mardid, have all been captured and shot by the Insurgents.—The Correspondent of the Herald in Guipuzcoa gives, under date 24th Et., a highly-interesting summary of the proceedings of Don Carlos in Biscay. His force in that province amounts to 9,000 men, and Et., a highly-interesting summary of the proceedings of Don Carlos in Biscay. His force in that province amounts to 9,000 men, and the, a highly-interesting summary of the proceedings of Don Carlos in Biscay. His force in that province amounts to 9,000 men, and the, and perhaps to push the war in that kingdom. Valdespina and Zavala had been sent to the head-quarters of Zumalacarregui, who is now General-in-Chief. The cholera was making a dreadful havoc among the belligerents of both parties. No fewer than 855 of the Queen's troops had already fallen victims to it in the towns of Fampeluna, Tadila, Puentel-la-Reyna, and Estella.

The French domestic intelligence has become interesting in consequence of the Ministerial changes. The Journal des Debats and other Prints state Marshal Gerard to have at length tendered his resignation, and Louis Philippe to have accepted it. Councils were held to a late hour, on Tuesday, but no decision appears to have been the force of the Ministerial changes. The Journal des Debats and other Prints state Marshal Gerard to have at length tendered his absence will not be all point of view, Gerard's personal retirement is not of any serious consequence. The foreign relations of France will

from Toulon, the French Government is stated to have ordered the authorities along the Mediterranean coast to watch all vessels, in order to seize Don Miguel, should he be concealed among the passengers.

"ANNE GREY," says the Atlas, "is written by a Lady; but as she has not chosen to assert her title to the authorship, we do not feel that we should be justified in doing for her what she does not desire to do for herself. In the literary circles it is assigned to a lady of title. The work exhibits all the true marks of a woman's mind and feedings; it concerns a whole crowd of people, young ladies and young gentlemen, old maids and gossping widows, people of talent and people of fortune. Some of these sketches are true to the very life, and our readers will fain look about for the originals."

Pertrakt or New Books.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that the Perusat of all New Penalcatrons may be obtained in town or country, by a moderate yearly, half-yearly, or charterly subscription to the British and Foreign Public Library, Conduit-street. The Addicute to the Catalogue of this extensive Library for the present year, is just published, and may be land, with the Terms, on application to Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Conduitstreet, Hanover-square.

The first volume of Mr. Murray's Variorum Edition of Rosseell's Life of Johnson, printed uniformly with the Life and Works of Byron and of Crabbe, and embellished with engravings by the Findens, after drawings taken on the spot by Stanfield, will be published on the list of January next.

Pew need to be told, that if they wish to hear well, and avoid deafmens, they miss guard against wet feet, thin shoes, cold currents and margine beds, going into the night air from heated apartments, living in marshy and low situations, &c. Shuming in damp rooms and maried beds, going in the high air from heated apartments, living in marshy and low situations, decreased and area, take as much other decreases of the dampent of the City, two items amounting to the living

Thames, to show respect to her Majesty, and it was exclusive of the general expenses of the Mayorally.

Extremary Rosagary or Jewellery.—On Monday night last, a soliceman, while going his rounds, found a jewel-box emptied of its montents, tign in a doorway in Bolton-street, Ficadilly. He made nquiries at several houses in the street; and not finding an owner or it, he toke it to Vine-street station-house. Thursday, shout soon, the lady of J. Penlenze, Esq., M.P., No. 14, Bolton-street, awing occasion for her jewel-case, went to the place where it was shally deposited, and discovered that it had been taken away, and guiries were instantly made, but no one could give the least account of its disappearance. As soon as the circumstance became nown at the station-house the box was shown to Lady Penlenze, and she immediately identified it. Lady Penlenze at once drove to larlborough-street police-office, and related the circumstances to a Magistrate in the private room. From the particulars which are transpired, the robbery appears to have been effected in a very systerious manner, and by some person evidently well acquainted fifth the locality of the premises, and the situation of the property he is well-case must have been the principal object of the robber's the content of the stated a great many other valuables equally within ach were left untouched; and what is more remerkable, the jewel-streams that been opened before it was conveyed away, as a small it, which was inside, was taken out and left behind. The property lene is reported to be of the value of 500l. An active officer was ungediately despatched to investigate the affair.

THEATRICALS.

THEATRICALS.

A very numerous assemblage was attracted to Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday to winness the first performance of Lord Byron's poem of Manjred. When it is considered that the noble poet himself pronounced the dramatic representation of this poem to be impossible, and that he composed it actually with a horror of the stage, the wisdom of the undertaking might be almost doubted with the sid of such artists as Bishop, Grieve, and Farley, it could will the sid of such artists as Bishop, Grieve, and Farley, it could delivered that admirable. Mr. Dennyl personateers and the Castle Manyle to otherwise. The opening scene—a hall in the Castle of Manyle to the wind the delivered that admirable. Mr. Dennyl personateers on the presentation of the stage of the stage at the Monatoing Waters, Storm, and of the Stadow of Night, was extremely beautiful, and elicited much approbation. The subsequent appearance of the Witch of the Alm was an exhibition of perfect beauty; and in this scene Mr. Dennyl sating was very animated and effective. Miss E. Tree was the Witch, and her performance throughout was marked by judgment and good taste. As a scenic exhibition nothing perhaps ever exceeded in beauty the stage at the moment the Witch rose from the depth of the waters. The whole of the scenery in factis on a scale of profusion and splendour scarcely ever equalled. The drama is interpersed with some agreeable music by Bishop; and the manner in which it has been produced does great credit to the manner in which it has been produced does great credit to the manner in which it has been produced does great credit to the manner in which it has been produced does great credit to the manner in which it has been produced does great credit to the manner in which it has been produced does great credit to the manner in which it has been produced to consider the dollar of the profuse o

the performance.

Excusar Opera House.—The manager, determined to make his exertions consistent to the end of the season, has presented the public with another new Opera, under the title of Hermann, or the Broken Spear. It is the first production of a young composer of the name of Thomson, and if it displays some defects, it possesses beauties which entitle it to encouragement. This was the manifest opinion of the addience, as the Opera was announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

enune it to encouragements audience, as the Opera was announced for repetition amidst unantmous applause.

The Victorial.—This Theatre has produced a piece under the title of Zameo, or the White Hand, the scene of which is laid in the back country of America, on the backs of the Mississippi, and all its effect is produced by the efforts of an Indian tribe to slay a white man who has been caught in the woods, and who enamours an Indian beauty, and produces many schisms without Jealousy among the natives. It should swith the usual miraculous adventures, narrow escapes, and rescures at the nick of time. The scenery is grandly designed, if no well executed. The piece well received by a ver full house, and life the country of Rairish opmos-

We are at length enabled positively to announce. that for the ensuing season the King's Theatre will be under the same direction as the Italian Opera at Paris; and that M. Rabert, the principal manager of that establishment is houly expected here to conclude the necessary arrangements.

Society of Haritas Musiciana—This Society, we understand, was established for the performance of the works of British composers of vocal and instrumental music. That foreigness and foreign works are encouraged and patronized in this country is but too true, particularly music. Whether the fault be attributable to the envy and jenlousy of the harmonious brethren themselves, or an affected that the state presultent in the fashionable work was cannot desirated and brought into notice when native talent has been denied even a fair trial, is beyond dispute. This is not right; there should be a fair competition with regard to all works of merit. From the specimens of English compositions which were performed on Monday evening at Hanover-square Rooms, we may venture to predict that the foreigness. The instrumental parts were excellent. A sinfonia, by Mr. Macfarren, was a clever composition; the first movement was full of energy—indeed, the whole exhibited judgment, taste, and gonius. Mr. Lucas played a concerto (his own composition) on the violoncello, in which he evined great power over his instrument, but but much too long. Mr. Tinney's overture was a very effective and good composition; it possessed some hold and fine passages in the marstoso style. These three composers are all very young men. Mr. Calkin's sinfonia was the production of a more matured artist; there was much beauty in the slow movement; it reminded us very much composition; it possessed some hold and fine passages in the marstoso style. These three composers are all very young men. Mr. Calkin's sinfonia was the production of a more matured artist; there was much beauty in the slow movement; it reminded us very much conclusion, the summary of the summary of the summa

Thesday morning, between our and rive, the neighbourhood of John-street, Commercial-road, was thrown into alarm in consequence of a gasometer of 40 feet in diameter, exploding, which carried with it the whole of the machinery attached thereto, and hurled it to a considerable distance. The amount of damage is calculated at about 1,500l. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascerisined.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

TITHES AND LANDLORDS.—(From the Dublin Evening Mail)—
The county of Stigo has coame forward in a food to vindicate the Church, and protect property from the combined machinitions of infidel Ministers and political agitators; and aff the noble example set by the independent and high-minded gentry of this great and nillential county be promptly and energetically followed up, Ireland will be swed—the integration of the emptre preserved.

We subjoin a brief sketch of the proceedings at the meeting, and sincerely do we congratulate the distinguished individuals who took a part in them, on the magnanimous spirit they evince, and the unanimity with which they were conducted:—

(From the Private Correspondent of the Evening Mail.)
The meeting of the landed proprietors of the county of Sligo took place resterday at the Court-house in Sligo. It was attended by the Robert Gore Booth, Bart., Hon. Edward Wingfield, E. J. Cooper, Eq. and J. Arbann Martin, Esq., Cloinel Parke, Robert K. Duke, Esq., Henry Irwin, John Armstrong, Esq., Robert Jones, Esq., John Martin, Esq., and many other of the leading gentry of the county. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a general feeling pervaded the meeting that the offer of the bonus of fifteen per cent, which the Clercy had proposed, should be cheerfully accepted; and it was agreed that immediate steps should be taken for carrying the adoption of the measures into effect. The meeting was convend it was agreed that immediate steps should be taken for carrying the adoption of the measures into effect. The meeting was convend regularly, thereby giving an opportunity of any persons dissensing the authority, dec. dec. The High Sheriff, John Ormsby, Esq., was in the chair.

Lord Carbery's public career (and what does not?) the stream of the county, dec. dec. The High Sheriff, John Ormsby, Esq., was in the Chair.

county, &c. &c. Ine High Sherin, John Ormsoy, Esq., was in the chair.

Lord Carbery's public career (and who does not?), that in announging his undertaking for the composition for his extensive estates in the South and West, we give one more instance in addition to those we have already announced, of the nearly inseperable union of patriotic and Protestant principles.—Cork Constitution.

EDMEND STAPLES, Esq.—Mr. Staples has taken upon himself the payment of the tithes of his estates in the Queen's County, the counties of Derry and Tyrone, and has signified his intention to the same effect in Cavan and Mayo.—Lenster Express.

The Earl of Dunraven has very considerately taken on himself this payment of the clerical tithes upon his Lordship's extensive estates in this county.—Limerick Chromicle.

Frauds Upon the Eighbu Chunck Commissioners.—It is a fact.

The survey of th

of immortality, giving to those who are no more. O'Keefe's "Dead Alive" is nothing to this!—Dublis Warder.

INCENDIARISM.

On Wednesday evening a most destructive fire took place on the remises belonging to Mr. James Smith, farmer and Overest of destroyed with some buildings. The fire broke out about eight of three hours. For miles round the country was awfully illuminated, and the river Medway (the fire being only three quarters of waters presented a very grand scene.

About one o'clock on Tnesday morning an alarm of fire was given the state, and the river Medway (the fire being only three quarters of waters presented a very grand scene.

About one o'clock on Tnesday morning an alarm of fire was given the state, two of wheat, one of oats, one of beaus, and one o'large stacks, two of wheat, one of oats, one of beaus, and one o'large stacks, two of wheat, one of oats, one of beaus, and one o'large stacks, two of wheat, one of oats, one of beaus, and one o'large stacks, two of wheat, one of oats, one of beaus, and one o'large stacks, two of wheat, one of oats, one of beaus, and one o'large the control of the state of the

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR.OFFICE, Oct. 31.

18th Right Lt. Drags—Lient. P. T. Robinson to be Captain, by pur vice Browne, nt. Connet W. S. O'Grady to be Lientennant, by pur vice Robinson; J. Linney, General Connet W. S. O'Grady to be Lientennant, by pur vice Robinson; J. Linney, General Connet, by pur, vice O'Grady. 4th Foot—Ensign R. H. Andrews, Connet, by pur, vice O'Grady. 4th Foot—Ensign B. Richardson to be Lientennant, without pur, vice Howson, dec. 6th Foot—Lieut. W. Perimer to be Captain, by pur, vice Continger. 22th Foot—Capt. J. Patton to be Major, by pur, vice Roginal; Gent. Cadet, T. Easign E. Wathouse to be Lientennant, by pur, vice Roginal; Gent. Cadet, T. Booke, from Roy. MIL. College, to be Easign, by pur, vice Wathouse. Sth Foot—Ensign H. Pinder to be Lieutenant, by pur, vice Hoyland, res. E. B. Frith, Gent. to be challed to the continuation of insentennant, vice McCarthy, etc. Foot—Lieut. J. Fordyce, from 6th Foot Shi Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice McCarthy, etc. Foot—Captain Continuation of Lieutenant, without pur, vice Bonglas, 100 Adjutant J. Canavan to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. B. Dautop, from half-pay 62d Foot, to be Ensign, repaying difference, vice Battley, 86th Foot—Ensign M. Pattley to be Lieutenant, without pur, vice Bonglas, 100 Adjutant J. Canavan to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. B. Dautop, from half-pay 62d Foot, to be Ensign, repaying difference, vice Battley, 86th Foot—Rw. Major J. Scrimminger to be Adjut, with the rank of Ensign, fee Fraser, dec. Unattached—Cornet T. J. Burke, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Lieuten by pur. Memorandum—Lieut. J. M. Balfour, upon h.-p. of the 49th, as ben allowed to retire from the army, by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenant, who have the ask per Proportion of the 18th Proportion o

pancy, he having become a settler in the colonies.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Post Captains—W. Harnly, J. Townsend, Hon. A. Duncombe, J. C. Ross.
Commanders—W. G. N. King; W. Arlett, to the Ætna, vice Slafer, whose
inp. is cancelled; H. Kellett, to the Raven; H. B. Richards, of the Excellent.
Lisutenant—C. Martelli, G. A. L. Bazeley, R. F. Cleveland.
Master—W. D. D. King, to the Ætna.
Acting-Surgeon—W. Doak, of the Wasp.
RIYAL MARKES—Invest Major Aslett, to the rank of Major, and to the
Woolwich Divison, vice Torrens, but has been directed to remain and do duty
alfortsmouth. Major Wright, K.H., of the Chatham Division, has been
odered to do duty at Woolwich, instead of Major Aslett. Capt. A. Morrison, from
nutsched halleny, to be Captain at Fortsmouth, vice Aslett, promoted.
COAST GUARD—Lieutenant—C. Smith.

coars declarate annipole to be depain a constitution, the states, promoted. COAST GEARD.—Lieutenant—C. Smith.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset's list of visitors on Tuesday morning at the Horse Guards consisted of Sir John Hill, Major-General Sir Abrooks, Major-General Sir John Cameron, Lord Templetoun, Major-General Sir John Colonel Ledit, Colonel Hales, Golonel Holles, Sir Hudson Lowe, Ser Horace St. Paul, Colonel Hales, Sir Hudson Lowe, Ser Horace St. Paul, Colonel Palley, Colonel Bamgardt, Lord General, St. Paul, Colonel Palley, Colonel Bamgardt, Lord General, St. Paul, Colonel Angelo, Colonel Bamgardt, Lord General, St. Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Comprised six Field-Marshals, one Commander of the Forces, 90 Commander of the Forces, 91 Commander of the Forces, 92 Commander of the Forces, 93 Commander of the Forces, 93 Commander of the Forces, 93 Commander of the Forces, 94 Commander of the Forces, 94 Commander of th

Affician colonial corps, one sair crips; and the reference formorphics. The effective force of the army was \$8,000 men; the ordunace, 12,227 men; and the non-effective force of the army the ordunace, 12,227 men; and the non-effective force of the army the ordunace, 12,227 men; and the non-effective force of the army the ordunace, 12,227 men; and the non-effective force of the army the ordunace of absence, and the command of the regiment has devolved upon Major Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Lieut.-Colonel Cator, of the floyal Horse Artillery, has left Island-bridge for England, on leave of absence.

Three companies of the 35th (or Royal Sussex) regiment, left this garrison for Templemore on the 23d instant, and three companies of ollowed on Friday for the same destination. Both of these divisions were communated by Field Officers. Four companies, with the head-quarters of the 35th, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Goldie, marched hence on Saturday for Templemore.—Dublin Paper.

Major-feneralisir James Cockburn made his half-yearly inspection of the Chatham Division of Koyal Marines on Tuesday and Wednesday; and was pleased to express his perfect approbation of their appearance on parade, and of the good order of their barracks, hospitarian and the Court of the Emperor Nicholas, whence they proceed to Barlio, Dready, and others of the chief cities in Gernany, and are not expected the turn to England until January, when the noble Marquess will be appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a regiment of infinity and paper in the second of the Marquess Wellesley, met with a serious accident when returning from a dinner party in the accume leading to his own house, since which even the has been senseless.

A limited number of the senior Captains of the Navy will be salbowed to return to the source of the control of the work the source of the salbowed to return to the source of the control of the senior captains of the Navy will be

the county of Galway, some nights since. His horse threw him in the avenue leading to his own house, since which event he has been senseless.

A limited number of the senior Captains of the Navy will be allowed to retire on the half pay of 17a. 6d, per day.

On Tuesday has the Tarkish Ambassador and some of his suite paid a visit to the Sapping and Mining establishment at Chatham. Some very interesting experiments and displays of the art of attack and defence wene where the second of the results and defence wene where the second of the reaches? The second of the results are suited by a simultaneous explosions of three mines. The effect wasterrific, and allowed the results are suited and the results are suited and the results are suited as a suited and the second of earth, which constituted the envise the suited services of the results are suited as a suited and the suited services as a suited and the suited services of the suite

Onglas did not consider the example necessary for the other troops agarrison.

It is confidently stated, in military circles, that Sir James Kempt also considered to the constant of the continuation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance, which would then become vacant, be bestowed on Sir Hussey Vivian. Reyar Mantsas.—The Plymouth division were inspected by Sir Hologhly Cotton on Monday. The Major-General expressed him-flightly grained with the appearance and discipline of the men. Paymouth Ordinary: J. Mosley, Maker of the Planke, discharged from the Plymouth Ordinary; J. Mosley, boatswain of the Hidas; J. Archbold, carpenter of the Panbroke; and J. Rennetter of the Asson, are superannuated on anauties of Siper annual are making by the Lords of the Admirally to keep a regular correspondence with Lisbon during the ensuing winter J temporate soiled from Cork on Wednesday se'nnight, for Health represent soiled from Cork on Wednesday se'nnight, for

Arrangements are making by the Lords of the Admirally to keep by a regular correspondence with Lisbon during the ensuing winter by stem for the property of th

HATTON-GARDEN.—Charles Barweil and Thomas Barker were finally examined on Tharday, charged on suspicion of having stolen a silver was the property of the Speaker of the House of Commons.—It was the property of the Speaker of the House of Commons.—It was the property of the Speaker of the House of Commons.—It was the property of the Speaker of the House of the prisoners.—Browney of the Prisoners.—On which the constable, stated that he had made every inquiry to no efficient. He did not know the prisoners.—Mr. Laing ordered Barweil to be taken outside, whish the questioned his companion.—Mr. Laing: Well, what are you?—Barker: I am a jobber.—Where did you get the plate?—Why, I went fishing hear Brentford Canal, when Barweil picked it up and threw it at me, and it struck my leg. He to the plate?—Why is a stone.—Mr. Laing: Oh! then you have altered you get it was a stone.—Mr. Laing: Oh! then you have altered you get it was a stone.—Mr. Laing to the Horticultural Society.—What caused you to leave his service? Because he went abroad.—Whare did you get this piece of plate? Found it at Brentford, as we were going fishing.—Mr. Laing: I have no doubt you are thieves.—Barker: I was never in costody alore—Mr. Rogers: That may be attributed to your good fortune.—Mr. Laing said there was be attributed to your good fortune.—Mr. Laing said there was been considered the silver cover to be restored to Mr. Manners Sutton.

Queen-square.—The Chimney Swoepers' Act.—Priday considerable sensation was excited amongst the chimney-sweepers in Westminster in consequence of informations him against two of the fraternity, under a clause in the late Act of Parliament lately come into operation, which subjects them to a penalty of any sum not exceeding [01., or less than 40s.—The informations were laid by Millard, and the first case was against R. Mitchell, of Bull? Head-court, Great Peter-street. He was charged with having employed a boy representation of the boy of the summary of the properties of the properties of the properties of the prop

Accounts from whining, date that I'm inst, state that Don Middle had reached there on the 15th, and was remaining there. The report was that he intended to proceed to Vienna on the 20th.

The Worcester Journal relates the following:—"Some days ago, as a conch was passing along one of the roads leading to this city, the passengers obtained a back-view of a damsel attired very smartly, with a boa elegantly disposed over her shoulders; as the coach passed

with a low elegantly disposed over her shoulders; as the coach passed her, Jehn (as is usual in such cases) took a peep under her bonnet; but, what was his, and the passengers' dismay on seeing a short pipe protruding from her lovely mouth, emitting its odoriferous fumes!" A turnip has been this year pulled in the parish of Mordiford, near Hereford, which had grown almost in the exact shape of a human hand, the fingers being clearly defined and distinct from each other. London Statistics.—London consumes the produce of 6,500 acres of garden ground within twelve miles, and as many more within thirty miles, exceeding a million per annum. Also a million of quarters of wheat, of which about sixty-four millions of quartern loaves are made. Butter 11,000 tons, and cheese 13,000 tons. Milk ten millions of gallons. Butchers' meat four hundred millions lbs., value ten million pounds sterling, besides 350,000. per annum in poultry, game, and fish. Potatoes are brought chiefly from the Humber. The following notice has been put up at the General Post Office:-

Humber.

The following notice has been put up at the General Post Office:—

"His Majery's Postmaster-General having had satisfactory proof laid before him that printed Newspapers sent from the United Kingdom, addressed to the cities of Hamburg and Bremen, and the town of Cuxhaven, are allowed to pass by the post in those places free of postage; and also that Newspapers from those places, addressed to the United Kingdom, are allowed to pass free of postage; and is not the post of postage; and the duty of postage; and that all Newspapers printed in Hamburg, Bremen, and Cuxhaven, and brought into the United Kingdom by packet boats, will (if printed in the language of those States) be delivered by the General Post Office within the United Kingdom free of the duty of postage; and the language of those States) be delivered by the General Post Office within the United Kingdom free of the duty of postage.

(Signed) "F. FREELING, Sec. "General Post Office, Oct. 27."

(Signed) General Post Office, Oct. 27."

"General Post Office, Oct. 27."

By advices from Jamaica, to the 18th ult., it is stated, on the authority of private letters received in Liverpool, that the hands of the stipendiary Magistrates are so tied up by the instructions which they have received from the Colonial Office, that they find it impossible to perform their duty. They are insulted by the negroes, and shunned by many of the white inhabitants—Dr. Madden, and the mitter, Mr. Lovn, and Mr. Noacory, have, it is said, resigned in disguet. Some of the white inhabitants—Dr. Madden, resigned in disguet. Some of the white inhabitants have been fined for lifting their hands in a threatening manner towards—not for striking—the black apprentices. The writer asks, "How as it in England now? Can a mester box the ears of his apprentice if he misbehaves kinnsel?"
—His MAJERT'S Attorney-General has given it as his opinion that the masters are bound to give 5s, per week in money to the apprentices. Mr. BATTY, the most eminent Counsel in the island, has given a contrary opinion; some are acting on the one, some on the other. "all are of sixes or sevens; the whole state of society is disorganised, and ittle or no labour is going forward."—Alas, for this beautiful island, and those connected with its soil. But even the loss sustained by the planters, and through them by the British shipping interest, would be of little importance were the negroes benefited by the change.—His Majesty's ship Pari was hourly expected, and was intended to be despatched for England within 48 hours of her arrival with Colonel Doule, the Governor's Secretary. It is stated that the

home for more extended nowers, and for 50 additional Mugistrates. The writer remarks—"Observe—the law makes it imperative upon the masters to feed, clothe, and doctor every apprentice upon his cestar, but the law has not made it imperative on the approximation of the start, but the law has not made it imperative on the apprentices to furnish work in return." "How." he continues, "would the Irish lamilord like this? A change is loudly called for, and it is the duty of all, particularly those who have forced this system on the country, to amend the machinery by which emancipation is worked." This is no dealth, true enough; perhaps, however, it will be easier to make a new engine.

no doubt, true enough; perhaps, however, it will be caster to make a new engine.

The National contains the following extract from a letter dated Naples, Oct. 10:—

"The policy of our Government is at length freed from all restraint. Don Cantos, with the title of Charles V., has been publicly acknowledged as Kive of Spain and the Indies, and his Ambassaor, M. Toleno, has been received at Court with all the forms of diplomatine diquette. At the same time, a Memorandiam of the Court of the Two Sicilies, stating the reasons which had decided it upon this step, has been sent to all the Northern Courts, with an invitation to follow the example. We have the certainty that the councils of Austria havebeen the determining cause of this demonstration."

The Warnete Advertiser relates the following extraordinary

The Warwick Advertiser relates the following extraordinary

been the determining cause of this demonstration."

The Warvick Advertiser relates the following extraordinary occurrence:

"Captain Cunningham has been deprived of four fine hunters, which were standing in his stable at Wellesboura. It appears that a brewing copper is erected so that the flue runs up close to the walf of the stable: last week this had been used in brewing for two successive days, and on Thursday evening it was discovered that the heat of the three houses the stable wall, and turned the smoke with a smouldering fire (which did not break into a blaze at all) into the stable. The stall of the best horse was next to this purt, and the poor animal had its ears burnt completely offs, the other three horses were suffected without being burnt in the slightest degree. The whole of them died. We are assured that the four horses were valued at 1,0001; while the injury to the stable does not amount to more than about 21."

BIRGESSE ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warchouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London,

OHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous 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 corresponds with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will decire the unpurated, and for their detection, J. B. and submit the off without any man or address—one "Burgess' Essence of Anchories"—other "Burgess' and many more without address.

JOHN BURGESS and SON heving been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every centiment of respect toward the Public, and carnedy solicit them to inspect the lately species of any disappointments.

BURGESS'S KEW SAICE, for general purposes, he imprise a most of the surface and corrective to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S KEW SAICE, for general purposes, he imprises a single and and convenient Sance—will keep good in all climates.

Warbouse, No. 107, Strand (corn

Fish Sauce Warehouse.

PUPTURES.—J. EGG and Co.'s New Patent Self-Resisting and digusting GRMAN TRUSS, without Strape or any other compil-cations, continues to be recommended by the first Members of the Faculty for the Cure and Relief of Hemia, as well as for its simple and efficient constructions, advantageously possessing over the common Truss a resisting and repelling power, all English Trusses act only on the principle or pressure—stronger the aprinciple of the common trust of the property of the Inventor, J. F.GG. a Treatise on the Cure of Hernia by Mechanical Power, practicelly adapted to those afflicted. Price 2s. 6d.

power cannot be applied. Manufactory, No. 1, Piccadilly, where is published by the Inventor, J. BGG, a Treatise on the Cure of Herais by Mechanical Power, practicelly adapted to those afflicted. Price 2s. 6d.

URE for TIC DOLLOREUX, &c..—LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE cures, by two or three external applications, Tic Douloreux, Gout, Rehumstiren, Lumbago, and Head-ache, giving instantaneous relief in the most painful paroxysins. This extraordinary preparation has lately been extensively employed in the public and private practice of several eminent Freach physicians, who have declared that in no case have they found it to fail in curing those with the control of the

complaints. The present Proprietor (the Rev. G. Godlold, Rector of Grasham, Hanis), has appointed Messer. Barchy and Sons, 29, Farington-street, London, his agents for the sale of the Vegetable balsans; where the medicine may be had because the control of the proprietor, written upon the Label, and also the name engraved on the Government Stamp.

Hol.Erk A. HEALTH, and BEALTY—An eminent Medicine Vender's 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.

Hol.Erk A. HEALTH, and BEALTY—An eminent Medical present state, and experience has proved the fart beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, that those of Appeting Prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, and the most choice stomachie and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica. They have, in all cases, proved adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, and the most choice stomachie and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica. They have, in all cases, proved the Stomach and Bowels and an excellent restorative after any excess or too free indulgence at the table, as they gently purgo and cleases the bowels, strongthen the Stomach, improve discussion, and insignate the whole constitution. Females who value good health should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and riving of the stomach and the stomach, improve discussion, and insignate the whole constitution. Females who value good health should never be without them, as they purify the blood sight, or drownines, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should the experience of the stomach of the stom

" AV CURREPURDENTE RENELM shall hear from us to-morrow.
Our Saffolk correspondent has not fulfilled his promise.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

HIS MAJESTY came to town on Wednesday, and held an Investiture of the Bath, at which Lord Edward Somerser and Admiral Sir John Wells were each invested with the customary ceremonies with the Riband, Badge, and Star of a Knight Grand Cross; Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Bakke with the Riband and Badge of a Knight Commander; at d Major-General Sir John Taylor with the ensigns of a Knight Commander. monde

mander.

Sir Herbert Jenner was sworn of the I'rivy Council; the Recorder's Report was received; and His MAJESTY returned to Windsor in the evening.

On Friday the SPEAKER of the House of Commons had the honour of dining with the King at Windsor, and returned to town yesterday morning. Their MAJESTIES left town in the forenoon for Brighton.

THERE is no news of importance from Spain. The same system of marching and counter-marching continues, much to the advantage of the "curious in Spanish Securities."

We believe nothing is wanted to accelerate the movements of the Christian but want and the curious of war. As all we believe nothing is wanted to accelerate the movements of the CARLISTS, but money—the very sinews of war. As all the money of England which is spent authoritatively goes the other way, we cannot say things look likely to be soon set: thed.—In Lisbon, we hear there have been great disturbances, and Don Miguel is by this time at Vienna.—France, for once, has become, in our eyes, enviable—she has changed her Ministers.

MR. Edward Ellice is about to retire from the Government. Finding that Lord Auckland, under all the circumstances of the case, is not likely to make way for him at the Admiralty, and that the Chancellor would lead him the life of a bear upon hot plates, if he staid in, he has discovered some very disagreeable symptoms in his threat, which render a change of climate necessary—a case not altogether without precedent. Whether the Right Honourable Gentleman will go to Greece, to look after his property there; or to Canada, to visit his reserves and preserves in that quarter, we cannot pretend to say. His friends at Coventry never expect to see him in that city again; and the clerks at the War-Office are all in high spirits at his proposed abandonment of them.

We think we could afford to bet five hundred to ten, that nobody in their senses, or out of the Cabinet, would guess who his successor is to be. It is no bet, we suppose—we will therefore name the winner—we know the start it will occasion—The Right Hon. CHARLES TENNYSON, of No. 4, Parkstreet, Westminster, is to be the man; and if the Army be not delighted with the appointment, we pity their taste.

Ministers are still hammering Lord Auckland into the heads of the Court of Directors, for India; but Mr. Ellice's soreness—in the throat—induces us to believe they will not have him. Of Lord Palmerston the Cabinet would gladly be rid; but he is equally objectionable, and so—credut Judeus—Lord Minto is scriously spoken of. MR. EDWARD ELLICE is about to retire from the Govern-

ANOTHER week has elapsed, and public anxiety—which, whatever his MAJESTY's Ministers may think of the matter, is very great—has been by no means satisfactorily allayed on the subject of the late confagration. The people—at least, that portion of the people which still remains attached to the ancient institutions of the country—are much more alive to the dangers to which they are exposed, than the Members of the Downing-street Divan, who have been, ever since the close of the last Session, scattered like globules of quicksilver under the pressure of the finger, all over the empire, may imagine.

close of the last Session, scattered like globules of quicksilver under the pressure of the finger, all over the empire, may imagine.

One Cabinet Minister has been going a large circuit, giving his entertainments, and performing with infinite success. He has been running from Edinburgh to Brighton, from Brighton to Salisbury. from Salisbury to Brighton, from Brighton to Niton, from Niton to Chichester, from Chichester to London, and from London to Brighton again—never stopping more than one day in one place, except when the fire took place, and then he remained at Brighton, three.

Another Cabinet Minister has been selling his tups, wethers, short-horns, and shear-hogs, varying the pursuits of the pen—we mean the sheep-pen—by the sports of the turf at Doneaster. Another Cabinet Minister has been in Ireland doing nothing, and a fourth has been over to that country to help him; a fifth has got an oninous tightness round his throat, and is nursing himself; a sixth has been traversing Scotland; a seventh has been flannellizing at Kensington; an eighth, ruralizing at Twickenham; a ninth, naturalizing in Paris; a tenth has been sleeping soundly, and dreaning of Calculta; the eleventh, acting tragedies of his own writing, at his father's house; while the twelfth and thirteenth have been talking over their private affairs in the hospitable shades of Brockett and Pansanger. The bows—not beaux—have been unstrung, and the whole groupe, scattered and dispersed, have been in a state of relaxation, until the important event, which they endeavour to treat lightly, has again assembled them, and, like the seasonable winds of autumn, induced them to "come to the fire."

None of these Noble Lords and Right Honourable Gentlemen are competent to judge the real feelings of the people upon this occasion. Their meetings and examinations are perfectly unsatisfactory; the leniency with which the unaccountable and unjustifiable conduct of Mrs. Wright Tistered, astonishes those who see her walking about as unconcerned as if two of her ow

cerned as if two of her own work-boxes had been equsumed; and folks stare with amazement when they hear that Cross, the fellow to whom—whether intentionally or not—the act of destroying both Houses of Parliament, and a huge mass of irreclaimable and invaluable property, is clearly traced, is turned off—not in that peculiar and decisive manner which even carelessness, under the circumstances, would richly deserve—but just as the respectable and venerable Earl GREY was turned off, by the same worshipful company of Lords and Gentlemen, a few months before. a fer months before.

a few months before.

Mr. FURLONG, the worthy friend and coadjutor of the respectable Mr. Cross, could not well be dismissed, inasmuch as he was only an amateur, or at hest a kind and temporary assistant to his interesting companion at the stoves. We ask the King's Ministers, whether they have taken the trouble to inquire if these two respectable and worthy citizens are members of any Political Union 2—Do they know this fact?—Have they ever thought it worth while to ask the question?—Have they strictly interrogated Cross as to where he went

after he left work on the weamesday afternoon, or whom the visited after he knew he was to have the job of burning the talliet — We do not believe they have done any such thing. One thing is clear, that in all the evidence these two follows gave hefore the Council, they grossly prevariented, and distinctly contradicted, each other. This, however, was nothing, and was treated as nothing; but the moment a respectable man, who could have no object in making the statement, comes forward to prove that the fire was known of, by anticipation, in Dudley—the town after which the Attorney-General's son is christened—all the Council have at him—all the Ministerial papers, and therefore all the Political Unionist press, open upon him, and three or four persons are brought up to town to prove—what?—that they heard nothing of the fire, although Mr. COOPER still positively swears he did.

We last week ventured to suggest the possibility that Mr. COOPER might have heard of the design to burn the tallies in the stoves—in violation of the prudent directions of Mr. MILNE, who ordered them to be burnt in the open yard—has anybody inquired if he did know that fact; because, if it could be shewn that he did, we would still cling to the possibility of an impression having been made upon his mind, which might have produced the consequences we last week supposed. We repeat what we then said—and it is the circumstance that weighs most strongly with us, as curious and almost unaccountable, that one of two partners, concerned in the con-

We repeat what we then said—and it is the circumstance that weighs most strongly with us, as curious and almost unaccountable, that one of two partners, concerned in the construction of the flues of one of two Houses of Parliament, should be the individual so fully impressed with the certainty of having heard the news at Dudley (at which place he arrived on the night of the fire, having left London in the morning): while two people, out of four or five who were in the room with him, swear that it was not mentioned at all in their

with him, swear that it was not mentioned at all in their presence.

This quite satisfies the CHANCELLOR, and completely convinces the Attorneve-General, that the immaculate people of Dudley hold no connection with Political Unions; and, indeed, the conduct of the majority in serving the Learned Attorney Cross-wise, and "turning him out" at the last election, does reflect great credit upon the constituency; but yet we are not satisfied. Mine flost of the Bush might not have heard—Mr. RIDDLE—an excellent name for a witness upon such an occasion—might not have heard—and SALLY TATLOR, the waitress. "who never upon no account whatsoever listened to what gentlemen was a talking about," might not have heard. Still we lack Mr. Cooper—and our own particular Dudley letter makes us strong upon that.

But supposing Mr. Cooper to be "pooh pooh-ed" down, what becomes of Mr Echin's statement as to hearing of it near Warwick at one o'clock in the morning, which is just as impossible, without previous intelligence, as hearing it at ten o'clock at night, or at one o'clock the day before the occurrence—which we believe to be the fact. And we should like to ask Mr. Attornery General, what his private copinon is upon that point. What, we say, is to be done with MEECHIN? Why, nothing will be done: the Ministers, who themselves corresponded with the Political Unions in their corporate capacities, who rejoiced greatly in the sight of the tri-coloured flags in the processions to St. James's, on the night when they could not get the great "unwashed away," and were at last obliged to cheat them into going home by putting the late Sir Herry while the King was quietly sitting in his Council-chamber, not dreaming of what was going on—these Ministers, we say, are afraid of dipping deep, for fear of being obliged to go deeper; and this delicacy, we can tell them, will cost the country more public buildings, and public buildings of greater value, than even those which are already gone.

We do not refer to the threats contained in the anonymou

miscreants Cross and Furlong:—

To the editor of the dubin evening mails the miscreants Cross and Furlong:—

Black Rock, Medicality, Eleven o'Clock.

Sir.—I lose not one moment in forwarding to you an extract from one of the letters which I received from a private informer, acquainted with the entire ramifications of the demonine conspiracy which I have been so long proclaiming to our besotted and bungling rulers, as well as to our equally ignorant Parliament.

(Extract from Informer's Letter.)

"Your opinion as to the cestraction of both Houses of Parliament is "Your opinion as to the estraction of both Houses of Parliament I only hope that ere it is too late those who should officially feel most interested will take steps to prevent the dreadful consequences that must ensure a the fire might have been averted; it is long since it was determined on; and believe me that every public building of any impreciationary measures of the most of the property of the pr

rendum will be the result. This extract will be sufficient to warn. I will only add, that on unday I wrote to Lord Duncannon, desiring his Lordship to call a before the Privy Council.—Your's faithfully,

HARCOURT LEES.

Whatever faith may be put in the combining testimanies of numerous individuals as to the future—whatever neglect may be observed with regard to the matches found in the SPEAKER's garden—the conduct of Cross during the Thursday—his uncalled for visits to the body of the House of Lords—his anxiety to ascertain the effect produced there by the fire below—by his apparently careless answers to the utterly childish inquiries of Mrs. Wright—and by the expressions which he used while heaping on the tallies, in defiance of the advice of Reynolds, the fire-lighter, who knew the nature and capacity of the flues—we dis say, and in so saying we only speak the general sentiment of everybody disconnected with the Government and the Political Unions, that due activity in the discovery of the truth Has Now There Exhibited in that, while such laxity—hay, we will call it leaving to one side—is displayed by those to whose care the fate and destiny of our beloved country is confided, people who value pub-

he tranquitity and national prosperity, must regard the pra-ceedings of Ministers with mistrust and jealousy, and water those of their unwashed affices with dread and apprehension.

ONE of the enormities of Protestantism, which shocks the apists, is the marrying of our Clergy. What is to be said Papists, is the marrying of our Clergy. What is to be said of the Roman Catholic Bishop ENGLAND, who, going on foreign mission, takes out with him four nuns?

The English Bishop takes one wife, The Papist says, "O fie!" The Roman Bishop takes out four, And no man asks him, why?

Having shewn this sprightly contribution to our Roman Catholic sub-editor, he begs leave to offer an explanation of the seeming inconsistency:—

To vindicate the Papist's life, See how the thing is done; The Protestant alone takes WIFE. The Catholic takes NUN.

The Catholic takes NUN.

The history of Lord Durham's performances at Glasgow, on Wednesday last, were actually published in the Times of Priday forenoon: an instance of despatch in travelling, and activity in catering for public gratification which we suppose to be unequalled. Whether the description of the proceedings were, after all, worth so much trouble and expense, the readers of the details will best judge.

As to the processions, and flags, and banners, as they are upon all Reform occasions exactly alike, they require no particular notice. In the front of the procession was the flag of the Durham army, which was not hoisted over the Royal Standard at Cherhourg—but not the blue silk flag with the "rampant lion gorged," which his Lordship never had in his yacht, but which so many people fancied and swore he had! But there is one thing mentioned in the report which demands attention as a matter of natural history—" His Lordship was conducted into the line of the procession, smiling complacently to the people as he passed along:"

The ecremony of presenting him with the freedom, which his venerable father-in-law would not go to Glasgow to fetch, was performed in the Court-house: after which Lord Durham proceeded to the Booth prepared for pelitical tumbling, on the Green, where the report says, "There would be at least upwards of 120,000 on the Green." What there "wouldbe" at any other period, we cannot pretend to say, but that there were not 120,000 on the Green." What there wouldbe at any other period, we cannot pretend to say, but that there were not 120,000 on the Green were not 120,000 on th

upwards of 120,000 on the Green." What there "wouldbe" at any other period, we cannot pretend to say, but that there were not 120,000 persons on the Green, nor one-fourth of the number, we will venture to assert, even without knowing the size of the Green itself. In order to bring the unpracised eye to a tolerably correct estimate of a crowd, we beg only to refer to that memorable day when the well-organised secretly-armed Unions of Reformers assembled in, and filled all the fields round Concolnegathence, whence they were four of armed Unions of Reformers assembled in, and filled all the fields round Copenhagen-house, whence they were four of two hours marching through London, the head of the column having reached Kennington Common long before the rear had quitted Battle-bridge; and then bid our readers recollect that the question under discussion was, whether the number of men was a few hundreds under or over 50.000—add 90,000 to these, and put them upon a Green at Glasgow, first turning to Cocker, and calculate how many square inches one man occupies, and thence ascertaining what space of ground will be necessary to hold 120,000.

Upon the stage, before this numerous audience, Lord Draham received Addresses from sundry Political Unions and other refractory and foolish persons. His Lardship repliedin a speech praising the hills and vallies, and mountains and

other refractory and foolish persons. His Lordship repiled in a speech praising the hills and vallies, and mountains and lakes of Scotland—he praised the bodies and minds of the people—he praised the women and the children, and the pebbles, and the thistles, and the Farintosh, and the Glenfelt is lakes of Scotland—he praised the bodies and minds of the people—he praised the women and the children, and the pebbles, and the Histless, and the Farintosh, and the Glenlier, and the air, and the sea—and even, we believe, expressed his conviction that a certain nameless cutaneous disorder, for the possession of which so many of his hearers were proverbial, was nothing but an agreeable irritation, which gave animation to their spirit, and provided labour for their hands. In slort, the Noble Earl was so anniable, "and was so plainly attired, and so devoid of that aristocratic and hanghty manner which the Tory Press so frequently, but most improperly attribute to him, that it was with difficulty he was known."

This, we are not surprised at. People who had made up their minds to see an English Earl, must have been sally disappointed in Lord DURHAM: and on the part of the Tapperss—at least as far as we are concerned—we begt observe that whatever we may have said of his Lordship's temperal common with everybody who has had an opportunity of judging of it, we never were guitty of charging his Lordship's temperal with any aristocratic manner or appearance. We might judsitionally and judiciously have charged Lord Jersey with looking like an invalid tailor after a six weeks." Strike." However, my Lord "bo'od and bo'od," and smilet legal of the morning passed away. But we campet omit noticing, that amongst the banners which waved in the summer of the form, one, "bearing an appropriate institution, that amongst the banners which waved in the summer of the form, one, "bearing an appropriate institution of Reform, one, "bearing an appropriate institution of the form, one, "bearing an appropriate institution of the chosen holders of tickets for the dinner. Lord these shoutings and smilings, were but whets to the appertices of the chosen holders of tickets for the dinner. Lord the chosen holders of tickets for the dinner. Lord the chosen holders of tickets for the dinner. Lord the chosen holders of tickets for the daining of

Of the 120,000 people who had enjoyed the drolleries of the morning, 1450 were weak enough to pay their mousy for inside places—not so much for the sake of the cocky-leeky, or the haggis, or the singed sheep's head which was to be found haggis, or the sake of hearing Lord DURHAM vent all his them, as for the sake of hearing Lord DURHAM vent all his peniability upon Lord Brougham, and shew him up commissibility upon Lord Brougham, and shew him up completely, touching his Lordship's article in the last Edinburgh Pletew, in which Lord DURHAM declares the CHANCELOR Review, in which was a constructed with the Lord DURHAM declares the CHANCELOR review, in which was a constructed with the Lord DURHAM declares the CHANCELOR review, in which was a constructed with the Lord DURHAM declares the CHANCELOR review, in the last the Lord DURHAM declares the CHANCELOR review review

would not tumble.

After drinking pro forma the King, and the Queen, and other toasts—the Chairman, Mr. Oswald, stirred up noble Hanimal' by giving his health, in a speech compassed, noble Hanimal' for the purpose of being answered, for what an we presume, for the purpose of being answered, for what are the lord Durham ever did for his country we are yet to

learn—as we once before stated, his publicasots are his having taken a peerage from the Duke of Welliktron, and his having taken a soinceure office from Lord Grey, which he held until his colleagues could endure his temper no 'louger, and he gave it up; as for his love of liberty, his prosecutions and persecutions of the Press speak for that—as for his social qualities, his trial and defeat at Winchester bear evidence to those—and as for his prescut splutter against the Chancellor, it arises simply from this difference between them—the Chancellor has got everything he wants—he is the first lay subject in the realm—therefore, liberty and equality he fiels to be absurdities. He writes letters to the King—he is therefore a stanuch friend to a Monarchy. He has more clerical patronage than the whole Bench of Bishops—therefore the Church needs no reform. He sits down and makes Commissioners, as a hen hatches chickens, only the period fineubation is much shorter—therefore the law needs no correction. He draws somewhere about 20,000l. a-year, raised by himself from 4000..., and Lord Durham has none. These, and a variety of other reasons, are sufficient to account for the difference of opinion which exists between their Lord-ships upon the march of Reform. Lord Durham, however, lives in hopes—hopes which the peculiar order in which the toasts at this very dinner were given will strongly serve to llustrate. His Lordship has faith in his own motto "Le Jauv viendra," which was translated on the flag displayed in the street—"The Time WILL COME."

We have no room for a verbation report of the Noble Earl's barnague, which lost all its interest by a manceurre of his Lordship's, which had nearly the effect of causing an O. P. row. Before he came to the dinner, at which he was to open his battery upon the Chancellone, the writes to his noble father-in-law for his advice touching the breach of confidence which he might commit by betraying the secrets of the Cabinet. Lord Grey-who, it seems, cannot yet make up his mind that Lambto

" Howick, Oct. 25. "My dear Lambton-In answer to your desire to know you would be justified in stating publicly what occurred in the pre-paration and discussion of the Reform Bill by the King's confidential servants, I can have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, no such disclosure can be made, consistently with the obligations of pri-vate confidence and of public duty. Were all that has taken place with respect to individual opinions, or the various modifications which almost every measure of Government must undergo before it is finally agreed upon, to be exposed to public view, there must be an end of all security and confidence in his Majesty's Councils.

"Having stand dis

" Having stated this opinion confidently and frankly, it may, perhaps, be satisfactory to you to add, that in all my communications with you on the subject of the Reform Bill, nothing occurred to cast a doubt on the consistency of your principles, or on your sincere and anxious desire to assist in rendering it a safe and efficacious measure.

"Believe me ever, my dear Lambton, "Yours most faithfully and affectionately

"Believe me ever, my dear Lambton,
"Yours most faithfully and affectionately,
"Grey."

This letter, and the appeal that produced it, remind us exactly of a man who having appointed a time and place to fight a ducl, sends to a near relation, or a Justice perhaps, to inquire whether duelling is a breach of the peace. The moment this "chip" was thrown into the porridge, the zest of the party was gone. The sting had been extracted, and the wasp of the day—spite of the yellow tinge which he still maintained—turned out little better than a drone.

Some of our contemporaries call his Lordship's speeches bitter, and say that the audience certainly hat their half-guinea's worth of spite and malevolence. They are wrong—from not knowing the performer, they undervalue his abilities. If they will take the trouble to refer to the articles his Lordslip wrote when he was editor of one of the northern newspapers, they will find he could have done much better than he did. What our contemporaries consider gall, his Lordship meant to be honey.

The points to which he applied himself, after sneering at the CHANCELLOR, and acting remarkably well, were, the necessity of a repeal of the Septennial Act—which, since the Duke of Wellingron made him a Lord, he can stoutly advocate without the chance of involving himself in election contests—the purification of the Church Establishment, so abinitably attended to while his Lordship was one of the Cabinet—and the "strictest continuance in economy and retrencliment." The continuance, we presume, of that system which provided for thirty-two of his Lordship's own connexions—which has involved the country in a debt of twenty millions to deprive us of our colonies—which has incurred mother debt of several millions to overturn the trade and maritime power of the East India Company, and immake the country with poison instead of tea—of that retrenchment which has instituted innumerable tribunals in the shape of Commissions, the nembers of which are all paid for—in short, of that system which Mr. GOU

mgly announced that he was never listened to in the House of Lords. We are sorry he took it into his head to praise Lord Melbournes, because it may do that estimable (although Perhaps misplaced) Nobleman mischief. The speech was discounted by the control of the

"The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of 'The Countess of Durham,' who, in addition to the claims which she had on their respect to the country of the coun respect and regard, as being the wife of Lord Durana, superadded that of being the daughter of Earl Graft.

"The toast was drank with enthusiasm."

"The Forth of the control of the contr

a The toast was drank with enthusiasm.
The Earl of Durnam returned thanks. Nothing but severe illness would have prevented the lady, whose health they had so kindly lossed, from being present on that occasion. He had, however, the cosmolation of thinking, that if the Countess of Durnam could not be present, another member of his family was there, to be gratified in beholding the reception he experienced from the people of Glasgow, his daughter was present. wavaning the reception he cape-and wave for its daughter was present.

Lady — Landron, who was seated in the gallery, here rose, and gracefully not contained the countinents of the assembly.

recefully acknowledged the compliments of the assembly.

"The Earl of Durham, in continuation, said, that he was most

happy that his daughter had been afforded such an apportunity of ance with the ludies of Glasgor

making an acquaintance with the ladies of Glasgow?"

Upon this most extraordinary exhibition our excellent contemporary the Morning Past says:—

"There is yet another proof of the Radicalism of Lord Durham, and it is one to which we reluctantly allude. After the mob-dinuer, at Glasgow, and at a period of the evening when some of the party at least had taken their wine or their punch very freely, is was proved by the necessity which immediately arose of turning one of them out of the room, Lord Durham directed the attention of the company—of such a company at such a time—to his daughter, who was in the of the room, Lord Durham directed the attention of the company— of such a company, at such a time—to his daughter, who was in the gallery, and forced her to rise from her seat, and become the object, of the general and vulgar gaze. We hope the practice is not likely to become prevalent—it has never yet prevailed in England—of fathers parading their daughters at political dimers: retiring modesty and sensitive reserve are the qualities which have hitherto been deemed most worthy of cultivation in fenales of the upper classes of society in this country. But our coronetted Cade is, it seems, of a different opinion. No pledge is too dear for him to offer to the revolutionary cause in which he has embarked. In the progress of the movement it is difficult to forsee what pageaut may be got up, or what accessories may be required. But Lord Duraham is resolved that on his part at least nothing shall be wanting; that it shall be no fault of his, if, when the proper time arrives, he cannot supply a fit representative of the Goddess of Reason out of his own

We can add nothing to this—nor is there much occasion to add anything more to prove the utter failure of 'Lord Durham's attempts in Scotland, than the list of names published as vouchers for the important character of the meeting. Out of one thousand four hundred and fifty persons present, Mr. OSWALD, M. P. (Chairman), Mr. GILMONR, Mr. TENNENT, Baillie MILLS, Mr. J. SILK BUCKIKGHAM, M. P., Mr. Mylne, Baillie Lumsden, Hon. Arthurkkinnaird (etat, 20), Messys. Spiels, Fleming, Gillon, M. P., Wallace, M. P., and Bontine. These were at the HIGH table. The Croupiers and their supporters were Messys. Dunlop, Douglas, A. G. Spiers, Provost Hardie, and Baillies Hendry and Jefferky, Messys. Denny, Hamilton, Stirling, Mitchell, Denniston,—making altogether Twenty-four; We can add nothing to this-nor is there much occasion to GLAS, A. G. SPIERS, Provost HARDIE, and Bailies HENDRY and JEFFERY, Messis, DENNY, HAMILTON, STIRLING, MITCHELL, DENNISTON,—making altogether TWENTY-FOUR; amongst whom not one, excepting Mr. Silk Buckingham, is known to the country. Where were all these noblemen who hitherto have been known as Reformers? Where were the Hamiltons, the Dalkrymples, the Lyndohs, the Kinnahms, and all the rest of those who are talled "Reformers," and who blindly lent their support, in conjunction with the Political Unions, to carry the measure, the mischiefs of which have already so glaringly developed themselves? Not one appeared to grace the triumph, or, we should rather say, to witness the defeat of Lord Durham.

Taking all the events and exhibitions of the day and night into calculation, we should think—it, as one H. B. tells us, it is the custom of the other H. B. to indulge in saltatory performances on the tight rope—his Lordship mast have jumped particularly high on Friday afternoon.

For the account of Lord Durham's failure, we have, hitherto, been indebted to the Times. For the following description of the wind-up—the point of the epigram as it were—we have to thank the Glasgow Conrier:—

"It is singular enough, that neither in Edinburgh nor Glasgow

"It is singular enough, that neither in Edinburgh nor Glasgow these mixed meetings of Whigs and Radicals can comport themselves as gentlemen. The conclusion of the dinner in this city was ruffianly as gentlemen. The conclusion of the amner in this city was runnally in the extreme. At eight o'clock, one individual was carried out of the pavillion dead drunk—and in an hour afterwalds hiccuping and vomiting were very general. At eleven o'clock, no speaker was listened to—all seemed fuddled—while the bottles and glasses in the hellish uprour that ensued were very freely making a trausit across the pavillion, and alighting upon the nappercase of some dozing

the partition, and aligning upon the impercise of some down whig or Radical, awakening him from his beatific visions, in a style more startling than pleasant.

"Lord Durana rose, amidst the most outrageous conduct of the company generally, and the gross brutality of individuals—glasses crashing—the white rods of office coming in willing-contact with the shoulders of brother Reformers, and, throughout the room at least shoulders of brother Reformers, and, throughout the room in least two hundred persons vomiting like true brutes. All this we pledge ourselves to substantiate, and we challenge the most zealous partisans of this great display to contradict us.

"Upon Lord Dubliam signifying his intention of retiring, Mr. Oswald said their noble guest was about to take his leave." (Cries of

OSWALD Sand their noore guest was about to take his leave. (Cries of 'Bravo!') His Lordship then left the room amidst the most horrid yellings we ever heard. Mr. OSWALD said, 'Geußemen, will you have the goodness to listen? (Groans.) Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to listen one moment?' But all the plending of the the goodness to insert one moment.

Honourable Chairman was fruitless; discord and noise reigned triumphant; and in various parts of the hall people bearing white rods were smashing at one another, the bottles and glasses were rods were smashing at one another, the bottles and glasses were clinking to the ground in all directions; and some ruffians did not hesitate even to throw the glasses about, to the great danger of the lith and limb of the well-disposed present. We add no more—and we appeal to the whole company—and even to the Secretary, whether, if we have nothing extenuated, we have set down aught in malice."

Amongst several attempts to account for the late fire, it has been suggested that it was occasioned by the incautious introduction of a decayed warming-pan into the Comptroller's Office in the Exchequer.

Office in the Exchequer.

OUR readers will perceive, in spite of the effrontery of the Ministerial Press, that the state of affairs in the West Indies is as unsatisfactory as possible, and those who do us the honour to remember what appears in our columns, will recollect that the popular dissatisfaction is gradually "progressing," as the Americans say, exactly as we foretold it would. The burst of feeling, even if it occurred as a mark of triumph on the part of the mistaken negroes, might, with due force; be suppressed, and wherever due force has been employed it has been suppressed; but that to which we looked forward as the period of a serious collision was that at which, after the transport had subsided, it became necessary to enforce labour upon the mock apprentice or the liberated black. How far we were justified in our anticipations the extracts from the West India papers, which have appeared in the London papers, will tell. As for Demerara, the system pursued in that Colony is abominable; but we fear from all the reports which have reached us, that wish every due precaution Jamaica herself will ere long become a victim to the great measure of Emaancipation.

It appears that A communication has been made to Sir

IT appears that a communication has been made to Sir LOBERT PEEL requesting him to permit limself to be put in omination for the office of Lord Rector of the University of clasgow. The Right Honourable Baronet has returned an

answer to this complimentary request, of which the following

answer to this complimentary request, of which the following is an extract:—
"I request that you will assure those whose sentiments you have been deputed to convey to me that I am highly gratified by learning that they are prepared to make their approbation of the course which I lade introduced in public life by promoting, to the utmost of their power, my election to the high dignity of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. I earnestly hope that they will not consider it inconsistent with a very grateful sense of the honour they have done me if I respectfully decline to be put information for the office in question. I should be very unwill-ingity accept it as a merely honorary distinction, nor would the usage of the past reconcile me to the neglect of duties which I apprehend properly belong to the approintment, and which, if apprehend properly belong to the appointment, and which, if apprehend properly belong to the expendite and excellent Institution which they were intended to serve. At the same time I feel that I should be precluded by distance and by other pressing avocations from making the only satisfactory return for the distinction which my election would confer, and I therefore relinquish that distinction, mot because I undervalue it, but because I could not do justice to my own sense of the obligations, in point of duty, which so high an honour and so important a trust would impose."

In consequence of Sir ROBERT's refusal, it is believed that Lord STANLEY will be the new Lord Rector, as it is known that his Lordship has many staunch supporters in the University.

WE regret to record the death of WILLIAM ROBERT WE regret to record the death of WILLIAM ROBERT SPENCER, ESq., a poet of much sweetness, an author of much talent, but who, above all, was distinguished for his great conversational powers, which continued unimpaired until a very few days before his death. He was the second son of the late Lord Charles Spencer, by the Hon. Mary, daughter of Lord Vere, and sister to Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Alban's. He was born Jan. 9, 1769, and married 13th of Dec., 1791, Countess Susan, daughter of Ralph, Count Jenison Walworth, by whom he had issue seven children, six of whom survive him.

six of whom survee him. The delicacy of his health had induced him for some time to withdraw from the society of which he was the charm and ornament; but we hope, that some part of his leisure may have been devoted to increasing the number of his literary works, the chief fault of which, is the smallness of their number.

In these times, when the rapacity of the Clergy and the In these times, when the rapacity of the Clergy and the vices of the Church form one great topic of discontent, we think a perusal of the following simple report of a Meeting held in St. Martin's parish, will not be unprofitable. It being recollected that Dr. RICHARDS has literally been driven to resign his living by the disgraceful feuds which the Radicals have caused amongst the parishioners; we think the report needs no comment—the thing speaks for itself:—

Thursday evening a meeting of the parishioners of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was held at Messrs. Robsons' Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, to adopt measures towards the presentation of a memento to Dr. RURGHARDS, on his retring from the parish, as Vicar. ROBSET

The Chairman reviewed the acts of benevolence rendered by Dr. Richards to the parish. He had by his exertion saved the parish not less than 12,000l. in preventing the erection of another Church by his influence with the Commissioners. He viewed the resignation of the Doctor in the present time as a dreadful scourge, and it behoved the friends of the Church to present him with a handsome testimonial. He was happy to say the subscription of the Church to present him with a handsome testimonial. tion which had just commenced amounted to nearly 3000l. The Duke of Northumberland would contribute a handsome sum, and he doubted not but the subscription would augment to a large

and he doubted not but the subscription would augment to a large sum. It was proposed to present the Doctor with a piece of plate.

Mr. Deville moved the first resolution expressive of the loss the parish would sustain by the retirement of the Doctor. He said the Doctor had, since he had been Vicar, our the National School out of Diet by his exertions and deep vicar, our the National School of his own private funds, purchased of the Duke of Bedford the freehold of the Broad-street Chapel for 2000l, and had LAID OUT 30001. IN BUILDING THE VICARAGE-HOUSE. These acts were truly great; but his kind-hearted benevolence was greater. HE VISITED THE SICK, RELIEVED THEIR WANTS, AND OUT OF HIS HE VISITED THE SICK, RELIEVED THEIR WANTS, AND OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET BEFRIENDED THE DISTRESSED. He would mention a circumstance to show his benevolence and anxiety for education. The National School was in debt, and a subscription was proposed for its benefit. When the Doctor saw the paper he path his name down for 100 guineas. Others followed the example, and he had succeeded in getting the School out of debt. He cordially proved the resolution. moved the resolution.

Mr. Cocks seconded it.—The resolution was carried.

Two other resolutions were carried; one appointing a Committee, and the other ordering the books to be kept open until the 1st of January.

Sir EDWARD CUST was appointed Chairman, and Sir COUTTS

SIT LOWARD CUST WAS appointed Chairman, and SIT COUTTS
THOUTES TREASURET.

Mr. Hall, the Secretary, read the lists of subscriptions. A vote
of thanks was carried for his exertions. He said he had received a
letter from SIT COUTTS TROTTER, expressing his delight in co-operating in the object. The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND would subscribe a handsome sum, and others of the Nobility.

The meeting, after thanks were voted to the Chairman, broke up.

The Standard has the following:-

"During the examination of Mr. Coopen, before the Privy Council, in reference to the statement that he had heard a gentleman speak of the fire of both Houses of Parliament, at the Bush Inn, Dudley, in the evening of the day on which the occurrence took place, the following important discovery was elicited:—

"The LOAD CHANCELLOR said—Now, Mr. Cooper, perhaps you will be able to recollect what sort of a person it was who brought the news of the burning of the two houses?

ews of the burning of the two nouses r

"Mr. Cooper.—I cannot exactly describe him.

"The Losp CHANCELLOR.—Was he a black man or a white man?

"Mr. Cooper.—I do not exactly understand your Lordship's nestion. He certainly was not what is called a black: that is, not

"Mr. COOPER.—I do not execute miner and your source, prestion. He certainly was not what is called a black: that is, not a man of colour.

"The Lond CHANCELLOR.—No, no; I don't mean exactly whether he was a white mun or a negro—I mean, was he of a dark complexion; did he wenr a black stock, or any thing dark or particular about his dress; or was he of a dark or light complexion?"

"Sagacity extraordinary!" Mighty disseminator of Useful Knowledge! No wonder that Mr. Cooper could not understand his Lordship's anestion: for such a definition of a black man would puzzle all

ship's question; for such a definition of a black man would puzzle all the lawyers of Lincoln's Inn and Westminster Hall, except the head of the law himself—the Lord High Chancellor—who seems lately to have allowed some strange fancies to enter his learned cranium. It is an old saying, that "the wisdom is in the wig:" it is to be hoped that this profound definition has only sprung from the wig, and not from the head; for it is well known that gentlemen connected with the legal order are allowed to say many things in their official costume,

which they themselves would be ashamed of out of it, and which would never be tolerated in any other. If a little ragged pauper urchin were to give such a definition of a black man, his juvenile companions would laugh at him for a fool, and, no doubt, would remend him a Tract upon Useful Knowledge; but emanating fro the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR of ENGLAND, it, of course, becomes profound wisdom. We knows but another Reform may be in embryo? Who knows but the good old English dictionaries are going to be overturned by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and that the great Schoelmaster may have an intention of clmaster may have an intention of giving a new version of the English language; and therefore has be gun at words of one syllable first; altering the alphabetical arrangement, and beginning with Binstead of A?"

This definition of Lord BROUGHAM's, most satisfactorily

accounts for the confusion of his ideas in later times upon the subject of "Colonial Policy." Those who new know what his notion of a "black man" is, must fully appreciate his ability for legislating for the negro population in the West

LITERATURE.

We have been compelled, by a variety of circumstances, to postone, from time to time, our notices upon the numerous works which we have received, and we will endeavour to-day in some sort to repone, from time to tin deem the pledge, the fulfilment of which, has been long but unavoidably delayed.

Almost every book now is a "periodical," all the standard authors, and those works which belong to history art, or science, are dealt out volume by volume; a system which, considering their extraordinary beauty, and their extraordinary cheapness, bids fair to furnish "every man's library" with the most desirable and valuable works. In this manner, persons of moderate means are enabled to possess themselves of advantages which were out of the reach of the last generation. Muanax's Family Library, VALFY'S History of England, his Shakspeare and Classical Library and many other similar publications in other quarters, have completely changed the course of things in the literary world, and while they do infinite honour and credit to the skill and enterprise of their publishers, confer a benefit upon society which, in the present age of

atenment, cannot be too highly appreciated.

cannot help recurring to the edition of the Encyclopædia Britansica, now in course of publication, for a triumphant proof of the improvement upon the last edition which it presents, both in the quantity and quality of matter, and in graphic illustrations.

One of the most beautiful works we ever remember to have seen has reached the conclusion of its first volume. We mean the Illus trations of British Sculpture. We cannot imagine anything more exquisite than the engravings which it contains; nor does it deteriorate from their merit to know, that so far from falling off, charming as were the illustrations of the first number, they have gradually improved even up to the last of the first volume.

Of the Annuals we have as yet seen but four—The Oriental, The andscape, The Amulet, and The Juvenile Forget Me Not. Of these, the last, as being edited by a Lady, first claims our notice. Some of The last, as being edited by a Lady, first claims our notice. Some of the literary contributions, and amongst them those from the pen of Mrs. S. C. Hall, the editress, are of a very superior character. Our favourite, Mrs. Hemans, has some extremely pretty lines, and Mrs. Carmichael, who last season published a work on the Domestic Manners of the West Indies, has contributed a very entertaining and instructive paper, called a Visit to the Botanic Garden at St.

Some of the illustrations are of a very superior order. The Blind Beggar, from a picture by Owen, is our principal favourite. The tale made for it is by Miss Pardoe, a lady who edified and rather amused the world some time back by giving to the public her particular notions about Portugal. The work, however, offers, as a Juvenile Forget Me Not, much amusement blended with instruction, and will, no doubt, receive its wonted share of praise and patronage

JENNINGS's Landscape Annual is a most delightful book as far as the prints go, which consist of views in Spain, beautifully executed, and which afford a much clearer idea of that splendid country than any which could have been derived from former publications. The views are so fine, so magnificent, and so interesting, that we felt no necessity for reading the descriptions of them; which, however, as being from the pen of Mr. Roscoz, are no doubt extremely able and correct. The Oriented Annual is a visible and correct. The Oriental Annual, in a similar manner, dazzles and enchains by the beauty of its engravings; and to no works of this ma-ture is the public more indebted than to these particular two, in whose pages are unfolded to the sight scenes of distant and ill-known ands, which are familiarised to the eye by works of art highly cre-itable to the genius and fidelity of both painter and engraver.

The Amulet, edited by Mr. Hall, husband of the talented editress

of The Juvenile Forget Me Not, contains several admirable engravings. The Lilly, a portrait of Miss Blanche Bury (daughter of Lady CHARLOTTE), after a picture by EASTLAKE, hardly does justice taits subject; the eyes appear too dark, and altogether there is an absence of that sylph-like delicacy which characterises the face and form of the heautiful original. Ample amends, however, are made in the engraving of The Gipsy Mother, by Graves, after Wilkie. It is strikingly expressive and boldly effective, and affords a powerful

is strikingly expressive and boldly effective, and affords a powerful contrast to The Proposal, a print by C. Rolls from a picture by Mr. Wyatt, which attracted universal notice and admiration at the British Gallery. Mr. Inskipe, one of the first geniuses of the age, has contributed a beautiful subject, Going to Service, to which the engraver, Mr. Stocks, has done ample justice.

The literary contributions will need but little remark, when we say they are from the pens of some of our most distinguished writers—L. E. L., Lady Blesington, Barry Connwall, Miss Mitters—L. E. L., Lady Blesington, Barry Connwall, Miss Mitters, Mrs. Charles Gore, Hoog, Bann, Mrs. Hopeland, Mrs. Hall, and several authors of popular works of fiction.

In the world of romance, Mr. Bulwer's Last Days of Pompetic claims the first place; but we must say that, for general attractiveness and the effect it has produced, Captain Marryly, in each succeeding novel he writes, transcends himself; and if he should go on, and if it be possible that he can write better than he should go on, and if it be possible that he can write better than he should go on, and if it be possible that he can write helter than he should go on, and if it be possible that he can write helter than he should go we have the produced of novelists who are at present running their race. We thought Peter Simple admirable—now we prefer Aucub Faithful; and Jacobi's mose will be put out of ficing V is a Universe. race. We thought Peter Simple admirable—now we prefer Jacob Faithful; and Jacob's "nose will be put out of joint," in all probability, by the next. In short, we feel towards these works as a mother is said to feel towards the rchildren—the last is always the favourite; and we hope that the gallant Captain will not cease the "trouble which is a pleasure" to him, until he has peopled our shelves with a numerous family

numerous family.

The tenth volume of the Animal Kingdom, by Baron Cuyten, with Additions, &c., by Mr. Gairerran, has just been published by Whitz-TAKER and Co. It contains the class *Pieces*, and is copiously illustrated with plates. We do not know in what number of volumes the

work is to be comprised, but, when complete, it will form a most valuable addition to our English libraries.

We now have to notice a publication which, to our infinite surprise we find praised by our excellent contemporary the *Morning Post* and by some of those literary periodicals to whose opinions we ge nerally defer, and which are distinguished by their support of morality and their hostility to the disgusting new-fangled phi-losophy of revolutionized France—in short, to the atrocities of atheism and infidelity: we allude to a work called Letters from India, translated from the originals of M. Jacquemont.

In the early part of the first volume M. Jacquemont indulges in

some narratives calculated to induce his readers to believe that the French ship in which he sailed, fired broadsides into an English merchantman because she presumed to hail her—there are indeed merchantham because she presumed to han her-ener the indexed two of these little histories. They fell in with a ship called the General Wolf, of Bristol, which, being chased by the Frenchman, hoisted her colours, when the French ship seeing the English Ensign fired a shotted gun which raised strange reflections in the crew of the strange vessel. "For want of a single person amongst ten officers," says M. Jacquemont, "able to speak a word of (English) I was requested to take the speaking trumpet, and had the glory of telling the poor terrified devils that the next time they presumed to bear down upon us without shewing their colours we would sink them with a broadside, &c.'

The second affair of a similar nature occurred off the Cape of Good the second anian of similar nature occurred in the Scales, the French ship, in which M. Jacquemonr had the good fortune to be, and hailed her. All the officers of the French ship declared the stranger sup, in which M. JACQUEMONT had the good fortune to be, and hailed her. All the efficers of the French ship declared the stranger to be an English man-of-war, whereupon M. JACQUEMONT, in reply to the question, "What ship is that?" answered the English Captain to the question, "There support to think of asking such a question—that he was very impudent to think of asking such a question—that he must tell the Frenchman who he was. He spoke again, without the Frenchman being able to understand him—"A sensonable turn "A of the helm" says Monsieur Jacquemorn, "placed us so that we could fire with advantage. We then gave him a broadside of round shot and grape."

The Englishman is ordered to send a boat aboard, which he delays doing, when the Captain begs M. Jacquemont to repeat the threat of utter destruction. They send a boat, the officer is questioned, and the French Captain determining to search the ship, he, with the accomplished M. Jacquemont, proceed on board in one of the French boats, keeping the English officer and sailors prisoners. They go alongside, and find the ship to be a merchantman—a fact they might have previously ascertained by not having had their rascally bro returned. "We were received," says M. Jacquemont, "with the grentest politeness by people of very good appearance, but extremely terrified.

"I pretended," says this Gentleman, "to read the papers of the Nancy, and told the Captain that he had been only guilty of extreme imprudence in approaching an unknown ship at night; that, however, vere very happy, as it had turned out that none of his crew were killed, and that we should return on board our own ship and send him his men. The poor devil confessed his error with all due humi-lity, and made a thousand excuses for the shot we had fired at him; and then it was impossible for us to leave him without accepting something to drink o drirk. We were féted and caressed—they would have we had not allowed them to uncork a bottle for us. The Steward asked me respectfully what I would like to have? I replied with a disdainful ur, a glass of Champagne, &c. We then adjourned, after a little admonition which I gave the English Captain, &c. From all of which statements we are to infer that the butterfly-hunter terified two English Captains and their crew; that the law of nations permits the firing broadsides into ships of other nations in time of peace; and that British sailors—who swept the sea of all the French fleets in existence—were "poor devils,"
"extremely terrified."

This, however, is excusable braggadocia, and if not intended for publication by the writer, entails the folly of publication on his survivors. But these are not the points. At page 88, we have the following account of himself at Calcutta:—"Lady William (Beytings) is ing account of humsel at Calcium.— Day a media present of conversing with her in my own language, and it was very great. I know not how it was, but she discovered that, like all Frenchmen, I was but a lukewarm Catholic, and not a very ardent Christian. As she is devout, or tries to be so, she endenvoured to convert me. For my part, I am not a whit better thin before, and I fear, indeed, that she is now a little less sure of hera im than she was at first. This divergence has not been at the copease of the kindness which she was disposed to shew

At page 99, speaking of the same lady, M. Jacquemont says, "she is a very amiable and distinguished person; BUT—she is religious, or rather endeavours to be so. There is a great discrepancy between us in this respect, is on some other points equally strong: but the French are allowed NOT TO BELIEVE."

Speaking of Sir Charles Grey, the Judge, whose "wife, the Speaking of Sir Charles (Rev., the Judge, whose "wife, the prettiest and most graceful person in the world, gives them music" in the evenings, he says, that a great sympathy exists between them, and wonders how the English can think his manners cold"The fact is," says M. Jacquesiont, "a Frenchman has greater facility in entering into an Englishman's friendship, than another Englishman; they are like bodies similarly electrified, which repel each other. We are decidedly more amiable than they; much more affectionate; and I see that all who are worth number or discussed. age tionate; and I see that all who are worth anything, are charmed with my manners." This piece of consummate vanity may make Sir Charles Grey laugh, if he ever reads it. What follows may teach the Learned Judge how he admits any more of these "aminble and affectionnte French gentlemen into his house and confidence "No one, but myself," says M. Jacquemont, "goes on Sunday to the Chief Justice's te seek a refuge from the devotion of his countrymen. It is true, that in my presence this man dares to be sincere which he would scarcely do in that of his fellow-countrymen, or friends of his own nation."

At page 1:30, he says—"They were infinitely pleased with my

At page 1.01, he says— They were minnery preasen with ment of pretension, my genuine simplicity, my unaffected manners.

My academic dignity from London has been of no use to me, any more than my official title from Paris, and no modesty can preven me from saying, tat it is on my own personal account that every one has been kind and hospitable. Wherever I went I tried to pay in ready money, by giving some interest and a little diversity to the tiresome monotony of the English wherever I went, talking, in fact when I thought folks fit to taste that pleasure so little known among the English

With the Governor-General and Lady WILLIAM he proceeds to the country (p. 114)—"There, for a week, was I overwhelmed with attentions—there was no Endy Wichtam Bentince for any one but myself"—poor Lord William!—"She would have me mount an ant for the first time with her; and then, for a whole week, she elephant for the measurement her; one then, for a whole week, she had no other compenior in her walks but myself. I spent several long days with her, tête-ì-tête, talking about. Gon—she for—I, audinst—

of Mozart, Rossini, painting, Madamede Fraet, of happinessamisery, and of Love in reference to both; of all things, in the which require, if not intimacy, at least a great deal of confidence and reciprocal esteem, especially on the part of a woman—English to-religious and strict, with a young man, a bachelor and a Frenchman's These insimations, so gratifying to those who treated him so kindly with others which we shall presently notice, are luckily dissipated into absurdities by the rashness of prefixing to the book a portait of this most fascinating young French bachelor.

But not only was he so popular with the Lady of the Governor-General—the Lady of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Grey—fig. which require, if not intimacy, at least a great deal of co

pearl of Judges"—was extremely attentive to him. As for Lady By pearl of Judges"—was extrement attentive whim. As for Lady to the wife of another Judge, we find at page 141, that "she had more than shew him attentions." "I had not seen her for a weeks, and we were like old friends."

weeks, and we were like old friends."
When he is about to quit Sir Charles Grey for his expedient "Now you know,' says M. Jacquemont, 'ny dear father, that have been very much disposed to consider Lady Grey handsom, graceful, and aminble." I setting the thing agoing, we began to affected, and sought the means of depriving my departure of the melancholu solemnity."

I reckoned upon finishing this evening, quietly and alone, as we had begun it; but Lady Grev had promised to be present at some amateur theatricals in town, and we all three went together. The performance was, as might be expected, very tedious, and we paid the time in chatting, as we should have done in her drawing ro the time in cuaturing, as we should have done in first drawing-room. She was very beautiful that evening, and, thinking of the fools who formed the crowd around us, I had the weakness to rejoice at he beauty." • • • "Without these aristocratical friendships the place would not have been tenable by me, and thanks to it, no one out out thanks to it, no one owid have been more overwhelmed with attention and distinction."

Of Miss Peanson, the daughter of the Attorney-General-for bet Of Miss Pearson, the daugner of the Autoriey-General-forbeloserved, M. Jacquemon's practice runs amongst the largeshe says (p. 170) she " is the only person I have know
worthy of the consideration of a man of sense. The pot
girl whom I left very ill at Calcutta writes me worth
she is dying, I must direct to England the letter which wrote to her on my journey—the physicians are seed-g her there without delay—her mother accompanies here am afraid my letter will arrive too late. But whatever may happen, and if chance brings us again under the same roof, we shall never be to each other different from what we are at present.

Although possessed of intelligence above her, twenty years, and of the very serious turn of mind, she did not seem to perceive that I ward young man, and sometimes she would talk to me of matters of feeling, as she would have done to some old friend of her father's, or het

At p. 196, the amiable French gentleman says:—"I have no more chance of meeting Sir Charles Grey in the mountains this summer; he has just been travelling for two months in a palanquin in the pro-Lady GREY, in the meant has remained in tedious solitude, where she has not, like her had the pastime of indering neonle. band, the pastime of judging people. • • • I felt so become too great an admirer of Lady G., that it was pe I felt so disposed to that our fine projects of November last should be reduced to the journey of the Knight's."

journey of the Knight's."

Notwithstanding the disgust which the blasphemy, and vasity, and conceit of all this inspired, we continued reading, in hopse of some qualification or atonement, till we reached the 20th page, in which is narrated the history of a robbery committed upon the author, no doubt admirably suited to the "affections and the author, and the suite of the content of the conten delicate? society of France; but which, thank Gon, is to fillly to be read by the "stiff, awkward, monotonous, religious, and disgre-able people of England." Here we closed the work, with a detamination never again to open it; but not without feeling a considerable degree of surprise at finding it dedicated to the Right Home Sir ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, some time Judge at Ceylon; the course of whose public and private life has, we have always under been marked by devotion to the best interests of religion and mo and morality We can only conclude that his sanction was obtained to the tion, previous to his having read the book.

We record with sincere regret the death of the amiable and enemplary Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, which took pla sent at Ranby Hall, near East Retford. was the fifth and youngest daughter of William, second English HARRINGTON; was born on the 31st of March, 1760, and marine the 25th of January, 1782, to Thomas, third Duke of Newscand who drives in 1762 in 1762. who dying in 1795 her Grace remained a widow until 1810, was again united in marriage to Lieutenant-General Sr Gregan Craufund, G.C.B., who died in 1821. Her generosity and extensive charities have obtained for more lasting and imperishable than all the honours which rokes illes could bestow.

Sunday last, about three o'clock, the Baron and Baron Novat, who have been residing for some months at their ills at Barnes Green, Surrey, were walking within two hundred yards of their residence, when exactly the residence, when exactly the residence. their residence, when opposite the establishment of John Fulls, LLD., the Baron suddenly fell down and instantly expired. Medical aid was immediately resorted to, but without avail

Tuesday's Gazette contains the appointment of the Honorable William Ashlex to be her Majosty's Treasurer and Vice-Characteristics and Transacteristics of her Majosty's Treasurer and Contains and Transacteristics of her berlain; and Thomas Henry Holberton, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Surgeons Estrand

Majesty's Surgeons Extraordinary.

The Gazette de France gravely asserts that that country is indebted. to England for the prevalence of the spleen and the appaling increase of suicides. This assertion of the Gazette savours very much displays or some other malady, for during the last half century, the suicides or some other malady, for during the last half century, the suicides or some other malady, for during the last half century, the suicides or some other malady, for during the last half century, the suicides or some other malady, for during the last half century, the suicides of the su committed in France, as compared with those in England, may be stated as upwards of five to one.

Mr. Connerr has writing.

Mr. Connert has written from Ireland expressly prohibiting the consumption of another potato in his family, or by his servants; and most important event is announced in the newspapers.

The sapient notification "To be drunk upon the premis are superit notification "To be drienk upon the premises," with it is now required to be placed over the door of every beer-shop is most scrupulously observed, the frequenters of those houses will naturally innationing the state of the sta

naturally imagining that it is a duty enjoined upon them by law.

The Edinburgh Evening Post expresses its opinion of Lords
BROUGHAM and DURHAM in the following terms:

We have no great affection for the Lord High Chanceller, or, significantly the characteristically stabel in reference to his late pro-We have no great affection for the Lord High Chanceller, or, we he might be characteristically styled, in reference to his late proceedings, the Lord High Charlaton. We dislike his pretensions that neither his arrogance nor his pretension which entitle us to saik him to the level—"the lowest deplication has been been been as a public character, which is occupied by Earl Durman as a public character, which is completely bear the heart, and the prosecution of latter has no abilities to redeen the blemishes of his reputation of heart, and the press, can never be the friend of inherty or the advocated by the use his diages as the heart, a hater advocate he used his diages as the laider to his ambitions project, the used his diages as the laider to his ambitions project, man's Lord Durman; and as such he will always had in every man and true patriot a resolute and unbending opponent As for Lord BROUGHAM it is plain that he exposes Lord DURHAM,

The Earl of Kenmare and Lord Killeen, two Catholic Noblemen The Earlof Kenmare and Lord Killeen, two Catholic Noblemen, have been appointed Irish Privy Councillors, the first of that creed so appointed for the last century and a half. The Earl of Dunmone, the Earl of Lerrain, and Dominick Brown, Esq., M.P., have also been appointed to the Irish Privy Council.

Very disastrous accounts have been received at Lloyd's respecting

Very disastrous accounts have been received at Lloyd's respecting the damage sustained by the shipping, in consequence of the recent boisterous weather—a most fearful record of loss of life and property has been received at that establishment during the past week.

The Speech of the King of Holland on opening the ordinary Session of the States-General offers no hope that there will be a

a speedy termination of the disputes between that country and a speedy termination of the disputes between that country and Belgium. On the contrary, his Majesty still continues to speak of Belgium as a part of his dominions in a state of insurrection and Belgium as a part of his dominions in a state of insurrection and revolt. The speech represents his Majesty's foreign assurances of strict alliance and friendship as most satisfactory—trade, commerce, and agriculture are flourishing—the public expenditure is being diminished—the colonists are happy and contented—and, in short, ererything is going on most prosperously.

The Poon Laws' Amendment Bill.—In the parishes of North

Curry and Stoke St. Gregory, threatening papers have been dropped about in different places. The following is a copy of one of them, from which it appears the overseer has hitherto been more indulgent

nom which it appears the overseer has interest been more indulgent to the writer than the schoolmaster:—
Jenlemen—You has taken Away All Poor mens Pay and you must take care of your Self Corn hay and stock this Wenter you will get it

ham string.
North Curry Stake St. Gregory.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have granted permiscon to Mr. Deane to renew his exertions to recover the long hidden mence his going down to the wreck when the weather assumes a more settled aspect. Mr. Abbiner, it is said, proposes to renew his abmarine visits to the wreck of the ill-fated Boyne, off Southsea Castle.

Colonel C. J. NAPIER has been appointed Governor of the embryo

colony of South Australia.

Mr. Valpy has announced for publication a most useful work for the Clergy in general, and for Students in Divinity, under the title of Steletons of the Sermons of the most eminent British Divines, by the Res. T. S. Hughes, Prebendary of Peterborough. To commence on the 1st of December, in monthly parts. These Skeletons are intended as models of scriptural argumentation for the young Divine, in the arduous task of composition for the pulpit; and the work has been

adducts task of composition for the pulpit; and the work has been undertaken at the request of several members of the Church, in consequence of the great expense of the voluminous originals.

The mortal remains of the Earl of Debary were deposited on Friday in the family vault at Ormskirk, Lancashire.—Mr. Stanley (the St-Secretary) is now Lord Stanley, his father having succeeded to the Earldom of DERRY.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE visited Aberystwith last week, and the town was illuminated in honour of the event. The noble and kind-hearted Duke allows 2001. a-year to a medical gentleman for attending the poor of that town.

The following fact is singular enough:—His present Majesty is

WILLIAM the First, Second, Third, and Fourth—WILLIAM the First of Hanover, WILLIAM the Second of Ireland, WILLIAM the Third of Scotland, and WILLIAM the Fourth of England.

A short time ago, a person residing in Retford was desirous of visiting a relative living in Doncaster. Being somewhat penurious, he contemplated walking the 18 miles; but being doubtful of his power and strength to accomplish the distance, he actually walked to Bawtry (half way), and back again to Retford, to ascertain the fact, before he durst undertake the intended visit to his sister.—The re-

before he durst undertake the intended visit to his sister.—The rehearsal must have been more fatiguing than the performance.

The Times says:—"By the usual return of the Bank of England, published in the Gazette, it appears that the average amount of ballion held by the Bank in the period from the 20th of July to the 21st of October (the date of the present return), was 7,123,0001.; and founded on this and the preceding returns, and by a rule of calculation which applies specially to this kind of average, we are enabled to determine that in the period embraced by this return—that is from the 20th of July to the 21st of October—the real actual decrease in the to when appress specially to determine that in the period embraced by this return—that is now the 28th of July to the 21st of October—the real actual decrease in the Bank's stock of bullion is 1,716,000l. By the same rule we are also make the stock of bullion is 1,716,000l.

canoled to determine that there is an actual diminution in the circulation to the extent of 636,0001.; in the deposits there is a diminution of 3,720,0001, and in the securities a diminution of 2,553,0001."
On Friday last, as Lord Rannon was hunting with his splendid pack of fox-hounds at Sandford Break, about four miles from Oxford, his Lordship met with the following melancholy accident:—As his Lerdship was leaping over a ditch, upon one of his spirited hunters, being unacconstituted with the fast that there was a second ditch, the being unacquainted with the fact that there was a second ditch, the barse fell into the latter, came upon his Lordship, and, we regret to add, broke two of his ribs and dislocated his collar bone. His Lordwhip was immediately conveyed to the Angel Hotel, Oxford, when Mr. Tuckwell, the eminent surgeon, was called in; in consequence of when the conveyed to the Angel Hotel, oxford, when Mr. Tuckwell, the eminent surgeon, was called in; in consequence of whose skilly line amment surgeon, was called in , in consequence of whose skilly lin management great hopes are now entertained of his Lordship's speedy recovery. A. Blander, Esq., very kindly offered has ready to communicate the occurrence to Lady Radden and Lady Ra was services to communicate the occurrence to Lady Kaddon. On the Ladyship receiving the information, her anxiety for his Lordship was so great that she immediately ordered four post horses to her twelling chariot, and arrived at the Hotel in Oxford from her town readence within five hours of receiving the intelligence.—Later account. condence within five hours of receiving the intelligent to the Earl have not been so favourable.

The Cambridge Chronicle has the following:-

The Cambridge Chronicle has the following:—

"Exekuel Law, the Water Drinker.—As many provincial and other papers have copied a slight yet erroneous notice, we have been four papers have copied a slight yet erroneous notice, we have been also many years past had an opportunity of witnessing the habits and occupation of this singular and remarkable man. Exekuel Law, the 3d of October, 1834, at Fulbourn, aged forty-four lears. He had, from the age of five or six years, a propensity sinsatiable desire for drinking cold water, and has continued drinking that the short time before his death. He generally took about two same desire for water in summer and winter; if without cold water same desire for water in summer and winter; if without cold water same desire for water in summer and winter; if without cold water same and if without for some time, and he drank beer or any deep beverage for he had first drank a portion of cold water, it is and agree before he had first drank a portion of cold water, it was a first drank as portion of cold water, it was a summer and winter; it without cold water, it was a summer and water to his bedwater to his bedwater to he was a half gallons in a year, amounting to 1830 barrels in twenty-gaty years.

The Kentish Observer says, under the head of Dover.—"His kaellency Lord Minto, from Berlin, with his lady and family, with a sile of the same desired the water has a summer with his lady and family, with a sile of the same desired the water has a summer with his lady and family, with a sile of the same desired the water was a summer was a

Received Observer says, under the near on Lovan Active Minro, from Berlin, with his lady and family, which is macrining by the "Firefly" packet, from Calais. His backhip proceeded to the York Hotel, and after taking refreshment his for tame. Milkary salute, but why there should have been this omission seems extraordinary."—The reason is, that Lord Minto has been Presided, and is therefore no Embassador, and therefore has no more

right to a salute than he has to the style of Excellency, which the Dover correspondent of the Kentish Observer bestows upon him.

The Earl of Ripon has decided to erect his new mansion on the site of the old one. The new structure is to be in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

The office of Filazer of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, is

The office of Finzer of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, is reannt by the death of DAVID CHURCH, Esq. Report has Mr. HAMILTON as his successor. The situation is worth 7001. a year. The Thetis has at length been raised and carried up to Wallasey Pool to be repaired. The damage sustained is not nearly so great as was at first apprehended. It is principally in the after part of the research. vessel. The engines and boilers have not sustained any material

injury.

Lord Durham has accepted an invitation from the Reformers of Newcastle to a public dinner at that town, which is to take place on the 19th inst. The Radicals of the north of Ireland are also about to entertain the same Noble Lord at Belfast.

RADICALISM IN BATH.—On Thursday Mr. Roebuck, the Member by courtesy for Bath, treated Mr. Falconen and some others of his radical constituents in that city with a speech, and was afterwards invited to a free and easy-bread and cheese and heavy Bristol Journal

The following is extracted from the Gazette de France of Oct. 23: "Lord Althorn, on horseback, in the midst of the workmen, said, to the astonishment of all, 'Damn the House of Lords, let that blaze on l-ut is lost!—but save, oh, save the House of Commons!"

The following dreadful occurrence is stated to have taken place in

The following dreadful occurrence is stated to have taken piace in Paris:—

Some differences of a pecuniary nature had existed for some time between the Baron and Baroness P.—, which had brought on a separation. The lady, an American, had brought her husband a fortune of 6,0001. a year, and inhabited a splendid mansion in the Rue du Fanbourg St. Honore, Paris. It appears that recently a rapprochement had been effected, which was likely to lead to a complete reconciliation. The lady had gone to her husband's, or rather lather-in-law's, chateau, near Seulis; the latter, a man eighty years of age, was violently opposed to the arrangement, which touched his pride, or what he called his honour. On Sunday week, in the morning, he entered his daughter-in-law's apartment, desired her to say her prayers and prepare to die, and immediately discharged at her, one after another, four pistols. The balls entered above and below her left breast, cutting off three of her fingers; she fell, but had strength to rise and rush after the old man, whom she clasped, but who fied from her to his room, and there shot himself dead. The Baroness is still living, and Dr. Marotlur, who had been immediately sent for, has, it is said, extracted/three of the balls from her wounds. She is the mother of three children, and about forty years old. Such is the tragedy which has occurred, it is said, in a family well known to most of those who have frequented the drawing-rooms of the French capital.

The following advertisement is copied from the Washington

The following advertisement is copied from the Washington

The following aure is some of Telegraph:—

"Cash for 200 Negroes.—We will pay higher prices in cash for 200 negroes of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, than any purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into this market. All communications promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at our residence, west end of Duke-street, "Franklin and Armhyiel."

A Paris paper, Le Temps, has the following:-

A Paris paper, Le Temps, has the following:—
"There is something imposing," says a London correspondent of a Paris paper, "in the spectacle of a fire in this metropolis. The English people, commonly so phlegmatic, so slow, so morbid, seem in the twinking of an eye wholly to change character. Grand Dieu, what self-possession, what order, under circumstances so painful and difficult! Accustomed as I have been to similar scenes in Paris, I could previously form no idea of the astonishing promptitude with which assistance the most efficacious was at once organised. I compared our wretched little engines, dragged with difficulty over the pavement of Paris by our brave pompiers, already half dead with that fatigue, before the real occasion for their exertion begins. I compared those with the powerful pump-engines, brought to the spot by four powerful horses at full gallop, and the firemen sitting at their ease upon the engines. I thought of the wild confusion of our chains—of the cries of all the workmen—of our leathern buckets brought empty to the engine, while I saw before me, the water pouring, the streets inundated, and the pipes like brilliant jets d'eau, il up by countless torches, and rising above the crowd as a symbol of safety to man in the midst of the dangers of fire. With us, every passer-by is stopped to assist the workmen—here the difficulty is to prevent the people from doing so."

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Reverend John Ryle Wood, M.A., to be one of her Mnjesty's Chaplains.

The Rev. Richard Beadon Braden, Clerk, B.A., has been licensed to the perpetual and augmented Currey of Ash Priors, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of Nicholas Spencer, Clerk, the last Incumbent, on the nomination of Sir Thomas B. Lethbridge, of Sundhill Park, Bart.

The Rev. J. R. Oldman, M.A., of Oriel College, and of Dodderhill, in the county of Worcester, has been instituted to the Incumbency of St. Paul's Church, Huddershield, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Bywater.

The Rev. W. Hewson, Curate of Spofforth, has been instituted to the Mastership of the Sherbourne Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. Wasse. Patron, the Dean of York.

The Rev. Chas. Lethbridge has been presented by the Lords of the Admiralty to the living of Alston, vacant by the decease of the Rev. B. Jackson.

The Rev. Richard Norris Russell, B.A., Wortley Fellow of Caiuccollege, Cambridge, has been presented to the Rectory of Beauchampton, Bucks, by the Master and Fellows of that society.

At Market Stainton, in the count of Lincoln. after a very short illness. in the

At Market Stainton, in the county of Lincoln, after a very short illness, in the 29th year of his age, the Rov. William Knott, formerly Assistant Curate, and brother-in-law to the Rev. J. C. Buddington, Incumbent of Horton. At Ludgwan Rectory, the Rev. John Stevens, Rector of that parish. At Kingsbury Lodge, St. Abhan's, Herts, aged 77, the Rev. Robert Moore, D.D., formerly Vicar of Tunteigh, Bedfonshire.

Oxroap, Oxroap, Annual S. Herts, eggal II, the Rev. Robert Moore, D.D., formely Vice of Thurleigh, Bedforbshire.

Oxroap, Oct. 30.—In a convocation holden this day, the Rev. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., and Principal of Brasennose, was nominated (and the nomination approved) a Delegate of Accounts, in the room of Mr. Ogilvie, of Balliol, resigned. In a congregation holden the same day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: E. Vernon, Christ Church, grance ormp.; Hon. and Rev. R. Låddell, F. L. Popham, Fellows of All Souls; Rev. T. Goodson, Worcester; J. Cannon, Magdalen ball. Bachelors of Arts: T. Butler, Deny of Magdalen; W. B. Holland, Wadham; H. N. T. Busfield, Worcester; W. P. Prendergast, Trinity.

Madham; H. N. T. Busfield, Worcester; W. P. Prendergast, Trinity:

Wadham; H. N. T. Busfield, Worcester; W. P. Prendergast, Trinity:

Two-andidates are announced for the Vinerian scholarship now meant, Mr. F. Rogrers, B.A., Fellow of Oriel, and Mr. W. Scott, Michel Scholar of Queen's.

This day Mr. J. Hill, Scholar of New College, was admitted Actual Fellow of that society.

This day Mr. J. Hill, Scholar of New College, was admitted Actual Fellow of that society.

This day Mr. J. Hill, Scholar of New College, was admitted Actual Fellow of the tociety.

The day of the Course of Lectures on Thursday next, the 6th inst. Commence his Course of Lectures on Thursday next, the 6th inst.

Tommence his Course of Lectures on Three Terms, and is usually completed about the Division of the Easter Term.

At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Maxters of Arts: J. Wrey, St. Peter's coll: B. S. Ffinch, Trin. coll.; W. R. Payne, St. John's coll: R. J. Tennant, Trin. coll.; G. S. Cautley, Pemb: coll.—Backetors of Arts: E. L. Smith, St. John's coll: R. H. Hodgson, Trin. coll.

The Seatonian Prize Poem was, on Saturday last, adjudged to the Rev. T. E. Hankinson, of Corpus Christi college.—Subject, Jacob.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. Robert Murphy, M.A., Perse Fellow of Caius college, and the Rev. Charles Eyres, B.A., were elected Junior Fellows of that society; also, Alexander Ellice, Esq. B.A., was elected a Perse Fellow.

The Earl of Compton, eldest son of the Marquess of Northampton; Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen; the Hon, George

Wm. Lyttleton, eldest son of Lord Lyttleton; the Hon. Edw. Pley dell Bouverie, and the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, has been admitted of Trinity college during the present term.

ORDINATIONS.

At a public Ordination, held in the Cathedral, on Sunday last, the ord Bishop of Exerca admitted the following persons into holy

LOTO DISTOP OF EXECUTE ADMITTED THE ACTION OF THE STATE O

Thomas, B.A., Exeter college, Oxfort; J. A.Chount, S.A., Charles, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; G. Martin, B.A., Sidney college, Cambridge; J. W. Ryan, B.A., Worcester college, Oxford; E. Furston, B.A., Circle college, Oxford; B.A., Merdon college, Oxford; H. A. Ginder, B.A., Exciter college, Oxford; J. G. Childs, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; J. C. Napleton, B.A., Waddham college, Oxford; J. A. Andras, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; J. C. Napleton, B.A., Waddham college, Oxford; W. M. Cowper, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford; E. B. Were, B.A., Queen scollege, Oxford; S. H. Field, M.A., Worsester college, Oxford; S. H. S. Byan, B.A., Clare Hall, Cambridge; W. G. P. Smith, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; W. Nattle, B.A., S. Peter's college, Cambridge; E. R. Simmell, B.A., S. John's college, Cambridge; W. S. Byan, B.A., Clare Hall, Cambridge; M. S. Byan, B.A., Clare Hall, Cambridge; M. S. Byan, B.A., Clare Hall, Cambridge; M. S. Byan, B.A., Chare hall, Cambridge; J. S. Coles, B.A., Emmanuel college, Cambridge; B. G. S. Byan, B.A., Trinity college, Oxford; S. S. Peter's college, Oxford; S. M. Langford, B.A., S. John's college, Oxford; S. H. Langford, B.A., S. John's col

The Rev. H. R. Dukinfield, it is said, has accepted the Vicarage St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

The collections on Sunday for the National Schools were, we amply to say, more productive than has been ever before known in this town; and it is a particularly gratifying circumstance, as evincing the interest taken by the poor in the education of their children on right principles, that at All Souls' in the evening, no less amounted to 2731. 5s. 3d.—Brighton Gazette.

The Archibishop of Canterrupy has reinstated the Rev. Mr. Ireland, formerly Curate of St. Andrew's, in the curacy of West Harptree, from which he had been removed by the Bishop of Barn and Wells.

A meeting of the Committee annointed by the Clear of the committee annointed by the

than 13s. we're given in half-pense. The different collections amounted to 273l. 5s. 3d.—Brighton Gazette.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has resistated the Rev. Mr. Ineland, formerly Curst of St. Andrew's, in the curacy of West Harptree, from which he had been removed by the Bishop of Barn and Wells.

The Lord of the Committee appointed by the Clergy the day after the Visitation for the purpose of framing Resolutions to be submitted to the Clergy of the Diocese at large (with a riew to forming a minon with the Clerical Society of Dublin) was held on the 22d instant, when among other important proceedings, a vote of thanks was passed to those landlords who have manifested at this critical period a determination to preserve the rights of the Established Church by taking upon themselves the payment of tithes on their estates.—Condonderry Scatinet.

A very handsome silver salver was presented on Trueday last by taking upon themselves the payment of tithes on their estates.—Condonderry Scatinet.

A very handsome silver salver was presented on Trueday last by taking upon themselves the payment of tithes on their estates.—Condonderry Scatinet.

A very handsome silver salver was presented on Trueday last by the Martine of the Brandsom the parishinoners of Wythma-on-the-Hill to the Rev. J. Curales, M.A.; a small acknowledgment for his faithful ministry, and zelous efforts to promote their temporal and spiritual interests.—Presented on his leaving Wytham, Oct. 20, 1834;—Buston Hervild.

The general Annual Meeting of the Birmingham District Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gonel in Foreign Parts was held in that town on Wednesday at After an excellent sermon by the Rev. Dr. Burnza, the congress on a discussion of the Gonel in Foreign Parts was held in that town on Wednesday at After an excellent even to the constitution of the Propagation of the Gonel in Foreign Parts was held in that town on Wednesday properson. From the report read by the Secretary, it appeared that the number

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During this week there has been a great degree of buoyancy in the Consol Market, and there has been a great degree of buoyancy in the Consol Market, and there has been as improvement of near X per cent. Consols for the Account osed 1975. This site on Long Annuities were 1742 1646. Each quer Bills har de em a of 41 43, and India Bonds of 4 to 26.

The settlement of the fareign Ack, in took plan toom idea and it passed over without defalledations. The differences as Satish amounted to shout 6 per cent. since the last settlement, the lowest quotation having been 51%, and the highest 57%. This afternoon Spanish Stock closed at 57% and the bighest 57%. This afternoon Expansion In Portuguese Bonds, and a consequent rise, the price being at 57% at the close of business this afternoon. Little is doing it? Northern Stock. The dividends on Belgian Bonds are now in source of nayment, and the price is 99% exclivatend. Russian Bonds are 103.4; and Dutch Five per Cents., '98%'. Colombian Bonds are better, closing at 32, as it is said more negotiations are about, to, be speened with the Government, having for their object the effecting song arrangement respecting those liabilities, and their arrears of interest. Chilian Bonds closed at 34/35, Mexicân at 41/42, and Brazilian Shares are firm at 32 to 34, and Bolanon at 22 to 130.

Super Cent. Redoed, 98% 34 and Bolanon at 22 to 130.

Super Cent. Redoed, 98% 35 and Bolanon at 22 to 130.

Super Cent. Redoed, 98% 35 and Bolanon at 22 to 130.

Four per Cent. 1828.

The Paris papers of Thursday have brought the official account of the resignation of Marshal Gerard, and the appointment of M. de

The Paris papers of Thursday have brought the official account of the resignation of Marshal Geard, and the appointment of M. de Rigny to hold the portefeuille of the War Department ad interim. Neither a new Minister at War nor a President of the Council is yet appointed, and it is said that the appointment will not be known for some days.

wime days.

The Lord Chancellor and the Judges after opening the Sessions at the Old Bailey, yesterday afternoon, proceeded in state to the Mansion-house, where they dined with the Lord Mayor.

The Earl of Eldon left his seat, Encombe, Dorsetshire, at the beginning of the week, for the purpose of spending his 90th birth-day with his brother, Lord Stowell, at the latter's seat, Early Court, near Reading, at the Latter's seat, near Reading, at the Latter's seat, near Reading,

The sale of the East India Company's wharf at Blackwall took lace on Friday, and this valuable freehold property was knocked lown to Mr. John Nicholson, the tea dealer, for the sum of 25,0001. His Honour the Master of the Rolls (Sir C. C. Penym of 25,0001. An awhol instance of sudden death occurred at Major Farrand's, finished, and who instance of sudden death occurred at Major Farrand's, finished, which was not a visit of their hilarity, when Colonial Clentharp (who was on a visit) was undeany taken ill, and expired within a quarter of an hour—Halfax Express.

sudcently taken iii, and expired an experience of the flames.

It is stated in a provincial journal that the reflection of the flames, arising from the late fire was seen on Ham-hill, near lichester,

arising from the tate are was seen on the state of the Somerset.

Thursday a large seizure of bobbin-net and lace machinery, intended for exportation to France, was made at Wright's Wharf, Irongate stairs, Tower. Two coast waiters, named Smith and Gibson, having received information, proceeded to the wharf, and found twenty casks filled with machinery, similar to that found on board a foreign steamer a few weeks ago, and removed it to the King's warehouse. The value of the machinery is estimated at 5,000l.

warehouse. The value of the machinery is estimated at 5,000l.

REMEDY ASAINST THE NEW POOR-LAW ACT.—Yesterday, just as the Lord Mayor took his seat, a young woman, a perfect picture of squalid misery and wretchedness, applied to his Lordship for advice how to not under the following miserable circumstances:—It appeared by her statement, that in consequence of the ill-treatment she had received from her husband, she had been compelled to leave him and goto service; but about nine months ago she was compelled to give up her situation, in consequence of a severe attack of rhemmatic fever; but every appeal to her husband for assistance was unstalling, and she was now reduced to absolute starvation. She lind applied to the parish officers where she resided, but they refused to refleve her.—The Lord Mayor aid her ergetted the could not asist her, and inquired where she was legally settled.—Applicant: At Chiswick.—Lord Mayor: Them apply there.—Applicant: I have my Lord, but I caunot get rehef.—The Lord Mayor. Then I tell you what do: no the overseer—knock at the door—walk into his parlour, and take a seat—Applicant: But then he will have me sent to prison.—The Lord Mayor; No, no; he will not if you do that, and show you are determined not to starve; he will be glad to get rid of you on better terms.—The applicant, after thanking his Lordship, left the office.

Guenners, Oct. 27.—Awful Catastropher.—The most melan-

The Lord Mayor; No, no; he will not if you do that, and show you are determined not to starre; he will be glad toget rid ofyou on better terms.—The applicant, after thanking his Lordship, left the office.

Guennsry, Oct. 27.—Awful Catastrophe.—The most melancholy and fatal catastrophe that perhaps ever took place in this town or island, occurred last evening, in Ebenezer Chapel, New Townsterment, and the result of a groundless panic occasioned by the going out of the gre lights. The congregation assembled as usual at its o'clock in the evening, and was rather larger than on ordinary occasions—probably about one thousand persons—wing to the fact that the officiantial of the contract of the cont

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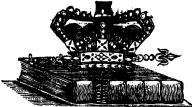
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ing popularity of Lord Byron's grand Drama of MAYRED, which is nightly marked with the greatest enthusiasm, it will be performed EVERY EVERING the property of the performed EVERY EVERING THE ATTE TO THE COUNTY OF THE CANONICAL STATES AND THE COUNTY OF THE CANONICAL STATES AND THE CANONICAL STATE

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ellers and Newsmen.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

TO BEST AND THE STATE OF THE ST disbury, Wiltshire, draper. Atts. Adlington and Conceptellur and the Buth M. Tilely, light, butter, e. Bishopselfe street; Hellings, Bath.—J. B. KELK ture. Ace Cursham and Co., Nottingham; John NCHOBSON, Prestbury, Gloucestershire, mercer.

James's Palace, Oct. 9.—The King has been gleased to appoint the Right Archibald Earl of Gosford, Captain of His Majesty's Guard of Yeomea of Cand, in the room of the Right Hou. United Marquis of Chantcarde; and Gardner, one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bed-chamber, in-the room of all of Gosford.

arl of Gosford.
d Chamberishin 5 Office, Nov. 5.—The Rev. Timothy Fysh Foord-Bowes
een appeinted one of the Deputy-Gosfor of the Closet to His Majesty, in the
of the Rev. Dr. James Stanier Clark, decessed; and the Rev. Monfazu
of the Rev. Dr. James Stanier Clark, decessed; and the Rev. Monfazu
Deputy-Closet of the Closet, in the room of the
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which is the superimeters of the superimeters of the superimeters of the superimeters. Whitehall, Nov. 5.—The King has been pleased to grant the place of one of a Lorde of Section in Sectional of Henry Cockburn, Esq., in the room of James Volte Murray, Esq., reagged; also to grant the office of Soliction-General, for cotland to Andrew Steng, Esq., in the room of Henry Cockburn, Esq., appointed and of the Lorde of Session in Social Cockburn, Esq., appointed and of the Lorde of Session in Social Cockburn, Esq., appointed W. HINDE, Liverpool, dysaller.

EANKRUPTS.

W. HINDE, Livergool, drysalter.

BARKRUPTCS

BARKRUPTS.

3"L. EMERV, Broad-street-buildines, City, underwriter. Att. Allen, Preserick-spiece, Okt Jewrys—A. N. WICKES, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, ratchmaker. Att. Grune, Bedford-row—E. PHILLIPS, Change-siler, Cornibil, registion-merchant. Att. White, Wellington-st, London-bridge—H. JONES, Lead WETT, and S. Millas, jun, Bollo-court, Fleed-street, printers. Atts. Lefty of Co., King-street, Cheappide—R. DAVIES, Noble-street, City, strew-hat-magneterier. Att. James, Bucklerbury—ELIZA HARVEY, baby tinen-nanustruer. Atts. Burfoot, King-S Bench-walk, Temple; Gidley, Exeter—New Street, Cheappide—R. DAVIES, temple; Gidley, Exeter—New Street, Cheappide—R. DAVIES, temple; Gidley, Exeter—New Street, Cheappide—R. DAVIES, temple; Gidley, Exeter—Wetter, Atts. Burfoot, King-S Bench-walk, Temple; Gidley, Exeter—Wetter, Cheappide, Southampton-buildings, James Street, Cheappide, Southampton-buildings, James Street, Cheappide, Marchalley, Street, Cheappide, Cheappi

It is expected that Mr. Inglis's announced "Journey throughout Frebind" will prove one of the most interesting and most important works that has appeared for many years. It contains, we understand, besides a graphic personal narrative through every part of Iseland, ample and manute notices of the condition of all ranks of the people, of political and religious opinion, of the actual state of the country; sketches of the towns and their inhabitants, of the country eld its scenery; and a Report upon the present condition of the Poor, Founded on the same documents and instructions, as have directed their report.

the inquiries of the Commissioners, and as will form the basis of their report.

AUTRORS AND LITERATURE.—The general observation that the interests of literature have been sacrificed to those of politics, is not by any means applicable to the present time. We are led to this remark by the amnouncement (even at this early period of the publishing sagand) of an unusual number of new books, many of which are tending in the reading circles. We notice from one establishment only (Messra, Survoyas and Conduct-strenger of lowing a word of the property of the conduct-strenger of lowing a word of the property of the conduct-strenger of lowing a word of the property of the conduct-strenger of lowing a word of the property of the conduct-strenger of lowing a word of the property of the conduct-strenger of lowing and the property of the conduct-strenger of lowing the property of the property o

'Ardoe'; and a Novel, from the graceful pen of the Countess of Blestington, entitled the Two Friends.

Brussels and French Carrets.—The new patterns of Brussels arpets which have been expressly designed for Sewell and Cross, will on Monday next be offered at their Upholstery and Cabinet Ware-rooms, at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, the first quality. They have just received from Paris a fresh importation of those benatiful French Carpets that have been so much admired and sought after. Dheir rich India silk damasks containing 18 yards, at 5 ginneas the ejece, are well worth attention; also some elegant designs in Chintz turnitures which cannot be seen at any other house.—4 and 45, Old Compton-street, and 46 and 47, Frith-street, 50h.

RISING OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The spirit of discontent muoning the rurnl population of this county has, we regret to find, already commenced in this neighbourhood. The price of wheat having declined to the ruinous sum of 91, and 101, per load, the wages have been in consequence reduced, though not by any means in

having declined to the ruinous sum of 91, and 101, per load, the wages have been in consequence reduced, though not by any means in proportion to what flour can now be purchased at; and it is a fact that 10s, a-week at this time will buy more provisions than 12s, would at the same time least year. On Monday last the farm labourers in the parish of Goring struck for higher wages, and obliged those who were unwilling to follow their example to leave their work, using threatening language to enforce their arguments; in consequence the ploughs and teams were all deserted, and it appeared as if the principle of the Trades' Unions were about being established; for a very large assemblage of the labourers took place upon High quence the ploughs and teams were all deserted, and it appeared as if the principle of the Trades' Unions were about being established; for a very large assemblage of the labourers took place upon High Down Hill, a commanding eminence overlooking the parishes of Goring, Ferring, Angmering, &cc. At this moment affairs assumed an unpleasant aspect; the larmers and occupiers immediately waited on Cayatan Pechell, at Castle Goring; and decisive measures were taken to frustrate any of the attempts that were made during the disturbances in 1831 and 1832. Warrants were issued, and informations taken, against those who had forced others to leave their masters' service, and placed his property in danger, and the land occupiers have agreed to discharge all those who soluntarily absconded and gimed the mob, and to call in aid and assistance from the edipining parishes. The labourers, after meeting early on Tuestay morning, soon after separated, and it is baped that the usual quiet will be one of the parishes to join, proved a signal failure. The Farl of surely a great that the display of the country. Brighton Guarde, as it is clear that the display of the country meeting on High Downton and the parishes to join, proved a signal failure. The Farl of surely a great and the display of the country. — Brighton Guarde.

The Runs ow whe Houses of Parliament—On Tuesday monther labourer was buried under the rains while the men were engaged in pulling down the high walls of the Commons' library. Fortunately, however, he was not under quie so much rubbish as lacerated the poor fellow who was killed at the same spot on Friday week, so that by prompt proceedings the workmen were enabled to dig him out. He was found to be still alive. He was placed in a cart and conveved to be more extensive than was at first expected. It consisted of two floors. It was thought that all those books on the lower floor where demisted that the them was a first expected. It consisted of two floors. It was thought that all those books on the lower floor whe

GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING.

On Thursday, se'nnight the County of Down Protestant Meeting was held at Hillsborough, one thill adjacent to the town. A covered platform hard brien errected, having a spacious field in frant's and the arrangements altogether were commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the meeting. Shortly after ten o'clock tumerous bodies begen to pour into Hillsborough, and some of these badies had marched from the most remote districts of the county, particularly one large body which had travelled from Wiferspoints, a distance of about twenty-free miles: At twelve o'clock the trainings of the meeting commenced; but though the greater part of the assemblage had then are the standard of the second of the continuation of the second of the s

Appearance, and great numbers of them who had come from a distance were mounted on horseback, and had all the external show of a troop of cavalry.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Hillsborough, the High Sheriff of the county, who was saluted with three cheers; and the platform was crowded with Noblemen and Gentlemen of extensive influence in the county, and behind the platform was a row of carriages, in which were a considerable number of ladies of rank, in addition to others who occupied places on the platform itself.

The following were among those who were present:—The Marquess of Downshire, the Marquess of Downshire, on rising to vropose the first resolution, was hailed with repeated cheers. His Lordship began by congratulating the meeting on the immense assemblage which had met oxpress their sentiments on the great constitutional subjects which now engaged universal attention. He disclaimed every personal motive, as their sole object was to preserve the integrity of those Protestant institutions, to which the North generally, and the county of Down in particular, had been indebted for the establishment of that tranquillity and good order which had been the object of special commendation on the part even of the Government itself—(Cheers.)
His Lordship then proposed a Resolution to the effect that the state of Ireland for some time past, and the wild doctrines which are propagated respecting property, and the mode whereby the laws may be resisted or evaded, are calculated to excite the utmost anxiety and alarm.

The Marquess of London persay, in moving the second resolution,

is in constant the past even of the Government, itself—(Cheers.) His Lordship then proposed a Resolution to the effect that the state of Ireland for some time past, and the wild doctrines which are propagated respecting property, and the mode whereby the laws may be resisted or evaded, are calculated to excite the utmost anxiety and alarm.

The Marquess of Lordon preamy, in moving the second resolution, entered at length into a review of the political condition of Ireland. The Roman Catholics of this country had been vested with all the rights which they could justly claim, but how had they returned the boon? Had their conduct been satisfactory? It had not. O'Connell, by means of forty Members, was able to embarrass, and to force almost any Government into his measures, and, under an Irish Parliament, he would be altogether irresistible. Not merely the property of Protestants, the estates of the Protestant gentry, would be confiscated, but the Protestant tenantry themselves would be outsed from their possessions, and Ireland would become an appendage to Catholic France. The effect of the Reform Bill in two short years had been to render it impossible to carry on any Government whatever in the country, and unless some change were made in it, a revolution could not be prevented, which would sweep away the monarchy, overturn the House of Lords, and plungue us into a gulph of democracy. There was a beginning of reaction in England and Scotland, and it was to be hoped that the present influential meeting would be the mems of assisting to establish a Conservative Government, and would thus save the old fabric from destruction, before England should become altogether paralysed in the whirlwind of democratic revolution.—(Immense cheering.) His Lordship concluded by reading a list of grievances of which the Protestants had a right to complain, viz. the existence of ourages on the persons and property of Protestant—the permission of these outrages by the Government of Great Britain, the effect of which would be to throw

EAST INDIES.—Advices were received on Friday from Calcutta to June 3, and from Madras to June 18. Government had announced the payment, on August 10, 1835, of that portion of the remittable loan registered No. 1 to 887 inclusive, about 2,000,000 sicca rupees, by bills at twelve months' date at 2s. 6d. per rupee, or payable in India, the court having the power to postpone the payment of the bills for the court maying the power to position to payment of the onis for one, two, or three years, allowing interest at five per cent. per annum. The payment of the third class of the first five per cent. loan, regis-tered from No. 1,041 to 1,440, about 1,500,000 sicca rupees, had also tered from 1901-1994 to 1982, acoust 1900, possess rupers, mus more been declared for the 10th of July, 1834. Good private bills upon England and America were scarce and in demand; some American ones for 7001., and 1,0001., had been sold at 2s. 21d. and 2s. 21d. per rupee. for 7001., and 1,000., and used some at 20. 240. and 20. 240. per rupe.

The commercial markets had generally assumed a more animated appearance. In raw silk the operation had been very extensive at an appearance. In raw silk the operation had been very extensive at an advance in price. Opium, for shipments to China was much inquired for. The Governor-General was in the interior, and quite restored to health. Colonel Morrison, appointed one of the ordinary members of the Supreme Council, was expected to join his Loidship, as was Mr. Macaulay, who reached Madras in the Asia, on June 18. The Madros Gazette, May 24, announces that the Coorg territory, recently conquered, is to be taken under the British protection at the request of the inhabitants.

Marcu or Humanty.—At a recent meeting of butchers at R.—, after discussing Reform and the Corn Laws, the subject of rail-roads was brought forward, when one of the orators spoke enthusiastically in praise of the improvement. "Among other advantages," said he, "look at that which affects the pigs brought to market! They will not, as now, run down all their flesh, poor things! They will not, as now, run down all their flesh, poor things! Prey (loudcheers.)—Lit. Gaz.

IRELAND

MEETING OF Archbithop and hurch, mee in V

Archbishop of B gyps the pain range of the Establish Church, materially ed day M Duins for gyps the Establish Church, materially ed day M Duins for gyps the Establish Church, materially ed day M Duins for gyps the Establish Church, materially ed day M Duins for gyps the Church of the Establish Church, and the Establish Church of the Establi

purest method for defeating the illegal combinations entered in against them.

"The persons associated for this purpose enjoy the confidence the Prelates, who view with satisfaction, the earnest wish expression by the Society, of being placed under Episcopal direction.

"Under these circumstances the Prelates will not hesitate to mote, by all means in their power, the laudable objects of the Clara Society, and, if it be thought expedient, to take an active part in a conduct and superintendence of its proceedings.

"At the same time, the Prelates are most willing to communism with the Clerical Association, and to receive their suggestions at the ulterior measures which it may be advisable to adopt, for rander the success of the Society more extensively useful, as securing the co-operation of the Clergy in their several diocesses.

"For the success of this, and every other undertaking calculated to promote the general welfare of the Church, and to preserved the supplementation of Almighty God, on the unanimity and firmness of their beloweds affectionate Brethren in Christ, the pions ministers of the Exhibited Church, and the friends of true religion throughout the empire.

(Signed)

John G. Armagh,

This is the supplementation of the Clerky of the Clogher,

This is the confidence of the Clerky of th

John G. Armagh,
Richard Dublin,
Richard Cashel,
Power Tnam,
Nathaniel Meath,
Charles Kildare,
George Kilmore,
"Dublin, 30th October, 1884."

Robert P. Clogher, J. Elphin, J. Dromore, Richard Down and Compon Thomas Leighlin and Ferna Richard Derry, S. Cork and Ross.

George Kilmore,

"Dublin, 30th October, 1884."

Ornain, Nov. 3.—I regret to acquaint you that several parts of Tipperary county are becoming seriously disturbed, and the official reports convey very alarming intelligence. A letter reached townshed, as that in the Capt. Maguire, a small landed proprietor, wasning-dered yesterday morning, a short distance from his residence, say cher, county of Tipperary. The assassins first shot the unfortugate gentleman, and then, it is said, heat out his brains. Mrs. Maguire, had been preparing breakfast when she heard the report of a saffired. On looking out she saw her husband lying upon the road, after the men and then, it is said, heat out his brains. Mrs. Maguire had disbolical act was the recent ejection of some tennals from the men and the same that the county of the disbolical act was the recent ejection of some tennals from the lands of Captain Maguire. Another gentleman (brother of St. Henry Carden) has been fired at, and several other murders have been perpetrated without any one daring to give evidence. Henry Carden has been fired at, and several other murders have been perpetrated without any one daring to give evidence. Henry Carden has been fired at, and several other murders have been perpetrated without any one daring to give evidence. Henry Carden has been fired at, and several other murders have been perpetrated without any one daring to give evidence. Henry Carden has been fired at, and several other murders have been from the form the form ment has determined to remove the Marquess of Downships from the Lieutenancy of the county of Doern on account of his connection with the creen Tory and Orange Mievind Hallsborough. The colebrated Archibald Hamilton Rowan, whose connection with the creen Tory and Orange Mievind Nova, whose connection with the firsh executive prior to 1798, and whose singular essigned with the Irish executive prior to 1798, and whose singular essigned from prison, by which he preserved his life, as well as many shoremarkable manner with t

A letter from Spa of the 30th Oct. says—"The wager between the Hov, an English gentleman, and Count de Conxelisars, his thee gained by the latter. Mr. Hov was to ride 400 English make (133 leagues) in three days and three nights, without taking in moment's sleep. He had performed the greater part of the jointly but the privation of sleep would not permit him to proceed. His properties of the privation of sleep would not permit him to proceed. His physicians declare that he could not continue without hauming his life. (Another account says he left off within two hours of the wholl life. (Another account says he left off within two hours of the end of the time fixed.) The wager was for 25,000 francs.'

The following advertisement, says an American paper, in China, by Capt. PUTNAM, of the American paper, we in China, by Capt. PUTNAM, of the American brig Nabob. Itamiaterwards translated and published in the Chinese language.

"Absconded last night, from the American brig Nabo, Sayir "Absconded last night, from the American brig Nabo, Sayir BUTLER, the cook, and JOHN SMITH, the steward, taking with the \$50 Spanish dollars belonging to the master and first officer, who offer a reward of 50 dollars for apprehending the said cook as steward, and delivering them, together with the dollars, to (Signed)

"Act of the brig Nebal at Whampon."

(Signed) "C. N. 1908 "Master of the brig Nabob at Whampos

"Master of the brig Naboo us "
"On the evening of the third day, of the eighth moon, the block foreign devils (1), one the butler, the other the mate of the Fulum (2), move at Whampoa, escaped from her by stealth, with foreign factories and the form her by stealth, with foreign factories are than four hundred rounds in their possession, the property of the captain and mate, and the place of their concentment is unbown of the captain and mate, and the place of their concentment is unbown the vessel Putlum, at Whampoa, it is clearly understood that on the two foreign black devils being recognised, he will be thanked for two from the place devils being recognised, the will be thanked for two flowing black devils being recognised, he will be thanked for two being the confiscion of the control o

"This chop is issued from Pullum's ship at anchor, at Whamp Note 1. The Chinese call all foreigners, black and white devils in ontradistinction to their own people.—2. They designate the vessel of the name of the Captain.—3. Gold.

A French paper furnishes the following statement of the me vintage of the present year :-

Pagne vintage of the present year:

Verzenay, 3,000 casks; Verzy and Willers-Marmery, 1,000; Chigny, and Lude, 1,000; Bouzy, 1,000; Ambonney, 1,000; Marwill and Acenay, 3,000; Horty, 1,000; Morrill and Acenay, 3,000; Horty, 4,000; Gorrill (1,600; Vertus, 2,000—total, 64,500 casks containing 320 bottle (16,000; Vertus, 2,000—total, 64,500 casks containing 320 bottle follow; Vertus, when this virtage comes tories it appears that next year, when this virtage comes tories it appears that next year, when this virtage comes to the follow; Vertus, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; that of M. de Portut ven furnish 2,000; Mort DATHE, 1,500,000; desconding the furnish 2,000,000; desconding the furnish

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAH AND MILITARY.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 31.

Boyal Regt. of Artillery.—First Lieut. J. Lys to be Sec. Capt. vice Phillips, ret es halipsy): Sec. Lieut. H. WARL-OFFICE, Nov. 7.

1g Regt. Drigoons—Lieut. T. J. Burle, Iron B.-ip. to be Lieut. Engine diff. vice Carlington, ppo to the 16th LD Drage; R. M. Croft, Geatt. to be Cornet by pur. vice Capt. Proton. 3d Lt. Drage.—Lieut. M. Jones, from the 16th Lt. Drage New States, proton. 3d Lt. Drage.—Lieut. M. Jones to he Adjustant, vice Downes, and the press to be Lieut. vice Dipleton, who ret. upon h.-p. unatt. rec. diff.—Lieut. T. N. Kemp, Irom 3d Lt. Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Jones, who exch. J. N. Migespr. Geat. to be Cornet by pur. vice Clifton, whose appointment has not bine place. A control of the Cornet by pur. vice Clifton, whose appointment has not bine place. A control of the Cornet by pur. vice Clifton, whose appointment has not bine place. A control of the Cornet by pur. vice Clifton, whose appointment has not bine place. A control of the Cornet by pur. vice Jones, who exch. J. N. M. Galeani, M.D. from the 43d, to be Surja, vice France. 18th.—Lieut. H. H. Grabam, to be Capt. by pur. vice Glover. Elst.—Lieut. J. U. Jeffrey, to be Capt. by pur. vice English, who ret. J. Rue. T. S. Perry to be Lieut by pur. vice Jeffrey in Denys, feat to be Eas. B. Glover to be Lieut. When the plant plan

Commander: Edw. Herrick, of the Champion.—Lieutenanic Vincent (late St. Fjacent.).—Chaplain and Head Master of Greenwich School: Rev. Geo. Fisher, of the Victor.

Object of the Victor

Clesca.

Sir I. Arbuthnot inspected the 51st regiment on Thursday se'nnight, at Buttevant, as also their barracks, books, and accounts, and
expressed himself highly gratified at the clean and excellent appearance of the corps, its stendiness, and good discipline, adding, that he
had received a most gratifying report from its Commander of the
Forces, at his late four of inspection, of its excellent appearance and
discipline, Sir Hussey Vivian having on that occasion complimented
it as being one of the finest infantry regiments he had seen in the
country.

has being one of the finest infantry regiments he had seen in the country.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PROMOTION AND HALF-PAY.

WILLIAM R.**

Whereas we think it expedient to direct further means for facilitating the promotion of old and deserving officers of our army, and to seeme a better provision in certain cases for those who have zealously and diligently fulfilled their duties in our service; our will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby declare, that for every three vacancies accurance by death on the retired list, or on the British half-pay, in the ranks of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, one major serving upon fall-pay shall be promoted to the unattached rank and half-pay, in the ranks of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of limanty. That, in like manner, for every three vacancies on the retired list, or on the British half-pay, in the rank of major, one capatin shall be promoted from the full-pay; and for every three vacancies in the rank of capatain, one licutenant shall be promoted from the full-pay; and for every three vacancies in the rank of capatain, one licutenant shall be promoted from the full-pay; in the promotion shall be recommended to us by our General Commanding-in chief. That the half-pay of the unattached commissions so created shall, in all cases, be the new rates of half-pay for infantry, as kid down in the schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d unit he schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d unit he schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d unit he schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d unit he schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d unit he schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d unit he schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d unit he schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant

typi, 1834, to be considered as vacancies to which probe made.

It is our further will and pleasure that the half-pay of those officers who accepted mattached companies under the general order of 27th November, 1826, be increased, from 1st April last, from 5s. to 7s. a dynamic and that the captains of Infantry, having superior brevet talk, now serving upon full-pay, shall, on retiring to half-pay of their regimental commission, after the date of this warrant, be allowed one-half of the extra pay they receive for brevet rank, viz.,

Is a day, in addition to their ordinary rate of helf-pay as captains; but any captain having superior brevetrank, who gost hereafter come upon full-pay, shall serve-two, years at least, from the date of his restoration, before he shall be entitled to this indulgence. We are pleased also to declare that the following regulations for restricting the future grant of half-pay shall be considered as supplementary articles to our warrant of 22 d July, 1830, but as applying only to all officers who may enter our service after the date of the present warrant.

mentary articles to our warrant of \$22d July, \$100,000.

only to all officers who may enter our service after the date of the present warrant.

1st. No efficer shall be entitled to half-pay unless he shall have actually done duty in some regiment or corps, or in some other military capacity in the public service, for a period of at least six years, excepting he shall have been compelled by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty in our colonies after three years'service, to retire upon half-pay.

2dly. An officer having served more than three, and less than six years, will, however, if reduced, be placed on half-pay until recalled to active service. An officer having served less than three years will, freduced, receive only a temporary allowance proportioned according to the scale laid down in articles 12, 13, and 14, of our warrant of 22d July, 1830.

3dly. If any officer of more than six, but of less than seven years' full-pay service, shall exchange to half-pay for his private convenience, he shall be allowed only the old rate of half-pay, as laid down in the 25th article of our warrant of 22d July, 1830.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 27th day of October, 1834, in the fifth year of our rein.

By His Majesty's command,

EDWARD ELLICE.

By His Majesty's command,

By His Majesty's command,

EDWARD ELLICE.

TO JOHN BULL.

City, Saturday, Morning.

Sir,—Another tea sale being advertised for next Tuesday, at which, it is reported, a small quantity of spurious tea is to be again introduced for the purpose of getting up another farce similar to that which recently took place at Garraway's, and easbling certain leading men to evince their ardent zeal for the public by oratorical flourishes—atins advertisements of their intellectual callings without paying the tax,—I think it would be quite as well that you should have your own reporter there; for really, if the version of the late affair, as it is tendered in last Sunday's Herald, be correct, the morning papers have led us all every much astray on the present all-absorbing sip-slop subject; it being there stated that the tax by the Luphrates, Buckham, from Bornbay, comprised 1200 chess and boxes, that they realized prices at from 2s. to 4s. 6dd. per lb. vithout the duty, and that a Mr. Hanceck's flowery Pekoe in boxes was tery fine. That these teas, of which no mention was made in the garbied report which the ten sold at Garraway's, and that the rubbish per Troughton was attached to the sale of these good teas as the only chance of getting rid of them at any price; and that after all the cant of the gentlemen who spoke on that occasion for the purpose of running down the teas, the trade actually bought nearly the vhole, excepting only a few beggarly boxes, at from 3dd. to 1s. 3dd. per lb., of that self-same rubbish from Sincapore, and made it appear that it was all rejected.

It is really anusing, Mr. Editor, to see the various methods which them are eminently happy in their way. One characterizes his radely luminous and able pamphlets. Startbias with same above the part of th

CIVIL WAR INSPAIN.

one of us, is gain.—I am Sir, yours, obdiently,

CIVIL WAR INSPAIN.

(From the Convespondence of he Morning Herald.)

BAYONNE, Ocr. 30.—On the 24th instant a serious engagement took place in the neighbourhood of the town of Poblaison, within a league of Viana and two of Logrono. The Christinos, after maintaining their ground for two hours, commenced their retreat on Viana, leaving 14 do dead on the field, and carrying fl upwards of 200 wounded. Meanwhile a company of Oraa's divisionhaving come up to relieve Cordova, the Christinos faced about, and the Caristis thoughtprudent to retire, which they did in the best possible order, on Santa Cruz, Acedo, and Orbiso. Their loss is rated a: 75 killed and 90 wounded. Five other companies of Carlists have been incorporated into the 8th battalian of Navarre, the command of which has been given by Zumalacarregui to Don Damaso Berdil.

General Muna must have left St. Jeav Pied de Port this morning. Letters written last evening from that town mention the arrival of his wife, and a convoy of 400,000 francs. The General will reach Pampeluna on Saturday. The column of lorenzo's division is waiting for him at Valcarlos.

Sr. Jean Pied de Port, Ocr. 30, 9.a. M.—Mina slept here last night. About twelve this day it is expected he will pass the frontiers, at Valcarlos, from thence to Roncesvales. He will reach Pampeluna the 2d of November.

Zumalacarregui has again repassed, m the 21st, the Ebro, with hout 3,500 infantry and a regiment of uncers. At Fuen Mayor he attacked Colonel Amor, and, after sone serious fighting, he succeeded in capturing 1,300 cuns, 100 hoses, and 71 prisoners of the Royal Guards. Forty of the Guards wee killed and wounded.

I have heard some murmuring amon the Queen's troops to the disadvantage of Mina. In fact, he is uspected. The Propagandists of France have forwarded to him, with the last few days, much clothing and money. What does all thimean?

Bayovne, Nov. 1.—The Carlist Commander of Biscay, M. Luguy, entered Peralta, in Navarre, on the 28thult, with

M. Dupen, the French Advocate, on pening the Session of the Court of Cossation, on Tuesday last, in laris, concluded his address by alluding to the destruction of the two Houses of Parliament in England, and expressed his deep legret at the loss of that venerable edifice, which served as a double tumple to Justice and the Laws:—

"There," he said, "were collected, by an uninterrupted series of traditions, all the precedents of power and liberty. There may be said to have been breathed the Istory of Old England, containing sources of inspiration to the orators whose voices resounded within its walls. Under the same roof, by the side of the Parliamentary Forum, sometimes so full of stom, were seated, in all the dignity of the most profound calmness, thentique Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas; the immorbal Jury, so severely rigid in protecting liberty; and, on the wrone of Justice, those Magistyates, so great in power, in dectrine, ad in consideration—each of whom alone represents the Majesty of Court, delivering their judgments, surrounded by the respect of the discusses, in the presence of a learned and vigilant Bar."

THEATRICALS.

The profuse liberality of the management in the production of The protose inbertanty of the management in the production of Maufred at Covent Gard in, would seem to have deprived it of its energies at Drury Lane, where The Winter's Tale has been represented without any regard either to decoration on the aids so essential to the effect of a full play. This may perhaps be attributable to the preparations which are in progress for the commencement of the new year, and with which Mr. Bunn is said to be almost exclusively occupied: but surely it would be wiser not to attempt such pieces, if occupied: but surely it would be wiser not to attempt such pieces, it the management cannot conduct them in a different manner to that witnessed on Monday. Mr. Vandenhoff appeared as Leonies, and occasionally made some fine touches, which were warmly appla

appeaded. On Tuesday As You Like It was the leading performance. The two principal characters—Jaques and Rosalind—were very efficiently sustained by Mr. Vandenholf and Miss Taylor. Bartley too, was quite at home as Adam, and Harley, as Touchstone, was very himorous; but of the other characters as little favourable can be said as of the stage management, which was again most wretched. In the production of Addison's Cato, however-which was represented In the production of Addison's Cato, however—which was represented on Thursday for the first time in this theatre—there was an evident improvement in this respect, and if the cast of characters was indifferent, there was certainly but little to complain of respecting stage decoration. Mr. Vandenhoff took the part of Cato, and to say the least, fully established his pretensions to the attempt; in some the least, fully established his pretensions to the attempt; in some parts, as in the soliloquy, he evinced considerable power, and was much applauded. Mr. Vining should not attempt tragedy. His Juba was truly awful. As the Herald says, he was not intended for the heroics: trying to succeed in the high vein, he becomes a very particular fellow in his syllables, which he enumerates with a most splitting individualisation. Mrs. Sloman's Marcia and Miss Taylor's Lucia were very respectable. The tragedy was announced for repetition amidst loud cheering.

Lord Byron's drama of Manfred loses none of its acquired fame by repetition, and its production will probably prove a very success.

by repetition, and its production will probably prove a very successful speculation. Denvil embodies the character of *Manfred* to its

fullest extent, and realises the imagination of the poet to perfection.

Mr. Bunn has engaged Charles Kemble, who will make his first appearance at Covent Garden soon after Christmas, and Miss (Kemble, his daughter, a young lady of considerable vocal powers and musical accomplishments, whose education has been perfected under the superintendence of Rossini, in Paris, is also said to have

been engaged by the same lossee. La Tempéte is in preparation at Drury Lane. The Bravo is also in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced in a style of great splendour.

The new opera of Hermann continues to receive a tolerable portion of public patronage at the Lyceum. The petite French drama of Kettly, which has already furnished more than one amusing piece at of points partonage at the Lycenin. The pains retain drams where the content are the content at this house, under the title of Genevieve. The story, like its predecessors, is one of love, and the scene a Swiss valley. Mr. Wright, from Liverpool, and Mrs. Hooper, known and admired before her marriage as Miss Brothers, have joined Mr. Arnold's corps, and give their assistance to this operetts with much advantage to it—the one in the part of Genevieve, the peasant's daughter, and the other in that of Rulley, the loutish son of mine hostess of the Flask. They were both excellent.

Madame Vestris, although evidently labouring under the effects of her recent indisposition, made her re-appearance at the Olympic, on Monday, and was greeted with tremendous appleuse. This fascinating actrees continues in high favour with the play-going portion of the public, and her house is nightly crammed to the ceiling. The Adelphi continues its uninterrupted career of success. Yates and his clever wife are a host in themselves—and supported as they are by a most efficient company, it is not surprising that the house is nightly crammed almost to suffocation. A new dramn, by the author of Victorine, is announced at this house for to-morrow.

The Victoria has produced a very laughable face, called The

of Victorine, is announced at this house for to-morrow.

The Victoria has produced a very laughable farce, called The Tunnet Head. There is a good deal of punning in some parts of it, which if not very nearly allied to wit, evidently answers the purpose for which it was intended—that of keeping the audience in the best of tempers. Ramo Samee's feats before the splendid glass curtain are astonishing.

It is said that the Demon of the Ganges, at Sadler's Wells, is decidedly the best and most splendid thing ever produced at that house,—that it has excited the curiosity of all grades of play-goers, and is nightly attracting a crowded audience. It will be seen by the adversement that Mr. Almar, the lessee, has announced his benefit for Wednesday next.

The Liverpool paper speaks very highly of the vocal abilities of a

we can essuay next.

The Liverpool paper speaks very highly of the vocal abilities of a Mr. Frazer who is performing there. His Count Belino, in the Devil's Bridge, is represented as being little inferior to Braham's, and he appears to have established himself as a great favourite with the Liverpool play-goers.

Devil* Bridge, is represented as being little inferior to Braham's, and he appears to have established himself as a great favourite with the Liverpool play-goers.

The second performance of the Amateur Musical Festival for the benefit of the Westminster and Charing Cross Hospitals took place on Monday in Exeter Hall. The room was crowded to an overflow, every seat was occupied, and it was with great difficulty that standing room could be obtained—the throng of company clearly shewing that the public are becoming more interested in the encouragement of so delightful and rational an entertainment. The first Part was a Selection from Haydr's Creation, the second from Judam Muccaberus, and the third from Israet in Fyspi—the whole performance reflecting the highest credit on all who were engaged in it.—The third Concert took place on Wednesday, when Handel's Messiah was selected for the evening's entertainment. This sublime performance was sustained throughout with great ability, and the precision that characterised the execution of the grand choruses of "For unto us a Child is born," and the grand "Hallculjah," was greeted by the enthusiastic plaudits of an excessively crowded Hall. The orchestra accompaniements were quite in unison with the voices of the singers, and the performers exerted themselves with as much zeal as ability, affording the most convincing proof that there is safficient capacity in this country to do justice to first-rate music, instrumentally as well as vocally.—The second night's performance was repeated on Friday, in consequence of the many disappointments which had occurred to parties wishing to be present at the two last. The Hall, nevertheless, was less full than upon either of those occasions, though respectably attended. Farther remark upon the selection and the execution of fits various parts would be superogatory, as there was nothing new to distinguish them, and as they were generally done with the same average effect. We are glad to hear that a considerable benefit will arise to the

with the same average effect. We are gind to hear that a considerable benefit will arise to the hospitals from the receipts of the Festival. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a patious and magnificent building, to be called "The Grand Nat onal Musio Hall," to be appropriated to the cultivation of native musical talengt and the performance of Annual Metropolitan Festivals, where both professional and amateur musicians will have the opportunity of displaying their talents, and the public the gratification of enjoying the splendid compositions of Handel and other eminent masters.

York Musical Festival.—The committee of management held a meeting on Tuesday last, at which the Archbishop was present, in the absence of the Dean the Recorder took the chair. Some arrangements as to details were made, and Edward Harper, Esq., solicitor, was appointed honorary secretary. Another meeting will be held in about three weeks, when Mr. Knyvett, the conductor, is expected to be present. At a former meeting Messra. Atkinson were appointed architects, and Mr. Scott Master of the works. Senfloding is now erected in the north aisle of the nave of the Minster, in order to prosecute the work of thorough cleansing which that part of the church is to undergo previous to the ensuing Festival. When this is accomplished the last traces of the late lamentable fire will be oblitarized, nothing having been done since that desolating event to the roof of the nave, the groining of which is now strongly marked by the dense smoke which filled that portion of the fabric, at the first discovery of the conflagration, to such a degree as to render respiration withmits a atmosvaeret mpossible.—Lecas Inte., igencer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ement, il smill ed by the present arrang ondent, being without a date,

de most of all agreeable and convenient.

An anny letter from an old correspondent, being without a date, tannot of course be replied to.

We thank the "Officer, dec." for his letter and song. We fear it roould not be acceptable to general readlers—it is, however, a very good paraphrase of the original, and we duty approacate the merits of the distinguished man who forms the subject—thou is Suant.

In answert o Carro—the reason we do not notice the Drawing-Room Scrap-Bock for the present year is, we have not seen it.

We are informed that an advertisement for project from My Brencer, of Folkstone, in last Sunday's Bull, was not authorised by that gentle-

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived at Brighton yesterday se'n hight, and have commenced their gracio as hospitalities at

A riot, of no small importance, took place in the streets on the night of the 5th, because the local authorities would not permit the usual celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. cause the local authorities would not

THERE has been a good deal of speculation as to the part which the GREY Whigs would take in the difference which has broken out between the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord DURHAM, which difference, be it recollected, has arisen from

DURHAM, which difference, be it recollected, has arisen from Lord Brougham's resolution (according to more old stories than one) of stopping at Hounslow, while Lord DURHAM expresses his determination of going all the way to Windsor.

The flame, which had been snouldering for some time, and partially crackling in the sheets of the Edinburgh Review, burst out into a flame at the failure-dinner given to Lord Grey at Edinburgh, to which the CHANCELLOR went a most nuwelcome guest.

unwelcome guest.

After his Lordship's " constitutional flare-up" we use his After his Lordship's "constitutional flare-up"—we use his Lordship's own words—all attempts at modification, or even disguise, were vain. The Noble Earl and the Noble and Learned Baron were parted "far as the Poles asunder," and it became a question upon which side the relations and connexions of the Noble Earl would range themselves—in short, whether the Whigs of the GREY school would maintain their consistency by supporting the institutions of the country, or throw their weight into the scale of the Radicals to subvert the existing prefer of thisses and above all to number the Christians. order of things, and above all, to punish the CHANCELLOR for his prudence, and turn out the Ministry of which he is the pride and ornament.

We are enabled to state that the doubt is solved—The

We are enabled to state that the doubt is solved—The claims of Lord Durham upon his father-in-law—the power he has over him—the desire of revenge upon the Cabinet which turned them both out—personal hatred and envy of Lord BROUGHAM, and unquenchable ambition, have carried the day. The pathetic twaddle of Lord Grev, lisped out during his melancholy progress, after having been turned out, is all forgotten. His affectionate regard for the safety of the empire has faded from his memory, and, subdued by the influence of his son-in-law, he affords his support and influence to that faction which his Lordship, as well as the Chancellor, has publicly denounced as dangerous to the best interests of the empire.

publicly denounced as dangerous to the best interests of the empire.

The first symptoms of this new alliance appear in the announcement of a dinner to be given to Lord Durham at Newcastle. The chair is to be taken by Mr. W. Ord, the Member for Newport; the four Vice-Presidents are old Whigs of the Grey school, and the list of stewards contains an equal number of Whigs and Radicals. In short, with the exception of Sir Matthew White Ridley, who has peremptorily refused, the whole clique of Newcastle Whigs are engaged in the affair.

peremptority retused, the whole clique of Newcastle Wings are engaged in the affair.

This political Aurora Borealis serves to throw a strong light upon the relative state of the two parties, and fully justifies the information we had previously received.

We hear from the north that Mr. BEAUMONT has positively

declined to attend the dinner, and given as his reason, his disinclination to identify himself with the Noble Earl's po-

litics.

What effect these manifestations may have upon Ministers

Most certain it is that the coaliwe do not pretend to guess. Most certain it is that the coali-tion will be of a character to hurry considerably the crisis of affairs—and, convinced as we now are of the existence of a powerful re-action, we candidly say we think it could not have occurred at a better time.

THE French Ministers have resigned, and the Citizen King has sent for Count Mole to form a new Government—the task was offered conditionally to Marshal Soult. M. Thiers and M. Guizot are playing Brougham and Durham, but in the squabble M. Guizot seems to have "gone to the wall." Nothing definitive is settled.

From Spain, we are told of partial defeats of the Queen's troops, but no movement of importance has taken place.—From America, we have the following details of the electioneering proceedings in Philadelphia, which we recommend to the notice of the natrons of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE and

to the notice of the patrons of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE and VOTE BY BALLOT :-

"In the Southwark district (Sutherland's), the Five Points of Philadelphia, there were terrible riots. Gentlemen who left there this morning say that there were five thousand people in the mob. Many were armed with pistols and dirks, and much blood was shed.—
Three brick-houses were rased to the ground, and several others burnt. It is also said that ten persons were shot, some of whom are dead."

So much for freedom and independence.

WE can scarcely count the applications which are made to us upon the subject of the past proceedings, and the proceedings to come, on the part of the Government, in order to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the reports connected with the destruction of the Houses of Parliament.

As far as we are able we will reply to our numerous correspondents—and first, which seems most important, we have to state that the Privy Council has not yet made its report to the King; nor will it, we believe, before Tuesday or Wednes-

day.
This might, under ordinary circumstances, satisfy the country, because it might be supposed that, during the three weeks which have elapsed since the conflagration. Ministers had been most actively and anxiously employed in tracing to its source, what, nothing which has yet transpired can satisfy us to have been an accident—that they had been ferreting out the habits and connexions of Cross and Furlong —that those men had been subjected to rigid examinations—that they had been placed under restraint—which, considering that they had been placed under restraint—which, considering that the hero of the day is a convicted felon, and his friend in no much better position, would have done them no great

replied to the projectial hally which or sneer with which Mr. Choss the inquiry of Mrs. Waterer, sent by an www.y the floor of the House of Lords was replied te, the naisefully mainthe sneer with which Mr. CROSS replied te, the naisefulls laquing of Mrs. Watcher, sent by an erraph, boy. to know why the floor of the House of Lords was hot enour d, at half-past four o'clock in the day, to burn Mr. SNRLL's deet through the soles of his boots, is tather remarkable. "Tell your mistress," said CROSS, "she need not be afro; d.—I shall have done the job in less than an hour." I'vet, no.—Mr. CROSS is let to go about his business, and Ar FORKENG too, and not one Member of the Council knows that the lags of the latter of the council knows that the latter of the council knows that the latter of the latter of the council knows that the latter of the council knows the latter of the council knows the latter of the council knows that the latter of the council knows the latter of the l

AN FOREONS too, and not one Member of the Council Knows one particular of his habits or his connexions, or whether he is or is not, a Political Unionist. It is now a Radical cry, that the notion of the fire being anything but accidental is readness and absurdity; and at a much earlier stage of the proceedings the Attorney-General—even after hearing Mr. Coopen's evidence—pronounced the supposition of incendiations absurd

GOPER's evidence—pronounced the supposition of diarism absurd.

Mr. COOPER, however, has been examined and re-examined—STUTCHBURY, the guard, has been examined and re-examined—Mr. JASPER JONES, a corroborating evidence, has offered himself to prove, as our Dudley correspondent told us—and we are also told that information not very dissimilar was forwarded to Sir JOHN CAMPBELL himself—that the fact was stated of the Houses being on fire, in Dudley, at one o'clock on the day in the evening of which the fire hannened. happened.

happened.

What has become of the testimony of MACHIN, who heard the same account between Stratford and Handley at one o'clock in the morning—at the moment when the flames were not yet subdued? Surely these things, combined with all the other circumstances to which we have before referred, are not to be hurried over in order to save the Government from the imputation of having incurred the risk of a series of incendiary fires, of which this is but the first.

of incendiary fires, of which this is but the first.

It is notorious that matches were found in the SPEAKER'S garden—we think, to dedude and withdraw suspicion from the real perpetrators. It is not true that explosions of gunpowder were heard, except in the case of private depositories in some of the apartments of theofficers—nor was such an accessory at all necessary to the correlation of the design. But why, we ask, was not MACHIN stamined?—why is not Mr. JASPER JONES examined? "Ohno!" exclaim the Political Unionists and the Ministers—"ridculous nonsense!—Mr. COOPER is mad—Mr. MACHIN is mad—and the people, who opally declared it the work of a Political Unionist, while the fire was actually raging—they are all mad!"

and the people, who opally declared it the work of a Political Unionist, while the fire was actually raging—they are all mad!"

And mark how thest plausible gabblers of the Unions talk—they ask, with imocent faces, candid through their dirt—Why should anybody burn down the Parliament Houses; what good word it do?—None: on the contrary, it would cost a heap of money out of the taxes—of which these fire-brands pay comparatively nothing—to build them up again. Therefore there can be no object in doing it. "No, to be sure," say Sir Attorney-General CAMPBELL—"On, or obe sure," say Sir Attorney-General CAMPBELL—"On, or obe sure," say Sir Attorney-General CAMPBELL—at Holland House, sneersat Mr. Hall's anonymous letter, and says, "Don't mind this, Sir, we have plenty of such things sent to us, and we never attend to them:"—and as for the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, the first Minister in the House of Commons, and the first Finance Minister of the Crown, he has never taken the trouble to attend any one meeting of the Priv Council on the subject. He—the admirer of tri-coloured flags in the Trades' procession—has absented himself entrely. The newspapers said he was "going to be married, and could not come." The friends of the much-aspersed key, whose name was mentioned, have indignantly denied the story—and so, his Lordship has no excuse but disinclination, to devote himself to an investigation of most seriors importance.

But now, as to the disurd scream of revolutionary contempt which follows the avowal of a belief in the wilful destruction of the Parliament Houses, and as to the answer to the question of "Why should anybody do such a thing:" we will merely state, that in all parts of the country—this happy and prosperous teforned country—incendiary fires are occurring every night. Yes! property of equal value, in proportion to the mean and circumstances of its owners, is as wantonly destroyed as were the Houses of Parliament. Will the Ministers and thir friends, the Political Unionists, explain the causes of thoe?

For

explain the causes of thoe?

For one moment, let u pause to enumerate the events of this nature which have scurred during the last ten days, while my Lord Melbouine, and his friend Lord Palmerston, have been sippingtheir claret; while Lord Althorp has been slumbering in its easy chair; and Mr. Charless Grant, stiff dreaming of India—to which, according to the Globe, he never wished b go—and while the Charlelon has been affecting to readover papers, for which he cares as little, as he understands hem,—let us, we say, give a brief catalogue of those events which have transpired in some parts of the country:—

Last week, fires occurred in Dorenthing United States.

Last week, fires occurred in Dorsetshire, Huntingdon, and Norfolk

On Sunday last, two firesbroke out in the farm yards of Mr. CARR and Mr. Akerman, near Bscot. Much stock was destroyed .- 100l. is

offered for the discovery of he incendiary.

On Monday, at eleven 'clock, a fire broke out at Till-Barn, Alfriton, in the occupatio of Mr. Paaden, which consumed the barn filled with oats and briey, three wheat stacks, a hovel, and a quantity of loose straw. 'Wo men are in custody.

A few evenings since, announdinry fire broke out at the immense barn belonging to Mr. IDLTEN, near Stratford-on-Avon, which consumed upwards 1,000l of property before it was got under Rewards are offered for he apprehension of the miscreants who committed the act.

On Monday se'nnight ahauln-rick and wood hovel, on the mises of Mr. Frieman, armet, were wilfully set fire to, and two wheat stacks, and a stack of oats and beans, were destroyed. On Monday, at 9 o'clock, another fiendish act of malicious burning

On Monday, at 9 o clock, another needsh act of malicious burning took place at Thoresthorpe, on align belonging to Mr. GILBERT.
On Wednesday night a nost aarming fire took place on the premises of Mr. James Sattu, at the Hoo, near Frindsbury, Kent.
Eight stacks of corn are totally detroyed with some buildings. There is every reason to believe that this outrage was the work of an incen-

It is painful to add that several frmers in the neighbourhood have received threatening letters. A beeting of the Association for the protection of property from Inceniarism took place on Monday at the Beef Steak House, at Shorne, at which the Earl of Danker presided, and the most prompt mesures will be resorted to for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a calamity.

destructive fire took place on the premises of Mr. HOLTRAM, at

Cleave Prior, near Everban, on Wed sday night the on suspicion of having wilfully o gration

On Wednesday morning last a very awful fire broke On Wednesday morning lasts a very awns fire broke we want a form occupied by Mr. Fryan; at Old Hurst, Huntigelank, three miles from St. Ives. The flames were first discovered with from a cow-lodge, and spread with such rapidity that shows entire premises and produce of two extensive farms, will discovered the standard of the standar A fire force out in a stubble stack about half a mile from changed during the afternoon of Monday, which was clearly the residuance during the afternoon of Monday, which was clearly the residuance of the first the flames were subduct some fineendiary fired the stackyard of John Norman, a small figure, which consumed a bean and barley stack, and nothing but the mast the first the first than the stack and the first the first than the first strenuous exertions prevented the destruction of four strenuous exertions prevented the destruction of four of five puricks.—On the same evening some villains set fire to the stack, and of Mr. Charles Plowright, farmer, of Whaplode, near Holleach. From the great scarcity of water on or near the premises, and four the stacks being fired in several places, no effectual resistance could be made to the devouring element, so that all the contents of the yard were wholly consumed, consisting of wheat, cats, and beans to the value of about 7001., not one sheaf of which was install Several persons were taken into custody, suspected of being gally of this outrage, and taken to Spalding on Tuesday morning for examination. But the most mysterious part of the catastrophe remains be told. While Mr. P. was at Spelding or T. But the most mysterious part of the catastropus remanus.

While Mr. P. was at Spalding on Tuesday, attending the While Mr. P. was at Spalding on Spalding thouse, which by the state of the nation. Dut the Mr. P. was at Spalding on Tuesday, attenuing as examination of the prisoners, his dwelling house, which by great exertions had been saved on the previous night, took fire, air was burned to the ground. There is little doubt but this also was the factors of the control of the ground. On Sunday evening last, as early as eight of the control of the co burned to the ground. There is little doubt but this also was fifting of an incendiary.—On Sunday evening last, as early as eight color in the evening, a hay-stack and hovel on the furm of Mr. George Houlden, of Saleby, near Alford, were set fire to, and entirely consumed; and on Saturday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a more broke out in several places at once, in the stack-yard of Mr. Issae Bee. farmer, of Deeping High Bank. No doubt this was effected by some combustible matter which was neither intended nor expected to ignite so soon. All resistance to extinguish the flames was in vain. The whole contents of the yard, with a part of the dwelling house, were consumed. The damage is about 300l.

As a proof of the effect produced by these villanous proceedings, take the following from the Oxford Journal:—

On Wednesday last a numerous Meeting of the landholders and other respectable inhabitants of the towns and villages of Lechdele, Buscott, Kelmscott, Inglesham, and Eaton Hastings, was held at the New Inn, Lechdale, to take into consideration what steps should be adopted to prevent the alarming destruction of farming properly by incendiaries. Several strong resolutions were passed in con-demnation of the offence, and subscriptions to the amount of 140. immediately collected in the room, to be apprepriated in rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders. Another meeting is convening to propose and adopt further measures on the subject; and a letter from the Rector of Buscott has been forwarded to the Chief Secretary of State, soliding the assistance of Government in the affair.

And for all this, we are told that these are reasons not ap-icable to the wilful destruction of the Parliament Houses-hy? We should be glad to know what good can accure to why? We should be glad to know what good can accrue to these rural incendiaries by the consummation of their diabolical purposes. Will burning wheat-ricks make bread cheaper; or will ruining the furmer furnish employment to the labourer? The answer must be decidedly in the negative. Then what is the passion or feeling which prompts these Unionists in the country to burn the property of mosfending individuals?—an undefined malice, a thirst for mischief, and the levelling spirit which is to imporeish the man who is richer than the incendiary.

Beautifully and brightly has been fulfilled the proplesy of that silly little man Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who taxed the Government of the Duke of Wellington with being the cause of the fires which were kindled in the country in 1823.

Government of the Duke of Wellington with being use cause of the fires which were kindled in the country in 1829 and 1830, and foretold the utter overthrow of incendiarism by the passing of the Reform Bill. The crime has inerested greatly since that odious Bill became the law of the land. Thus, as it is clear the present Cabinet Ministers are unable to say what will check the crime, it is fair to believe that they are unable to say in what it originated.

The wilful destruction of the Parliament Houses, these wise pressure ground agreement for Can they agreement for the law of the pressure of the pressure of the country for the law of the pressure of the pressur

The wilful destruction of the Parliament Houses, there wise persons cannot account for. Can they account for the berning of Nottingham Castle—of Mr. Chaworff's house-of the town of Derby—or of the Bishop's Palace and halfthe diy of Bristol? All these incendiary fires have occurred miler their prosperous rule; and why should not the blinding tuation which has ever characterised the conduct of organised revolutionary bodies, have induced the recognised crypta town of Political Unionists to lay in wait for this opportunity—so marvellously afforded them—of employing allies and dependents of their own to exterminate the Chamber in which the Lords so nobly maintained their character and dignity during the last Session, and burn to the ground that other Chamber, in which the pledges and promises of Ministers made to the mob were openly violated and broken, and is which originated, during the last Session, some of the most odious and oppressive measures that ever galled and oppressed the poorer classes.

te poorer classes.

If Ministers lay the "flattering unction to their souls" that If Ministers lay the "flattering unction to their souls" that their popularity upsets the notion that public vengeance was their popularity upsets the notion that public vengeance was directed against the two great seenes of their legislative power and dominion, they trifle with themselves; and, notwithstanding the gaiety of the LORD CHANCELLOR—the carelessness of the PREMIERR—the English in the HOME SECRETE ing the gaicty of the LORD CHANCELOR—the carelessness of the PREMIER—the fa niente imbecility of the HOME SERB-TARY—the dandy flippancy of the head of the Foreign Office, or the more impertinent and insulting absence and indifference of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, we will return the culprits in the Council Chamber, the Ministers had put the culprits in the Council Chamber, the Ministers had put the affair into the hands of the Police, such discording the affair into the hands of the Police, such discording the affair into the hands of the Police, such discording the unitary of the property our unafterable opinion upon the subject, and have brought to our unafterable opinion upon the subject, and have brought to light facts and circumstances, which must now break upon the light facts and circumstances, which must now break upon the with all the other burnings which we have noticed, the vise with all the other burnings which we have noticed, the vise and worshipful Cabinet vote to be "purely acceptable policy and have property acceptable policy and worshipful Cabinet vote to be "purely acceptable policy and have pooled talks."

It is very amusing to hear the nonsense which people talk out the useless events to hear the nonsense which people talk about the useless expense to he incurred by building temporary Houses of Parliament, which will be, to be pulled down rary Houses of Parliament, which will be, to be pulled down again, instead of laying out the money upon the buildings which are to be permanent.

Do these wise persons imagine that the Houses of Lords and Commons, which are to remain permanent, can be built and the ready for occupation by the latter end of January, or the

beginning of February?—or do they understand that, by pre-paring (accommodations for the Parliament in the Painted Chamber and the old House of Lords, the opportunity will be afforded of proceeding, with the permanent rebuilding of the House of Countrons during the Session, and that, at its class, the permanent House of Lords may be begun?—No: what they grumble and growl about is, the expenditure of \$20,000, upon temporary buildings, while Willis's Rooms, Weeks's Museum, and Wilkes's Chapel, are all to be hired at a few shillings a week, which would answer the purpose

Weeks's Museum, and Wilkes's Chapel, are all to be hired at a few shillings a week, which would answer the purpose equally well.

One really would think that £30,000 was a sum likely to affect the national safety, or press the people to the earth, by the way the discontented talk about it—the very people too who pay no taxes, and who were the loudest in their religidings at the conflagration.

If this £30,000 were going to defray the expenses of the interpretation of Belgium, or to maintain the dignity of the now never-mentioned Monarch of Greece—if it were to form part of a sum of twenty millions to be paid for the loss of our colonies—if it were part of ten millions wanted to destroy the marine and trade of the East India Company, and deluge this country with mock tea—if it were part of a great sum paid as compensation for paying off fundholders—if it were, in short, any part of any of the sums squandered by the Government upon foolish and fatal experiments, we should join the yell which the friends of the people are setting up against the temporary Houses of Parliament. But look at the fact—£30,000 is expended for the public service upon a matter indispensable and inevitable; and whither does it go? is it going to Greece, or Belgium, or Jamaica, or Calcutta? is it going out of the country? Not a hit of it—it is to pay for English industry and English labour—English manufactures worked by English hands; in fact, the £30,000 will circulate in England; and those who know best the value of money have compared it to manure on a farm—worthless while leaped in the corner of the field, and serviceable and profitable only when spread over its surface.

As a practical question we are not quite so sure that the

its surface.

As a practical question we are not quite so sure that the scheme of laying roofs of the necessary weight, upon walls which have so seriously suffered from the operation of fire, may or may not be prudent: of course the Government architects will decide upon this point. Upon the main point, we trust there will be neither doubt nor discussion—we mean as to the position for the permanent Houses—the removal of which from their present site would be, as we regard the subject, the removal of the corner-stone of our much-injured Constitution.

THE following agreeable morceau is in yesterday's Morning

"We understand that the private secretary of the Governor of Jamaica has been sent to this country, with an express order to demand of the Home Government four regiments of Infantry and one hundred more Stipendiary Magistrates, or he will not be answerable for the security of the island, which threatens the same sad state of rebellion which, at a previous period, deluged the island of St. Domingo with blood.

MANY people call us *Ultras*—we are not Ultras—we uphold the King and Constitution in Church and State; we have

Many people call us Ultras—we are not Ultras—we uphold the King and Constitution in Church and State; we have ever done so, and will do so till we die: but we are not amongst the ultra-sanguines—we do not jump, and shout, and rave, when we hear of the fine speeches and loud cheerings of men of our own principles; nor do we run wild with delight at manifestations of principles in which we thoroughly sparticipate, but which, nevertheless, may have no powerful influence out of the circle in which they are exhibited.

We think much less of large meetings for the declaration of general feeling than many of our contemporaries, and see less glory in the triumphs of a great congregation of politicians and religionists who are all of one way of thinking, and the exhaustion (if they were exhaustible) of the various favourite topics of the party then and there in the ascendant. We also look with doubt and jealousy to the great and important question, whether a re-action of public feeling has or las not taken place? and as we are sceptical while listening to "Ultras," we take, cam grano, the statements which, in the enthusiasm of their nature, they are sometimes in the habit of making. But there are things which are unquestionable circumstances which, like pictures, "speak for themselves;" and most assuredly the public exhibitions—not of pictures, but of men—with which the empire has recently been gratified, are of a nature to convince the people generally—really and truly not less cautions than ourselves—that a most wonderful change has actually taken place in the feeling of the people, and one which bids fair to right the "good ship," and preserve, not only the gallant crew, but the noble Captain at their head, who—God bless him—will, we are sure, stick to

and truly not less cautions than ourselves—that a most vaniofferful change has actually taken place in the feeling of
derital change has actually taken place in the feeling of
the people, and one which hids fair to right the "good ship," and
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har head, who—God bless him—will, we are sure, side to
the content of the people and the week failly, with
the content of the people and the people can the people and the victuals before
descent hour.

This we say, proves RR-ACTION—the change is evident—in
sudenible. That seven hundred men of Aberdeen—whe
have been been providing for the seven of a lord are kept.

This is explain ourselves.—Lord GREV, for whom we have
always land a high personal respect, and whose family, with
the cones. He has but a sorry tail to show; the Duke, the
picke of the day, falls him roun indisposition at six, having
of a perfectly well at hid-past five. Tople have hear
of a good box, quite as well worth his acceptance as the penny
for Sy, we pressume, to have been uncircle sischess; neumonia
of a good box, quite as well worth his acceptance as the penny
for Sy, and nobody feels it more than Lord GREV
him—should be considerable on the providerable of the providerable of the providerable of the possessed.

To this fine affair cane Lord BROUGHAM, and sad was the
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one of the stationer, who did not recollect how many sons le
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no more weight than a midge, and will not, long bear the indignities which he is so sure to meet with the likely who growled a bearish bass to Lord DURHAN-shigh invective, is already gone. As for his throat—nousense by that has been

organites which he is so sure to meet which is history or growled a bearish bass to Lord Dubham's high investive; is already gone. As for his throat—nousense is that his been proof against attack ever since the Greek. His time; he is afraid of the Chancellon, and bolts—through the bis pole, and sinks, like his confrere in the Zoological Gardens, into a pit where buns won't save him.

Is this re-action?—What makes Lord Brougham change his opinion of Reform?—We have already, said, 20,0001, and year, place, pre-eminence, precedence, and a retiring pension, enormous Church patronage, and unlimited legal power, No—not these only; he sees—for his talents who shall deny—that the country is awake—that all his attempts at Radicalism in the early; part of his "Brougham at Home". Circuit, failed; that the humbug was exploded, and even the smoke that had followed the blowing-up was cleared away. Like the Times—which he now hates—he saw the prudence of fore-running the coming change, and therefore, casting off the Ultras, amongst whom he once took the lead, he pulls up, and gets quite Conservative, and almost Tory. Is this no proof of re-action? BROUGHAM, who is all things to all men, may not be properly quoted as an example to be followed or

the Ultras, amongst whom he once took the lead, he pulls up, and gets quite Conservative, and almost Tory. Is this no proof of re-action?

But what then? BROUGHAM, who is all things to all men, may not be properly quoted as an example to be followed or taken as a beacon to be avoided. Let us therefore look at facts. Count Turmer, as the pit-men called Lord Durham, playing shadow to his venerable relative, was invited to Glasgow—the place to which his ancient and most fiirtatious father-in-law would not go: there he mounted and tumbled, as we last week described, and there he dined. A speech full of dull nonsense, interrupted only by hired cheerers and volunteer yawners formed the entertainment, with nothing to add to the excitement, except the production of his Lordship's surviving daughter for the amusement of one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine drunken men—seven persons only having, it is said, kept themselves sober.

A more disgraceful, beastly scene of riot, confusion, fighting, intoxication, indecency, and vulgarity never was seen, and so far from the "Pride of the Pit-men" having made any impression upon the auditory, we state, without fear of contradiction, that not more than a dozen of the onvives either heard, or recollect, any portion of the extraordinary nonsense which he spoke, and they cheered.

Next, then, for Aberdeen.—Doctor Brougham exhibited there—small audience—the "judicious few"—three shirts amongst seven—and not above two hundred in the gross. This was before the Chancelon—and habitabashers of small ware. But he was delighted; fancied himself, with his high crowned cap and knife, "Carver and Gitler" to the Duke of Leinster at "the Stakes," and "High Jinks" went off with universal applause.

Then comes Captain Gordon's dinner—the true, genuine, unflinching Conservative dinner—on the same day as Count Turmert's at Glasgow. No pressing—no paying for attendance—no puffing—no whipping; but all volunteers—aye—seven hundred and upwards, with the gallant, joyous, noble-hearted Duke of Gordon

Now, the People have seen, and know the absurdity of all the professions and protestations of the Reformers, and they fly spontaneously and unanimously to the protection of the Conservatives, who, not only by a firm adherence to the principles of their heart, but by the pledge which their stake in the country affords for their sincerity in her cause, are the more to be relied upon. We began by stating that we are not Ultras—that we hesitate to admit changes which others think evident—but we cannot hesitate or dobbt here. Captain Gordon is not changed from the hour when his lie was endangered by the people under the infatuation of the Reform mania. He is now enthusiastically received, and seven hundred men crowd to do him honour, and twice as many would have done the same, if it had been possible to accommodate them. The dinner and the evening seven hundred men crowd to do him honour, and wice as many would have done the same, if it had been possible to accommodate them. The dinner and the evening went off happily and cheerfully—no low vulgar scrambling, no drunkenness, like those which distinguished the forced feasts of the Badical and Whig people; and the Buke of GORDON, who certainly spoke from his heart, with admirable justice and equity, of the merits of both Lords BROTGHAM and DURHAM, although unwell, kept his place at the table, as he has often done in the fight, gallantly and staunchly at the eleventh hour.

This, we say, proves RE-ACTION—the change is evident—it

wicked people—and we must say, at present the weak are the majority—who try in vain to govern us, seem to us to be very much in the humour to throw up the reins. ELLICE was a card—but BROUGHAM will not let him be played; he expected to be able somehow to bring in, push in, or poke in, his wellow friend in the north. PAM not being civil, and lead properly that the property of the

That Development. The Aumirary Would have pleased the Right Honourable Greeian, but Lord AUCKLAND finds it a very, anug. birth; and, as we believe, in all this hotch-potch the Eorgin Office; as we are sure that Lord Melbourne instable the whole concern; and as the Chancellor is still on the tight rope, it seems extremely probable that even yet before, the meeting of Parliament the bubble will barst, and the mumnies be uncased.

Still we say, that all we have cited, and the little bit we vesture to fortell, are proofs of the re-action which till now, we admit, in some degree we have doubted—and of this we are sure, that if Parliament were dissolved to-morrow, the country would return as representatives, a majority of those whom they believed to be sincere in their professions for the public good—ergo—they would not return the riff-raff raganuffins, which, as the House is not sitting, we centure to say, they sent up to Parliament at the last general election.

The Standard of Thursday says:

"We hear that Mr. Cragevy, formerly Member for Appleby, is the new Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, the emoluments of which cannot be short of 10001. per annum. Mr. Cregvy replaces Lord AUGREAND, who by the recent arrangements, has relinquished his seat at the Board. The Commissioners are now Sir John Hobbousse (First Commissioner of Woods and Forests), Mr. Poulett Thomon, Mr. HAWKE LOCKER, and Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. CREEVY has een long spoken of for an office under the Government."

been long spoken of for an office under the Government."

We announced the appointment of Mr. CREEVY to this Commissionership, six or seven weeks since; and we rejoice to find things settling so as to enable us to give our readers a full, true, and complete history of the whole job, involving the changes in the Exchequer—the First Lord of the Admiralty—the Commissionerships—the Pensions—the Compensations—the reductions in the new appointments; and a more piquante dish never was served up to the public.

On Thursday a meeting was held at the Trinity House, at which the Most Noble the Marquess of CAMDEN presided, for the inauguration of the Right Hon. Sir JAMES GRAHAM as an elder brother of that Corporation.

Amongst the company were his Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, the Right Hon. J. C. HERRIES, and several other distinguished individuals.

The Morning Post of Friday, says :-

"We are happy to hear that the "force of ridicule alone" has put an end to Mr. TEXNYSON'S appointment to the Secretaryship at War, about to be vacated by the Right. Hon. EDWARD ELLICE.

about to be vacated by the Right. Hon. Edward Ellice.

"Mr. Rolfe, however, has been prevailed upon to accept the Solicitor-Generalship, the courier who was sent to find Mr. Coltmax, having made some mistake. Mr. Rolfe, it is said, is at the Chancery Bar, and has some practice. As for his chief claim to attention, his sent at Penryn, we hear that the gume of Sir Dudley Cambellis likely to be played over again. Mr. Freshfield will oppose Milkolfe, and as the new constituency cannot abide placemen, the chances are, that Mr. Freshfield will be returned."

This, we think, a very fortunate circumstance for the new Solicitor-General; a gentleman whose name is so little known, and whose practice has been littherto so very limited, must naturally rejoice in having a fresh-field for his exertions.

We have elsewhere noticed the set of the tible of normals.

and whose practice has been littherto so very limited, must naturally rejoice in having a fresh-field for his exertions.

We have elsewhere noticed the set of the tide of popular feeling, which has been so clearly exhibited at various great assemblages of the people during the last few days.

In Buckinghamshire the Marquess of CHANDOS met a most numerous party of agriculturists, whose interests his Lordship has made his particular care, and pledged himself to use every exertion to obtain the repeal of the malt tax. The Times declares the thing impossible, and says it is all very well to talk of taking off the malt tax, but what is to be its substitute? We never remember to have heard the Times start any such question when the Political Unions were clamouring for the repeal of the house and window tax.

One thing, moreover, should be remembered. The King-romised the agriculturists relief—so did Lord Althorn-but the deuce a bit of relief—blind supporters of Reform as some of them were—has a single farmer yet received. The King in his speech at the opening of the Session, talked of taking measures for the relief of agriculture, and Lord Althorn in his speech at the opening of the Session, talked of taking measures for the relief of agriculture, and Lord Althorn in his speech are kept.

One fraud which Lord Chandos brought to the notice of the meeting, is worth attending to—we mean that of smuggling foreirs (Corn from Guernsey, Lercy, the Isle of Man and

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daily increasing at the time that the Governor's Secretary was hurried off. This we foresaw—foretold; all at first might be smooth and agreeable, but whenever the time arrived for making the Black understand he was to work, having been made free, we were sure the difficulty would come.

In order to exhibit the sort of incitement and encouragement to revolt which are afforded by the sectarian Ministers and Missionaries, the beloved of Mr. Buxron and the belauded of Lord Mulgrave, take this example.

The Janaica Herald of August 20th, says:—

"We have just seen a genleman, who was present on most of the unruly estates during the late apprentice fever in St. Anals."

"It had been 'given out' on the previous Sunday, by the sectarian parson, that a man named Baird, on Roaring River, or the Bog—we forget which—would, on the following Sabbath, preach, as semion at Octo-Rios.

"This man was spokesman of the malcontents, and addressed

we torget winten—would, on the tollowing Sabbell, proceeds at Ocho-Rios.

"This man was spokesman of the malcontents, and addressed Mr. Larbaux, the Special Magistrate, to the following effect:— 'Master, when God released the Israelites from bondage, did he make apprentices of them? Jesus Christ has made us free, and unless you will kiss the Bible and say, that the law which Jesus Christ has made, declares that we are to be apprentices, we will not work.'

Christ has made, acctares that we are to be appreneues, we will now ore." This speech the deluded man must have learnt like a parrot, from the mouth of one of his teachers. It behoves those in authority, to have an inquiry instituted into the practical effects of Sectarian influence, lest these hypocrites again become "the subjects" as Lord Mulerave said, of 'the most relentless persecution.'" This shews the influence which is at work under the surface. The ignorance which is flourishing at the summit may, perhaps, be appreciated by the following observations upon the Proclamation of Lord Sligo, so much admired at Peckham and Clapham-rise for its "sweet simplicity." The Langier Herald says:—

perhaps, be appreciated by the following observations upon the Proclamation of Lord SLIGO, so much admired at Peckham and Clapham-rise for its "sweet simplicity."

The Jamaica Herald says:—

"His Excellency Lord Sluco has been very unfortunate in his Proclamations to the negroes; and to him (without intending, however, the slightest disrespect) may be attributed all the inconveniences, jarrings, and squ'anness, that have occurred relative to the distribution of Briday, he never would have expected it; but having received an assurance from the highest authority that he was entitled to have the half of Briday, he never would have expected it; but have expected it; but have a strong the strong him to be seen to be a seen to be

and let us look to the effects. The following are a few extracts

Leave we, however, the causes, which are now irremediable, and let us look to the effects. The following are a few extracts from the Jamaica papers:—

"Sept. 13.—It is with deep regret we have to announce, that in many districts of the country a most alarming and dangerous spirit of sulkiness and insubordination has been manifested by the new apprentices; and it is feared, with fair reason for the suspicion, that there are some evil instigators amongst them sowing the seeds of discord and discontent. An intelligent correspondent from Morant Bay, on this subject, observes; 'I cannot conceive what has thus influenced the people in this quarter. At first they were generally orderly and thankful. Some demon of discord has got amongst them, which, if so, I trust he will soon be discovered and made an example of, or, when any commences, and ten hugsheads of sugar will be made, where formerly two hundred were. —If such conduct had been manifested by the apprentices on the first or even second week of August, much allowance might have been made, but not at this late period; the more especially so as almost all the apprentices who have thus misconducted themselves have not only had the law and various proclamations explained to them by their masters, but by the Special Justice, and they admitted they thoroughly understood them, and the change they were to undergo, and they now take every opportunity to tell their new masters in the field, 'We know the new law as well as backra, and the new law as well have, and not be imposed on any longer by buckra.' Their daily ow weekly labour is not even a tithe of what they heretofore did; and it is perfectly clear that the most of them, if only coerced by admoniton and left to themselves, will do no one thing so long as they are entitled to the maintenance they now enjoy from their masters, and they never will do so again until thrown on their own resources by giving, or rather being made to give, a fair equivalent in labour as an exchange for all those indulgences. On Sunday they

The Jamaica papers of the 16th of September say, in a

The Jamaica papers of the 16th of September say, in a letter from Lucca:—

"There seems daily stronger cause to fear that insurmountable difficulty will attend the taking off the expected crop. On one of the best-conducted estates in this district, having a steam-engine at work, they cut cause for plants, and begin to make sugar with the buts. Last week, as soon as the shell was blown for the field gang to take their dinner time, the whole spell gang drew off, leaving the engine, coppers, &c. &c. &t. to work by themselves, and no personation could induce the people about the works to resume their duty at the works until their time for shell blow to turn out had expired. It is motorious that the apprentices on this estate have been under most regular and humane treatment; and it is currently rumoured that the general feeling of the apprentices is not to work, or keep spell beyond the hours they may be compelled by law, even if a reasonable rate of wages should be efferred them.

"An experienced planter in St. Ann's, under dute the I7th inst,, writes us—"The apprentices in this parish are daily becoming more insolent and kety; so much so that a great change for the better or

worse must soon take place. They are not earning fivepence per diem. This the master cannot stand. From Hanover our correspondent writes:—It is really laughable to find people awakening from their reveries, and discovering that the apprentices are not likely to work at all except in the hours which the law prescribes." At a plantation called *Belvillere*, the property of Mr. CUTHBERT*, the apprentices struck work; and upon the arrival of the Special Magistrate and a body of the police at the estate, they hooted and pelted the Magistrate, and set fire to two trash-houses, which were burnt to the ground.

In the *Gazelte* is the following account of the ebullition:—
"We have been infermed that the fire on Belvidure was happly got under at about eight o'clock at night; and that the police force and a militia guard were stationed on the property during last night. The apprentices attempted to rescue the prisoners, but were repulsed. The cause of this affair is aid to be this: the stipendiny Magistrate had visited the estate on the day above-named, and had ordered several of the apprentices who had been guilty of misdemeanour to receive corporal punishment on the estate. It had been stated to Mr. Lyon, in the early part of the morning, that the people on the estate were extremely unruly, in consequence of which he ordered the police force to be on the property, and when the punishment was to be inflicted on the delinquents a body of them prevented the order of the Magistrate from being carried nine effect. Immediately Mr. Lyon had left the property a messenger was sent oh him, staing that the apprentices had set fire to the work. On being informed of this Mr. Lyon applied to another Magistrate at Morant Bay to turn out the militia, but that genleman thinking he had not the power, applied to the Clerk of the Peace for advice, who wore with a first or the receives, or gives, and who is repondent of Friday's Morning Post gives a summary of the evils which actually exist, and seriously threaten that splendid and fertile

The Princes VICTORIA with the Duchess of Kent have removed from Tunbridge Wells to St. Leonard's, with a considerable degree of show and pardde, which perhaps might have been dispensed with. A great many triumphal arches of evergreens were crected across the roads in their Royal Highnesses' progress, which have caused

the wags of St. Leonard's to nick-name her Royal Highness the Arcu-Duchess. We observe that at one of these un-English barriers Mr. Howard Elphinstone, the Ultra-radical candidate for Hastings, had the honour of presenting the Duchess with a bouquet. Purrock a linea-draper, exhibited the Royal Standard, with two yellow flags, with D. K. and P. V. embroidered on them. Why yellow?

We must say that, with all deference to Sir John Connor, we think, under all the circumstances, it would have been more wise and more delicate if their Royal Highnesses had followed the example of the King and Queen, and travelled from one place to the other without ostentation, and without that sort of note of prepara-

other without ostentation, and without that sort of note of preparation which evinces the desire of a public display.

The processions, and the Mayor and the maces, and the bouquets, and the yellow flags, may be all very fine puffs for the place—and for the persons, if they like it—but we repeat our opinion, that, considering the relative ages of the illustrious personages, and their position in the contry, the ostentations display was a mistake. It practically contradics all that has been urged in favour of the elder lady, and equally stamps a political character upon the conduct of the younger one. The solicitations of inn-keepers and lodginy-letters should one. The solicitations of inn-keepers and lodging-letters should have been disregarded, and the quiet, impartial, and retired conduct which, fill litely, has obtained so much respect and credit for the mother of the Heir Presumptive to the Throne, should have been maintained in a visit and upon an occasion which required neither notice por congratulation.

To prove that the brawling dinner to Lord Durham at Glasgow was a somplete failure, and even a disgraceful failure as far as concerned the haughty and aspiring Earl, who did the double violence to his feelings of associating with people whom in his heart he despises, and affecting to be pleased; we quote from different papers

of different politics the following notices of the low-lived gathering.

The Fifeshire Journal says:—
"The Glasgow dinner to Earl Durham on Wednesday seems more to have resembled a drunken brawl than an assemblage of sound thinking men, collected to do honour to the Noble Lord."

The Paistey Advertiser remarks:—
"Earl Durham will not, we think, if he judge by the specimen afficiated by his entertainers, either entertain or express the same opinions of us as George IV. did. Instead of a nation of gentlement, has all the apt to designate us a nation of rude, unmannerly, brawling Junuards."

And the Edinburgh Evening Post thus alludes to the subject :-

And the Edinburgh Evening Post thus alludes to the subject:—

'We suspect that his Lordship must have a very humble opinion
olheis followers, for their conduct at Glasgow was truly a disgrace to
himan nature. It appears that Liberals are the same there as in
blindburgh, for the scene after dinner attifusgow, as will be gathered
him our report, which is but a faint picture of the reality, was
actuly a counterpart to what took place here. On the whole, the
result has been very unsatisfactory; for if this demonstration proves
hything, it is this, that the Liberal and reforming followers of Lord
Durana are the most degraded and brutalized class of the comjunity." unity.

We see a subscription is being raised for a monument in Westminster Abbey, to the late Mr. Kean, the Tragedian. The names of Lord Mulchavy, Mr. G. Robins, and some other unateurs are on the list. It is said that a statue of the actor, in the part of Hunled, is to form the subject. We should think that the statue of a player, in a stage-dress, will not gain admission into an English Church.

Women are never mercenary—but when the interests of those they love require them, they can make any sacrifice. In the present number of the Canterbury Magazine we find the following anecdote of

bor of the Canterbury Magazine we find the following anecaous of Mrs. Robentson, wife of the great historian:—

"When Robentson was at his little cure in the country, immediately after dinner he retired to his study, to work at his great historical undertaking. Mrs. Robentson, who felt the loneliness of her

situation, swing, that the from the tubic one day much swing annuls said, "Really, Dr. Ragarrson, dull as the place is, you destine for make it worse, by giving me as little of your saciety as persons." My dear Mrs. Robertson, answered the Doctor, *I may go to my studies." He went.

sible.' 'My dear Mrs. Korkitron, answered the Doctor, 'I mine go to my studies.' He went.

"Shortly after this, the work being completed; Robertant journeyed to London, and disposed of the MS. to that very liberal house, the Cadells, for a sum of money at that time considerable to a Scotch author. On his return home, elated with success, and telling the story to his wife, he sat at the table much longer than usual. It length the old habit growing strong, he turned his eyes wistful towards the door of the study. The wife, forgetting the want of his society in the profit of the labour, reading the wish of her husband, rose from the chair, and said, 'Dr. Robertson you may go to your Studies.'')

The Poor Law Commissioners have appointed four of their Assistant Commissioners, who were sworn in last week before Mr.

The Poor Law Commissioners have appointed four of their Assistant Commissioners, who were sworn in last week before Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Littlebale. The gendemen named are Major Sir Francis Head, the author of The Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassaw; Edward Gulson, Esq., of Coventry; Daniell Goodson Adev, Esq., of Mark Gate Hall, Herti; and Colonel CHARLES ABRE à COURT, brother of Lord Heytesbury, When the Commissioners have settled what they are themselves to do, we suppose they will give proper instructions to the Assistants. do, we suppose user will give proper instructions to the Assistant, We hear that there have been somewhere about 600 applications; but as the majority of the applicants appeared to be qualified literally for poor Law-Commissioners, Mr. Frankland Lewes have very properly reduced the list, and selected four gentlemen in the outset, of rank and character, to help the Supreme Board in their arduous task, by galloping all over the country, and doing nothing, at the rate of five or six hundred a-year, besides travelling expenses.

The following are the names of the "Colonization Commissioners

The inflowing are the matter of the Commence of the for South Australia: "—Mr. Wolryche, Whitmore, M.P., Mr. Grote, M.P., Mr. Warde Norman (the Bank Director), Mr. Henry Ward, M.P., Colonel Torrens, M.P., Mr. William Cal M.P., and Mr. MATHEW D. HILL, M.P.—By a provision of the South Australian Act, his Majesty is prevented from formally appointing the Governor of the province, until the colonists shall have made to the amount of 35,000l., and for the investment of 20,000l., by way of security for money advanced on the Colonial Revenue Bonds, by the issue of which the expenses of Colonial Govern-Bonds, by the issue of which the expenses of Colonial Government are to be defrayed. The colonists, in short, must invest 55,000l. in the undertaking, before the appointment of their Governor can appear in the Gazette. The gentleman chosen is Colonel C. J. Napien, late Governor of Cephalonia.—This list will satisfy the public of the perfect impartiality of the Government that rules without patronage. Mr. Grotz, the advocate for the ballot, is blended with Mr. Ward, whose desperate Resolutions of the colonial co tions disgusted Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ripon, and Mr. Stanley, and broke up the Cabinet. Colonel Ton-RENS, the editor of a Radical newspaper, is associated with Mr. Hill, who made so brilliant a display in the affair of Mr. Shell; and Mr. CLAY, the present Member for one of the new-fangled boroughs, sits croupier to Mr. Whitmore; while Colonel Napier is nominated Governor by the Board of Commissioners. What sweet impartiality

We see in Friday's Post the following extract from the Most Chronicle :-

"Gresham Committee.—Since the appointments of Dr. Southey and Mr. Pullen there is a decisive majority among the Professors to consent to the removal of the Lectures founded by Sir T. Garshau to the London Institution. The Committee, therefore, have now only to do their duty, and the public may yet reap the benefits of the present found to the property of the return No. 19. ne magnificent bequest of the citizen Knight."

We should be glad to understand the true meaning of this para

graph. A majority amongst the Professors seems a matter of little importance, especially considering the reputation of some of them. We are quite sure that the new acquisitions are really acquisitions; but what we wish to ascertain is this-Is it meant, by remo but what we wish to ascertain is this—Is it meant, by removing use lectures which, by the noble munificence of Sir Trackas Grassam,—the founder of a college, and of the Royal Exchange, whom the Chronicle culls (as it would, Sir Kry, the Penny Cup. Stationer) the Citizen Knight—are open to the public at large, that the public at large are to be excluded from the advantages intended by the originator of the lectures, and the enjoyment and edification derivable from hearing them, confined to the subscribers to a second-rate City Club? If this is intended, let it be denounced from one end of City Club? If this is intended, let it be denounced from one end at London to the other, and let the attempt to take away the rights of the FEDVE, to a society somewhere in Moorfields, where the ceremony of balloting for members is seriously gone through, he exposed in the brightest colours of humbug and imposition. If the London Club give up their rooms to the public to hear the lectures, however remote from all humanized dwellings, Finsbury Crescent, or whatever it is called, may be, still they will be open gratuitously, as they are now, to those who choose to attend them—but if they are to be are now, to those who choose to attend them—but if they are to be huddled up into a corner, for the edification of the Club subscribers

numered up into a corner, for the edification of the Club subscribes only, the thing must be stopped.

We find the following in last week's Hampshire Advertiser:—

The Emarcipation Business.—On Thursday morning a party of nine agricultural labourers, chiefly ploughneen, together with the right of one of them, embarked on board the Ellen, Captain Brows, at Green the Consideration of the State of the

The Canterbury harriers have been purchased by the Count of Nabonne, and are to be kennelled on his estate in the forest of Fontainebleau. The pack, of ten couple, remained some days in Pover, during which the Count had them thrown off occasionally. On Tuesday they were embarked for the Continent.

A very important question for the commerce of this country was decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, decided a few days ago before the

was an action brought by an English firm extensively connected with iron foundries in Cornwall, Messrs. Hexr and Co., against an Englishman named Ranchery, who carries on business at Paris, as an Englishman iron-founder. It appeared that in 1830 Mr. Rancher gave directions to Messrs. Hexr and Co. to send him a quantify of gave directions to Messrs. Hexr and Co. to send him a quantify of gave directions to Messrs. Hexr and Co. to send him a quantify of gave directions to Messrs. Hexr and Co. to send him a position and implements used in his business, which could not be proton and implements used in his business, which could not be proton and implements used in his business, which could not be proton and implements used in his business, which could not be proton and implements used in his business, which could not be proton and implements used in his business. cured in France, and which were accordingly delivered, to the amount of 1841., but in spite of repeated applications for payment, Messistant and Co. could not get the money, and they at length came to Hukr and Co. tribunal the determination of trying the question before the French Tribunal

be Commerce. The Court, in its judgment, stated, that as it had been proved that Mr. Rangufff carried on business in the French dominions, and had received the goods there, he was answerable to the French law upon the subject; and he was ordered to pay the money, at to be imprisoned until it should be paid.

At a dinner at Sandwich, last week, which was attended by about sevently Gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, the Chairman give. His Grace the Duke of Wellingrow, as Lord Warden of the

Cinque Ports," which was received with the most enthusiastic appro Cinque Ports," which was received with the most enthusiastic appropation; and, after the clapping of hands and ringing of glasses (which
lasted some minutes) had ceased, "nine brave, loud, and hearty
dieters, with one cheer more" were given. Then "Earl Winchillast
and the Yeomen of East Kent," three times three.

The diminution of the number of voters for East Worcestershire,

The diminution of the number of voters for East. Worcestershire, so compared with the last year, is 187; and for the borough of Warwick, 368. The refusal to pay the registration shilling is the principal cause of this falling off.

C.R. FAIRBANKS, Esq., has been appointed Master of the Rolls in the province of Nova Scotia.

me province of NOVASCOUR.
Major HENRY DUNDAS CAMPBELL has been Gazetted LicutenantGorenor of Sierra Leone. The late Governor, Octavius Temple,
Leq., had only received three quarters' salary when he, like his predecessors, fell a victim to the pestilential climate of this charnel-house

or Europeans.

A vacancy has occurred in the representation of the county of the first onsequence of the death of Thomas Firzgrald, Esq., thick event took place on Thursday se'nnight, at Clontarf.

fouth, in consequence of the usual of a nonator which event took place on Thursday se'nnight, at Clontarf.

"The Post of Tuesday says:—

"We always thought our friend Farebrother a bit of a wag as well agheing a true Conservative, but we never gave him credit for such fact in paying a side-wind compliment as was evinced by him at the City Feast on Saturday last.—He was compelled to ask the Chancellas to dinner, after the opening of the new Criminal Court, and he was also compelled, ex. Afterior, to propose his health. All allusion to politics being necessarily excluded he was likewise compelled to say something more complimentary than was quite accordant with his feelings; but he soon found an opportunity of wiping off the the stain which seemed to defile his consistency. The Judges were tousted as a matter of course, and after them the Lond Mayon elect; and then, saith the concurrent authority of Times and Chronicle, the Lond Mayon proposed the Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and the sider inferior Judges. That his Lordship intended every one to mideratand that he meen the Judges of Lord Bancuran's pet Court inferior Judges. That his Lordship intended every one to mideratand that he meen the Judges of Lord Bancuran's pet Court inferior Judges. It is quite certain he could not mean his caterers or inferior Judges. It is quite certain he could not mean his caterers or inferior Judges. It is quite certain he could not mean his caterers or inferior Judges. It is quite certain he could not mean his caterers or inferior Judges. The Judges of Lord Hancellon of the intendid marriage of the Chancellon of the rossing him individually."

Excueguen is without foundation.

We understand the Admiralty are about to adopt a new method of propelling steam vessels by quick-silver, instead of the present custum.—Portsmouth Herald.—It is understood that the first vessel so equipped will, in compliment to the Chancellon, be called the lying Mercury.

The Swabian Mercury gives a letter from Frankfort stating that the brothers of the Kornschultn family were engaged in founding a Fidei Commission, or trust, in order to protect the greater part of their immense fortunes from the adverse chances of commerce.

The following hint may be useful in a certain quarter:—To sober a man when tipsy, without producing any other effect upon him, give him any mild vegetable acid, such as lemon-juice diluted with an equal quantity of water, and keep him, if possible, from talking.

The Court of Assize of the Seine, at Paris, has been for five or six days occupied with the trial of an individual who has lately assumed the title of LOUIS XVIII. and who styles himself ETHELBERT LOUIS The Swabian Mercury gives a letter from Frankfort stating that

the title of Louis XVII., and who styles himself ETHELBERT Louis Herris Alfrien, Barron de Riche. The Jury found him guilty of the principal charges exhibited against him, except those of plotting spainst the life of the Kixi, and fraud; he was condemned to twelve years' imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the Government, and for seditious libels.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. John Fernits, A.M., of Blakesley Towcester, Northspann, late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, has been elected field Master of the Devonport Classical and Mathematical School, and the From of the Rev. Class. Graves, resigned.

The Rev. Samuel Starrey, A.B., has been preferred to the Rev. Class. Graves, resigned.

The Rev. L. Samuel Starrey, acant by the death of John Starkey, Clert, J. D.-P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D.-P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, C. P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, C. P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D.-P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D.-P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D.-P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. P. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Esq. Clert, R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Lander R. D. Patron, John Andrew Edward Starkey, Lander R. D. Pa

and a rung of Hawarden, vacant by the resignation of the Age, G. Neville Grenville, and in the gift of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne.

OBITUARY.

At Wilton, greatly lamented by his parishioners, the Rev. Henry Tilney, M.A., retor of Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk, formerly Fellow of Gains College, Sankadge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797. The Rectory is in the gift of the Master and Sewas of Cains College, Sankadge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797. The Rectory is in the gift of the Master and Sewas of Cains College, College, Indiana and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, London, aged 70 years.

DIVERBITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, NOV. 4.—YOKICHAY M.Y. WAILEY Charles Bagot, student of Christ Church (third son of the Lord Bishop of Oxford), was steated Fellow of All Souls.

CAMBRIDGE, NOV. 7.—The Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, have given notice that, in the week after the admission of the Commencing Bachelors, 1825, there will be an examination ento candidates from ant College in the University, for two Mathematical Exhibitioners on Mr. Taylor's foundation. One exhibitioner will be called from those Undergradantes who, in the ordinary course, we will be come Commencing Bachelors and Arts in January, 1836, the Exhibitioners are to exceive at least 501, per annum each, and to wait the confined to the Sidney on their election. The examination wall be confined to MATHEMATICS only. Those Undergraduates also rooms in College rent free; it elected from another College the way to the present term in the confined to the Arthematics of the terms they have also the state of the terms they have a fine that the state of the terms they have a fine and the Mathematics of the terms they have a fine and the Mathematics. Health is considered to receive at least 601, Chapman, Cotterill, June 1918, 1918

Lamps curry, curris, Fletcher, Cidbons, Lamba, A. A. M. McCalf, Parkinson, Scudanore, A. Smith, H. W. Smith, w. A. S., Metcalf, Parkinson, Scudanore, A. Smith, H. W. Smith, w. The election of Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year took place, is usual, on Tuesday last, in the Senate House, and no one seemed a sexpect that there would have been anything but the regular order a proceeding, viz., the election according to rotation. Upon the issembling, however, of the Members of the Senate, at ten o'clock, belon of two fit and proper persons to serve the office, had, on the college, and the Rev. Dr. Farnos, in whom is vested the nomination of two fit and proper persons to serve the office, had, on the college, and the Rev. Dr. Farnos, Dr. Lams, Master of Jesus over of Dr. Parkos, Dr. Lams, and Dr. Ainslift, that the passing over of Dr. Lams, which is indeed an unusual profit the consequently with office of the college of Dr. Lams, which is indeed an unusual profit the consequently with office of the college of Dr. Lams, which is indeed an unusual profit of the consequently, with office of the college of Dr. Lams, which is indeed an unusual profit of the consequently, and endeavoured to prevent the election of Dr. Facker,

FREER 73, for Dr. AINSLIE 85.—Cambridge Chronicle.

ORDINATIONS.

Or Sunday, October 26, the following persons were ordained at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, for the Lord Bishop of Norwich:

DEACONS.—F. B. Arden, A.B. St. Peter's college, Cambridge; H. M. Barlow, A.B., Watham college, Oxford; L. D. Booth, A.B., St. Peter's college, Cambridge; A. B., St. Peter's college, Cambridge; A. B., Peter's college, Cambridge; W. B., B., Peter's college, Cambridge; W. B., B., Peter's college, Cambridge; C. B., B., Peter's college, Cambridge; G. Cambridge; Cambridge; G. Cambridge; Cambridge; G. Cambridge; Cambridge; G. S., Peter, Cambridge; G. Cambridge; Cambridge; G. Cambridge; Cambrid

Oxford: J. Thompson, A.B., Christ college, Cambridge, M. Wege, A.B., st. John's college, Cambridge, M. SCELLANDUE.

The Cherch Meeting in Bristol, at which the Irsh deputation will attend, will take place on Wednesday, the 20th, not the 12th, as originally stated.

See the exection of a place of worship in the principles of the Eshblabed Church.

The Duckes of a been Revell Hightensis' second the properties towards the exection of a place of worship in the principles of the Eshblabed Church.

The Duckes of a been Revell Hightensis' second the properties towards the exterior repairs of Great Malvern Church. Tady Lvr-ritrox has also made a donation of ten gaines for the same purpose: Col. H. Lvoox, 101., and Hexay Halland, Edgl. The Church of the Victoria of the Victo

DR. RAM ADGE ON CONSUMPTION.

Inst published, In one vol. Sv.o., price 82, the 2d edition, with considerable additions, illustrated by coloured Plates,

GONSUMPTION CURABLE, and the Manner in which Nature as well as Remedial Art operates in effecting a healing Process ture as well as Remedial Art operates in effecting a healing Process from the consumption; explored and an Mode of Treatment by which the development of Tobercless may be prevented in persons liable thereto from hereditary predisposition, or a had state of the system, induced by various causes. By FRANCIS H. RAMABOE, M.D., F.L.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Senior Physician to the Infirmary for Asthma, consumption, and other Diseases of the Chest, and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, &c.

Also in the press, bythe same Athor.

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TWY WYSTEM. With a romere An Will Remedies on the more probable causes of Nervous and Local Debility, and the Nature and Treatment of Syphilis, Genorrhora, and Gleets; a Synopsis of Diseases of the Womb; and Practical Observations on an approved Method for the Cure of Strictures of the Urelina, &c. By JOHN GW. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 5d., Catherine street, Stranci, March, 115, Oxford-street; Chappell, 98, Pall-mail: Onwhya, 4, Catherine street, Stranci, March, 115, Oxford-street; Chappell, 98, Royal &c.

"This little but important Treatise is replete with practical and scientific information; we can conscientiously recommend its serious persual to those who suffer from the maladies on which it treats. Such a pamphlet as Mr. Goy's has long been a desideratum with a numerous class of patients, to whom its easy and popular style will not fail to recommend itself; and we venture to predict that the words of the affirmed. —Monthly Macazine.

The Coughs, Shortness of Breatth, Asthmas, &c.—POWEL

** Removed from near the Magdalen to \$3, near the Bridge, three doors from the Rotunda.

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CAUTION.

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

**CHIPPEDILIC is hereby warned against giving any Belief to inviduous and interested Attacks frequently made by "The Weekly Dispatch" upon the justly-appreciated virtues of MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, the sole reason of which is, that Messra Morison and Mont, sometime ago, purchased the proprietorship of a Newspaper, called "The New Weekly Dispatch," and from this the public wird licent the ten motive for its slanderous instituations. The public wird licent the ten motive for its slanderous instituations. The public wird licent the ten motive for its slanderous instituations. The performance of the slanderous instituations are reasonable with the public wird observed the tregular importation of this justly celebrated actical maring observed the tregular importation of this justly celebrated actical maring observed the tregular importation of this justly celebrated actical maring observed the tregular importation of this justly celebrated actical personally with the principal Manufacture there; from whom they negociate personally with the principal Manufacture there; from whom they have received a large consignment, which they now most respectfully offer to the attention of the Nobility and Gentry.

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**The following Invariate Perfumes: "Extract of Flowers, Persian Bonquet, Adelaide Bonquet, King William Perfume, Victoria Bonquet, Essence of Sweethers and Migniomette, and the celebrated Vegetable and Military Songs, sold as above.

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Adelaide Bonquet, King William Perfume, Victoria Bonquet, Essence of Sweetbriar and Migniomette, and the celebrated Vegetable and Military Soaps, soid asabove.

TO MESSRS. C. and A. OLDRIDGE, 1, Wellington-street,
Strand.—Sirs, I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the greatlength received by my daughter from the application of yourtruly valuable BaLM
OF COLIMBIA. The hair of my youngest grid completely came off different
parts of the head, and there was also a total loss of hair from the eyebrows. She
was induced, at the instance of a friend, to try your Balm, and after using twomarks of the head, and there was also a total loss of hair from the eyebrows. She
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leader Irech wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by Jones's unequalied Anotyne Cement. Every operation portaining to Dental Surgery. At home from Ten to Five, 4, Lower Growenor-street, Bond-street.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH FITTED WITHOUT WIRES or other LIGATURES. MONSIEIR LE DRAY and CO., SURGEON DENTISTS, No. 60, NEW. DESTEATED AND ADDRESS OF THE STORE, DECAYED-SIREST, NO. 50, NEW. DESTEATED AND ADDRESS OF THE STORE, DECAYED-SIREST, NO. 50, NEW. DESTEATED AND ADDRESS OF THE STORE, DECAYED-SIREST, AND ADDRESS OF THE STORE, DECAYED-SIREST, OCCUPANTIST, NO. 60, NEW. DESTEATED AND ADDRESS OF THE STORE, DECAYED-SIREST, OCCUPANTIST, NO. 60, NEW. DESTEATED AND ADDRESS OF THE STORE OF THE STORE

peans are subject in that climate. Sold in family boxes at 21s. each (to be had only of the Proprietor), and smaller gones at 22. 9d. and 13/d. each, by all venders of medicine in the Kingdom.

ORDINAL.

ORDINAL CORRESS AND ASSESSED ASSE

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Sevenal Evergence.

There has been very little factuation in the Consol market during five week, and the closing price of Consols for Account is 91% %.

Long Annuities are 17 1-16.

In the Foreira market, the Northern Bonds are heavy at 99% for Belgian, 98% % for Dutch 5 per Centry, and 106% for Russian. The Treassatismic Bonds have not materially varied. Chilian are 34 35, and columbian heavy at 32%. Brasilian Stock is busyant, and received in the collection of the collection

which has been twice tract, Sir James Scarlett, on Friday, obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, a rule Niss for a new trial. Our readers will recollect that Admiral Tatham seeks to impugn the validity of the will of the late Mr. Marsden, on the ground that he was imberole.

Scales v. Alderman Key and others.—In this long litigated case, which arises out of the squabbles between Mr. Scales and the Corporation of Loudon, Sir J. Scarlett obtained a rule in the King's Bench on Friday, calling upon the defendants to show cause as to low the vertict should be entered. The question at issue is, the legality of Mr. Scales's election to serve as Alderman for the ward of Portsoken.

Murder, or Mr. Ashtox.—In the Court of King's Bench on Thursday, in consequence of the dispute between the Sherifis of the City and County of Chester as to whose duty it was to see the sensere of death passed on Garside and Mosley for the nurder of Mr. Ashton carried into effect, the Attorney-General after citing a vast rumber of authorities in support of the power of the Court to order execution, obtained a writ of Certiovari and Hobeas Corpus to bring ap the hodies of the prisoners to the bar of that Court, to be death with 25 the Court might then decide.

DREADEL AND FALL FIRE AT ROTHERHITHE.—A fire occurred on Thursday morning in Rotherhithe, which terminated in the destruction of the Europa Tea Gardens, twelve houses principally subabited by poor families, and the loss of three lives, two of them persishing in the flames. The fire broke out in the apartment of a young man of drunken habits, named Scales, whose remains were afterwards found reduced to a cinder. The total destruction of property is estimated at 60001. One poor woman, who was far advanced in prezuner, was so overcome by fright, that she gave premature first to a still-born child, and her life is despaired of.

We are sorry to learn that the Earl of Radnor continues extremely many to the order that the health at present is not fast parameter of the fractured rib. His Lord

A LE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the public, that their gentine RIRTON, EDINBURGER, and PRESTONEANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, porchester Beer, London and Dublis Brown Stout, and Cider and Perre, 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.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having gained such such as the properties of the such as the properties of the such such as the such as the properties of the such as the

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NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE
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Vesterday was published, price 4d., continued Weekly,

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Contents:—On Geology—Tylney Hall—Memoirs of John Napier—The Modern
Cambist—Archey and Archess—Luckock's Family Books—Strictures on Public
Buildings, No. V. The Athenseum and Travellers' Club Houses—Miscellany of
Facts—List of New Publications for October.

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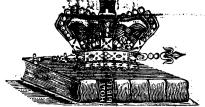
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W. J. COOPER, Sackville-street, Piccostily, rigior. Atts. Lacy and Co., Eing's Arm's-yard Coleman-street—T. DeBAN, Asylum-buildings, Westminsferroad, cow-keeper. Att. Duncan, Lincoln's Inn.-fields—C. CARTER, Oxford-treet, woolen daper. Att. Reed, Brad-street, Chongles—T. CORPER, Lime-house, builder. Atts. Kearsey, and Co., Lothbury—T. GRANGER, Hemlock-court, Carry-street, victualler. Atts. There and Co., Basinghalt-street—G. RIYERS, Twickenham, uphoisterer. Att. Lewis, Bernard-street, Russell-square Desa, Quality-court, Chancey-lane—T. C. MEDWIN, Brend-wall, Standord-treet, Blackfrians road, engineer. Atts. Brown and Co., Combact street—E. FRANCES, Lewisham, Kent, baker. Atts. Brown and Co., Combact street—E. FRANCES, Lewisham, Kent, baker. Atts. Brown and Co., Combact street—E. FRANCES, Lewisham, Kent, baker. Atts. Brown and Co., Combact street—E. FRANCES, Lewisham, Kent, baker. Atts. Brown and Co., Combact Redden, Atts. Greenvich-road, coach-maker. Att. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster—C. HARWAR, Seriet-place, Canding, Lancoln's Inn. paper-merchant. Atts. Spinis, Kings Bench-walk; Reddem, Channey-lane—T. MANSELL, Stouthvilge, Worcestershire, Roccar, Atts. Graverbook, Stouthvilge, Lancoln's lan. and Co., Now Inn. London—W. HARRIS, sen. and B. HARRIS, Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, millers. Atts. Founds, Manchester-Strand; Robeson, Droitwich, Worcestershire.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Henry Forester to be one of w Majesty's Pages of Honour, vice the Hon. C. Grimston; and Richard naries Mellish, Keq., to be one of Her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, vice Richard namberland, Exp., resigned.

Amles Mollish, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, vice Richard Aumberland, Esq., resigned.

S. CRONSHEY, High-street, Putney, grocer—T. FIELD, Mornington-place, Amberwell New-road, flour-factor.

T. GROVE, Great Surrey-street, tailor. Att. Hoppe, Sun-court, Combill—G. W. FARMER, Tavistock-street, Ovent-paradten, jeweller. Atts. Amory and obes, Throgmorton-street—W. SPRING, Great Fortland-street, Fordiand-like, Minmber. Atts. Greath and millier, Gathester, Hollon-1. Social Market and Compared the Compared of the Compared

The Oriental Annual von 1835.—The character of this beautiful volume is thus described by the leading reviewers:—"Of all the Annuals,—we speak not only of the present, but of preceding years—this is by far the most instructive and the most amosing. The Engravings too, are exceedingly beautiful." Sun.—"This volume is even more splendid than its predecessor." Post.—"It is a decided improvement on the last year." Atlanceum.—"Almost every page furnishes some powerful description." Spectator.—"The Engravings are perfect gems." Bell's Messenger.—"It is a look of very valuable observation." Examiner.—"It will be read with enduring interest every page of the book affords matter for extract." Atlan.—"It is one of the best, perhaps the very best, of the Annual family." Dispetch.—"There is much to instruct and amuse—much also to excite our best feelings in favour of an extraordinary people over whose destines our country exercises an awful influence." Heraid.—"Every page is replete with the most entertaining details." Convi Journal.—"It is one of the most splendid works of the kind." Bell's New Messenger.

**Lacon Fattherus. By The Author of "Peter Simple."—Captain

come best feelings in favour of an extraordinary people over whose desines our country exercises an avail influence. "Herotto-" Every page is replete with the most entertaining details." Const Journal.—" It is one of the most splendid works of the kind." Bell's Now Massenge of the most splendid works of the kind." Bell's Now Massenge of the most splendid works of the kind." Bell's Now Massenge of popularity. It is in every sense of the word a starting novel. Unobtrusively, but forcibly, it conveys a beautiful moral, and the characters that work it out, and the scenes that it produces, are all of the very highest order. This work ought to be, hay, we are sure it will be, very much prized by the inhabitants of the metropolis, as the scene is laid on their noble river, and they see daily, what must remind them strongly of the adventures that the gallant author has so graphically pourtrayed.

Antag Gary, parters by The Authon of "Granny."—The plot of this tale is simple, domestic, yet of an all-absorbing interest; not a page, not a sentence, but comes home to our very hearts. There is one character, natural, yet highly wrought, that stunds forward in page in the sentence, but comes home to our very hearts. There is one character, natural, yet highly wrought, that stunds forward in page in the sentence, but comes home to our very hearts. There is one character, natural, yet highly wrought, that stunds forward in page in the sentence, but comes how possesses every excellence of an English novel, among which, originality stands pro-eminent.

Cunstran Patatrity Curenness.—"Mr. Armidell's able work, entitled Discoveries in Join Minor, which has been recently given to the public, contains an account of severni journeys made by the author through different parts of Asia Minor. Mr. Armidell's why well placed for thoroughly examining these countries, so interesting to the scholar and the Christian Churcles. Hence the central part of Asia Minor are rich in the monuments of ancient days, and on the reduced the scholar and the

The Ira Lian Orean.—Severil erroneous statements have appeared as to the very lowest charge.—(Applause.)

The Ira Lian Orean.—Severil erroneous statements have appeared as to the future lessesship of the King's Theatre. The Morning Post says that up to Tuesday evening no definitive arrangement had been come to with any party. Mr. Seguin offers 10,0001. Per agnum rent, and Chamber? assigness require 11,0001. The tender of Mr. Seguin is we consider a liberal one, and he must be a "hold man," who, meaning to ack honestly, will undertake to pay a higher rental. On dit that when the proprietor of the Opera Italieu in Paris had inspected the accounts, and was informed that 12,0001. a year was expected, he politely but on his hat and wished a bon jour to the negociation parties. We believe his return to Paris, without having made the arrangement upon such terms, will secure him aboujour in his Gallie speculations.

Addit that when the observable of the opera of real life, in the production of which this house stands unrivalled, was produced on Monday last, and not with complete success. It is entitled Agues to Irve. Mrs. Y ates was the heroin of the piece, and it is needless to say that the varied emotions caused by love, jealousy, revenge, and despair, were pourtrayed by this lady with a fidelity that sets radicism at defiance. Yates acted the gay deceiver with his usual fact and spirit; Buckstein and Mrs. Keely sustained in a most admirable manner the humorous portion of the piece; and Mrs. Gront paris is due to Mr. Arrould for the

The English Opera terminated its first—and we hope successful— eason, on Friday night. Grent praise is due to Mr. Arnold for the point and liberality with which the establishment has been con-tucted; and on the conclusion of an address by Mr. Seria, the an-ience testified their sense of Mr. Arnold's exertions by several

FOREIGN.

The new French ministry is at length completed, and is as follows:
—The Duc de Basseno, Minister of the Interior and President of the
Council; M. Persail remains Minister of Justice; M. Bresson, Ambassador at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lieut-General
Baron Bernard, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lieut-General
Baron Bernard, Minister of Mar, who will also fill the functions of
C. Dupin, Depute, Minister of Marine; M. Teste, Depute, Minister
C. Dupin, Depute, Minister of Funding Minister of Commerce, who will be Minister of Public Instruction, ad interim;
M. Passy, Depute, Minister of Finance. The resignations of
Messrs. De Rigny, Thers, Duchtell, Guizot, and Humann, have
been accepted. General Bernard is created a Peer of France. She
the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies, which were proregued until the 29th of December, are to assemble on the 1st of the
same month.

the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies, which were progred until the 29th of December, are to assemble on the 1st of the same month.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly filled with speculations and opinions relative to the new Ministerial appointments. The most prevailing opinion is that the Cabinet as a to present constituted will not last. The Duke of Bassano is not much liked on the Bourse, and his appointment to the Premierabip produced a decline in the funds of more than half per cent. Marshal Soult positively refused to accept office again under any consideration.—The Journal des Debats states, that a courier, who left Madrid on the 5th inst., brought intelligence that 78 Members of the Chamber of Procuradores land declared, in an address to the Queen Regent, that they left themselves compelled to refuse all support to the Government, if its system were not changed. This step was said to have produced at Madrid a great sensation. General Valdez had been named Minister of War, in place of M. Zarco del Valle. M. Medrano would replace M. Moscoso.

It is stated in the German papers that the Russian troops are concentrating on the Bug, and that preparations are making to assemble a large force in Moldavia and Wallachia. The Government of Berne expresses discontent at the measures adopted by the Envoys of Austria, Prussin, and Bavaria, accredited to the Helvetic Confederation, and rendered necessary by the protection afforded to "Liberal" refugees.

SHERIFFS NOMINATED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

**SHERIFFS NOMINATED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Bedfordshire—C. J. Metcalle, R. L. Orlebar, and W. Astell, Eagre.

Berkshire—C. A. Houblon, B. Wroughton, and P. Pusew, Eagre.

Berkshire—C. A. Houblon, B. Wroughton, and P. Pusew, Eagre.

Cambridge and Huntingdon—J. Fryer, J. Bates, and H. Haynes, Esqus.

Cumberland—Sir F. F. Vane, Bart, R. Hon, Sir G. Ouseley, Bart, and T. T. Drake, Esq. Cambridge and Huntingdon—J. Fryer, J. Bates, and H. Haynes, Esqus.

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PROSPECTS of LITERATURE.—The approaching publishing season, according to Mr. Bentley's recentamouncements, promises to be one of rare attraction. We observe with pleasure that the eucouragement afforded by the public has infused a spirit into literature which it has long wanted. Valuable as well as annaing publications daily issue from the press. In the class of works of fiction we may observe, that since the whole town were on the qui vine for the new more literature which it has a summer to the proportion of the proportio

INCENDIARISM.

INCENDIARISM.

Lincolnshire.—Soon after seven o'clock on Tuesday creains, fire breaks out in a sersew-yard, near Costetworth, in the company of Messrs. Jackson and Rudkin, of Stainby. When first discovered the flames were burning in two places. The fire soon commended to an adjoining corn stack, and at eight o'clock the whole was blanty forth, throwing a strong glare of light over the surrounding to an adjoining corn stack, and at eight o'clock the whole was blanty forth, throwing a strong glare of light over the surrounding the flames were visible at Stamford, Oakhun, Lincoln, Newther the ground of the conflagration may be formed, when we shault the flames were visible at Stamford, Oakhun, Lincoln, Newther the produce of forty acres (barley), besides the barn and hovel which contained it. A few pigs, two carts, and four benst crews, were the only articles saved. That the fire was caused by an incending to only articles saved. That the fire was caused by an incending midt, about many colock, the inhabition of the more of the contained of the state of the contained of the contai

The three men who were apprehended on suspicion of army sire to the property of Mr. Smith, of Hoo, have been discharged there not being sufficient evidence to bring the matter hame to then. A reward of 2001, is offered for the apprehension of the incendary, and a free pardon to any accomplice giving the necessary information. The property of the pr

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Capt. J. C. Victor, to be Captain, vice Smith, dec.; First Lieut. C. Mackenzie, to be Sec. Capt. to C. Victor, to be Captain, vice Smith, dec.; First Lieut. C. Mackenzie, to be Sec. Capt. to Croydon Lawnoore, to be Capt. Nov. 10.

Allen, to be First Lieut. Vice Mackenzie.

Nov. 10.

N

Racer.
ROYAL MARINES—Captains—J. Campbell is placed on the retired list, vice Major Alcherley, dec.; Haig, from h.-p. to the Plymouth division.
COAST GUARD.—Lieutenants—J. S. Godden, E. Biffin, W. S. Petch, and W.

Major Altherley, dec.: Haig, from h-p. to the Plymouth division.
COAST GUARD.—Lieutenants—J. S. Godden, E. Biffin, W. S. Petch, and W. Pender.

OSTEND, Oct. 30.—The master of a fishing-hoat, belonging to this pert, has amounced that, on Sunday last, the 26th inst., he saw at the entrance of the North Sea a steam-hoat, which had lost her rudder, and on the deck of which he observed about fifteen passengers, and three or four lorses. The Captain addressed him in English, and the wind was blowing so hard from the North, that the fishing-hoat itseld was in imminent danger, and could not approach the steamer. The Captain was understood to say he was from Rotterdam.—The paper containing this adds:—It is not impossible that this may be the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been nearly from the Indeed to the Indeed London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the Statistics of the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the Rotter Indeed London the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the Rotter Indeed London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been missing since the Rotter and the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been refer the London and Hamburg steamer, which has been perfectly the May superance after abe left Balizze, and continued to prevail during her passage from that Joace to Assaun (New Providence), and from Nassau to Jamaica. Scarcely an individual escaped: s

a storm. To-day, however, the weather has cleared up, and we have S.S.W. wind.—Odessa, Oct. 21.—The south wind, which we have had for several days, has brought a great many ships of all nations. We learn from them nearly 100 others are in the Black Sca. Some vessels, among which are one Russian, one Ionian, and two Greek, have been weeked on the coasts of the Euxine and Sec of Asoph.

Licett. Adams, late of the Plumper, on the coast of Africa, and last of II.M.S. Alfred, is to have command of H.M.S. Water Witch, for foreirn service.

Mr. William Sayer, son of that much-respected old officer, Capt. Stryen, R.Y., of Stoke, has been presented with a commission in the Report of the R

 $_{\rm J}^{\rm A}$ box, containing 1,000l. in sovereigns, lately forwarded by Messrs, loyd and Co., for Bath, by waggon, was abstracted by the way, and nothing has since been heard either of it or the thieves.

EXTRACTS FROM WEST INDIA PAPERS.

"Spanish Town, Jamaica, Sept. 22, 1834.

"This whole island is at present in a bustle, preparing for the raluers, and putting in claims. Gon knows the anxiety all are in to valuers, and putting in claims. Gon knows the anxiety all are in to recover what will not, I fear, be one quarter of the value of their property, in consequence of our present danger; for I am sorry to add, that the representation I made in my last, as to the state of this colony, turns out to be much too favourable. We were all indeed surprised at the good order which prevailed up to the date of my last letter, but since then much dissatisfaction has been spread among the apprentices throughout the Island, and they have become sulky, and nowhere doing half the work they were accustomed to perform, and have utterly refused to work in their own time, even for money, which it is feared, will be the ruin of the angencestread uning money, which, it is feared, will be the ruin of the sugar estates during crop time. The disaffection is increasing every day, and we have crop time. The disaffection is increasing every day, and we have just received accounts of their being in a state of rebellion on Belvidere estate, St. Thomas in the East, where they have burned down two trash houses. In truth there is no power, without martial law, left to keep the apprentices in order, as the whole body of the old Magistrates have been incapacitated by the new law for acting, and it is utterly impossible for 30 or 40 stipendiaries, however well and it is utterly impossible for 30 or 40 stipendiaries, however well disposed, to discharge the duties they are called upon to perform three have in consequence died of fatigue, and several have resigned in disgust. Some districts to which one of these officers has been granted contain from 300 to 400 square miles, and upwards of 20,000 apprentices. The impossibility of performing one-tenth of their duty must therefore be obvious. Of the old Magistracy there are nearly 500 all incapacitated for acting when the duty became tenfold: such is the wisdom of your Parliament. The apprentices are at present without law or coercion, and unless some speedy measures are adopted, and effective ones too, this island will be lost. I never considered it in more danger. The apathy of the Governor no one can account for, unless he be acting under instructions to let the apprentices do as they please. The House of Assembly is, however, called to meet on the 7th next month, and I fear it will be a stormy Session."

" St. Ann's Bay, Sept. 19.

"The negroes are quiet, but do little or no work, and are very sulky and insolent. I think we shall have another rebellion befo long. " Dry Harbour, Sep

Session.

"The new system is working worse daily, and, unless the Stipendiary Magistrates do their duty better, we may soon witness another rebellion. The half of the small pimento crop has fallen black from the trees, from the laziness of the apprentices, only picking a third of what they did formerly."

Our able and loyal contemporary the *Manchester Courier*, and several other provincial journals, have omitted to inform their readers that the "Address to the Females of Great Britain, by an Englishthat the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the the that the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the the "Address to the Females of Great Britam, v, under the the theory of the

A vessel is announced as about to sail from Liverpool, on a voyage

round the world, in which cabin passengers may be accommodated at 1501.; and that similar trips are to take place every six weeks. Mr. Thomas Hoffs, son of Sir ALEXANDER HOFFs, will lead to the hymeneal altar in the course of n few days the lovely and accomplished Lady Frances Lascelles, daughter of the Earland Countess of HAREWOOD.

Notices have been affixed to the doors of several Churches, declaring that it is the intention of the New River Company to apply to the next Session of Parliament for a Bill to authorise them thereof, with "good and wholesome water" from the river Lea, near Tottenham mills.

The Dublin Warder says a strong party is forming to oppose Colonel STAWELL, M.P., 12th Lancers, at the next election for Kinsale, as he never opens his mouth in the House, and seldom goes near his constituents; in fact a strong re-action in favour of a Tory candidate has already become manifest.

The Drogheda Journal says that a son of Count de Salis, Mr. STAFFORD, and Mr. Sharman Crawford, are severally reported as candidates for the county of Louth, the representation of which is vacant by Mr. Fitzgeralp's death.

vacant by Mr. FITZGERALD's death.

A most momentous trial, as concerns the interests and future peace of the Colony of Demerara, was concluded on the 6th Sept., after having occupied the attention of the Court the three preceding days—the case of the seven apprenticed labourers of Richmond, La Belle Alliance, Hampton Court, and Coffee Grove. After his Honour the Chief Justice and summed up, in a speech which was done in a clear, eloquent, and masterly manner, the Court was cleared, and sentence of death was passed on all the prisoners.

The reported loss of the death-warrant of King Charles the First

proves erroneous; that document being sufe in the possession of the librarian of the House of Lords, in whose custody it had been placed. Owing to the existing state of the building it will be deposited by him for security in "King Edward's Tower," with the MS. Acts of Parliament.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that the present Term has produced a great addition of business to the Court of Exchequer, and a proportionate falling off in the King's Bench; while the opening of the Court of Common Pleas to the whole Bar has occasioned no more in the latter, which remains in its usual quiescent state as to business.

Mr. Turner, late of the firm of Trumphery and Turner, whole-sale grocers of Horsham, recently invited a large party of friends to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his wedding day. A few days after he was seized with a fit, in which he expired on the 29th ult, in the 84th year of his age.

in the 84th year of his age.

The Fifeshire Journal says:—"The Earl of ROTHES lately sent a large turnip to one of his tenants who is famed for his superior crops of turnips and the extent and rich produce of his dairy. The bulb seemed to be very large and was uncommonly heavy. On further examination the top was lifted off and a large hare was seen in the inside; puss was pulled out by the ears, and then a leash of partridges, a pheasant, and a snipe were successively taken out of the hollow of the turnip, which had been carefully scooped out on purpose."

The Manchester Courier says that the chinneysweepers in that town have suffered severely from the "crying" clause in the new law, and are consequently devising some means to evade its penalties. One mode which has been suggested is to employ an agent who is

One mode which has been suggested is to employ an agent who is not a sweep, to go round the town collecting orders for them, calling not a sugep, to go round the town collecting orders for them, calling "sweep," or using any other mode of attracting public attention, and they are of opinion that such a person would not be liable to the penalty, inasmuch as the act confines it to "every master or mistress sweep, and every journeyman or apprentice being a succep." The proposed expedient is ingenious enough, and if it should succeed, the sable fraternity may boast that they are a natch for the Reformed Parliament and their clumsy legislation. In Brighton the boys now cry "Broom," is equally distinctive of their trade with that which the law has so wisely prohibited.

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Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Patemoster-row.

PROTESTANT CHRISTENDOM.—BIBLE and BILE only RELIGION.—The ASSOCIATION for the REVIVAL of APOSTOLE.

What has Aposlove, of whom are all things, and one Lord, Jesus Christ, by whom are all things," should still be ever and anon travestied by Protestant Christendom into Three Persons, and Trinity in Unity? An abstract term defined and worshipped! a number associated with the name of 60 more consonant to the senius of Paganism than of Christianity! Poor hapless Apostolical and the protection of the protection o

aom. And have indeed three centuries already well nigh rolled over "the crying sin" of a hybrid Reformation?

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London,
HURGESS'S and SON, being apprised of the numerouse endeavours made by many persons to impose a spiritous article for their maker, eld it incumbent upon them for request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name analyticus will deceive what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name analyticus will deceive be unguanted, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Castions: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Surgess' 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 carnetly solitot them to ingert the labe vill prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAIUCE, 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.

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**CODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.—This Medicine has stood pre-eminent for the last fifty years, as the only specific ever discovered for eradicating that dreadful malady, Consumption: it has never been known to fail of success whean taken myon the first attack; and is acknowledged by the Faculty the only Medicine for subduing a Phthisis. Many of the first Nobility have been restored by it to positive the control of the control o

medicines will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.—
No. 7. Lancaster-place, Strand, London.

THE EVIL or SCROFULA, LEPROSY, SORES, and Diseases of the SKIN of every kind, and of however long standing, effectually cured. WHITE SWELLINGS, and all diseased JOHN'S, which are also of a scrotulous nature, equally successful free grouppity attended to.—At home from elevane till two. SILAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, R. N. No. 20, Doverstreet, Piccadilly.

THE PAWNEROKER.

A poor fellow, who wanted a tiffe to raise in one place Unmolested had hung up on high.
Those boots were the whole that unpledged he possess'd, Save a bottle of Warren's jet Blacking:
For that blacking he well was assured was the best, and hever of beautiful the well was assured was the best, and though the boots were in lustre arrayed;
They soon were in lustre arrayed;
An it brightly his features portrayed.

And though the boots were not in fact worth a crown, The pawnbroker fancied them new Pat his hand in his purse and a guinea threw down As he praised their delectable in BLACKING, prepared by THIS Ensystanting and Brillium BLACKING, prepared by Intelligent of the payment of the properties of the payment of the paymen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

er upon the Ten Sales, which appeared in Bull last Sunday, signature of "Alooker-on," was an advertisement, paid of so announced-for the opinions and contents of which we in no degree responsible.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

THE town, and by this time the country, has been powerfully excited by the DISMISSAL of Lord MELBOURNE and his colleagues from office. The PREMIER went to Brighton on Thursday for the purpose, as some said, of patching up the Ministry, and, as others told us, for the purpose of declaring to His Majesty the impossibility of doing any such thing. Of course, we neither know, nor presume to guess at what actually happened at the Palace; but it is not improbable that the King, not greatly pleased with the exhibitions which have been recently made by some of his most exalted Ministers, and not seeing either the advantages or the issue of the raging quarrel between Lord Brougham and Lord Dursham, which threatened to split the Cabinet into factions, considered it the wisest course to put an end to the dangerous and man, which interaction to split the Cabinet into factions, considered it the wisest course to put an end to the dangerous and unseemly conflict, by removing from his councils the adherents of the two conflicting parties, as well as those individuals, who, more honourable and high-minded than the other two, must, if they had acted consistently, have formed a third.

third.

The fact which distinguishes the overthrow of the "pre-tending" Ministry from the dissolution of most others, and which the late Ministers feel so deeply, is, that in the other cases the Ministers have had the merit of resigning. In the present instance, they have been TURNED OUT. His MAJESTY, with that candour for which he has ever been proverbial, is said to have expressed to Lord Melbourne the uselessness of discussing the difficulties of the case, inasmuch as it appeared to His MAJESTY that those difficulties afforded his Lordship and his colleagues a substantial reason for retiring from office.

which the line Almisters less to deeply, it, that is not extend present instance, they have been reaxys over. His consequence of the extended present contents of the present present present with the candors for which he has ever been present extended to the present pres

forming a siege of Troy, the rightful King of PORTUGAL would now be upon his throne. The courage of endurance is not enough in enterprizes of "great pith and moment;" positive, indomitable, and indefatigable exertions are required, and never was there a period of the Carlist campaign at which those stirring qualities were more important than the present.

and never was there a period of the Carlist campaign at which those stirring qualities were more important than the present.

The state of Ireland is beyond description dreadful. We have elsewhere touched upon it, and fain would have hoped that we had said enough; but the accounts from the southern and western parts of the country bring us intelligence of the occurrence of events which too clearly mark the approach of disturbances, of which we apprehend there will be no scarcity during the winter.

The mask is now so completely removed from the face of rebellion, that in spite of Mr. O'CONDELI's barking and Mr. Shell's lowling, it seems quite impossible that the Government should attempt to seek support from the instigators and abettors of crimes which reflect, in our opinion, more disgrace to the British nation in permitting them, than upon the monsters by whom they are perpetrated.

Yet, the wise Mr. Littletors shudders at any measures of prevention, while, with a readiness most remarkable, he listens to any complaints of priests and savages, and always leans towards those who make any allegations against the Magistrates and the police. How men are found to enter the police we cannot understand, treated as they are by the Government they protect, and by whom they ought to be supported—so far from being upheld, they are always presumed, unheard, to be wrong, if a priest or a disaffected Papist say they are.

The present moment would seem to mark an approaching crisis in Ireland, when blows, not words, would determine the better side of the argument: but, as on several previous occasions—since the fatal Reform Bill was started—that country has been in nearly a similar situation, perhaps the cloud which impends, may pass over without bursting.

We last week avowed our belief in the re-action which has been long doubted by our opponents, and, we repeat, by

which in a moment of infatuation he linked himself, he would have come in for the thirteenth share of the grumbling mirror applause which rolled round the Hall, and for which Lord MELBOURNE, suiting the reply to the compliment, mutand out some inaudible thanks. But, no !—the blood of the must some inaudible thanks. But, no !—the blood of the must mare seen that his contemptuous abandonment of the ELLICES, ABERCROMBIES, HOBHOUSES, JOHNY RIS. SELL, and all the rest of them, was duly and properly appreciated. His health was received with shouts of applause; but how coupled?—why, to mark the detestation of the levelling principle, of which his deserted colleagues are the avowed advocates, his Grace's name was coupled with the House of Peers.

We again ask—and we ask sincerely, because we must be answered triumphantly—would this toast have been received with long, loud, and lasting applause in that Hall two years since? We say No: and we say that the conviction we last week expressed that a re-action had taken place to an immense extent, is most wonderfully strengthened by the events of the 10th of November, at the Civic festival.

To the new Lord Mayor the thanks not only of the City but of the Country generally, are due. The manliness and constitutional firmness which marked his conduct, and the conduct of the banquet on that day, redounded most highly to his credit; and, from what we see going on just bow, we think his Lordship may make preparations for receiving at the Mansion House, on Easter Mouday, a very different collection of Ministerial visitors from them who threw a damp over the convivality of the evening of his inauguration.

One bit of Tom-foolery remains to be noticed. The Ministe with the fillet and wings, made a speech, which never ought to be forgotten. The toast given from the Chair was, "Lord PALMERSTON and PEACE!" upon which, up he gets; and—if he were not joking, what he could mean it is impossible to he forgotten. The toast given from the Chair was, "Lord PALMERSTON and PEACE!" upon which, up which in a moment of infatuation he liuked himself, he would have come in for the thirteenth share of the grumbling muman of applause which rolled round the Hall, and for which Land

As a specimen of re-action, we repeat, in conclusion, was we have seen nothing like this anniversary.

The Men of Kent are rallying nobly round the Throne, and round the Monarch who has pledged himself to the Prelates, and, through them, to the Propulse, to maintain the rights of the Church, and, by so doing, maintain involate alt that his Reformed Parliament has left of our Continuous. What has already been done in Kent—the manner in which the Conservative dinners at Canterbury, at Dover, at Ransgate, and other places, went off, sufficiently proves the spirit, energy, and feeling of that great and influential county. We perceive that two other public dinners are advertised in the Kentish Observer—one, for next Thursday, at Ashford, where Sir Edward Dereins takes the Chair, supported by a list of highly honourable and respectable stewards: and another at Maidstone, the day for which is not yet fixed, to be presided over by Lord MAHON, and an array of stewards—to select any particular names from which would appear invidious: they amount to upwards of seventy in number, and consist of only of Peers, Baronets, Members of Parliament, and men disfinguished in public life, but of a host of country Gentlemen of the highest rank and character. We shall attentively look forward to this assemblage of true particular and Consergitives, and record the proceedings of the day with infinite pleisure and satisfaction.

forward to this assemblage of true patriots and Conservance, and record the proceedings of the day with infinite picking and satisfaction.

The accounts which have been received from the west. Indies since our last number was published, are means in every respect than those which had previously arrived. We have given to-day some extracts from private letters, and some articles from the Colonial Papers, which presents a most frightful realization of all our worst fears; and, as if the hand of Providence was raised against the innocent sufferers, the hurricane ever remembered. In short, the prospects are most gloomy; magistrates by dozens, and troops by thousands, are on the eve of exportation to the Colonias, to compelsus was done in the early days of freedom in St. Domingoness.

Just at this crisis, when Mr. Bukton is almost ready to swear, and when Mr. Spring Rick, if he thought he had say chance for Cambridge, would jump like a harlequing from the Colonial Secretaryship into the Chancellorship of the Exchequer,—when Lord Stied is fretting himself to a skeleton, and Mr. Stephen is at fault; and when, is short, skeleton, and Mr. Stephen is at fault; and when, is short, allowed artist of the name of Rippinglike is circulating proposal, which, from its peculiar applicability and reason proposal, which are also described would, we think, if he should abandon it, form an excellent "theme" for the should abandon it, form an excellent "theme" for the should abandon it, form an excellent "theme" for the should abandon it, form an excellent "theme" for the should abandon it, form an excellent "theme" for the should abandon it, form an excellent "theme" for the shoul

psive their reward;—the left hand of Lady MULDRAYE rests on the head of a child now made free, which unprecedented act of condescinos is felt and appreciated by the group near her Ladyshh, in his owners are several of those ladies whose generous sympathy and zeal new reaches and their several conditions the ladies whose generous sympathy and zeal new reaches and their several on the right of Lav MULDRAYE is pointing to several negroes, on the right of Lav MULDRAYE is pointing to several negroes of things an overseer is retiring, having witnessed enough of lightly and prefers order. In the foreground, near the centre, are lightly and prefers of the several near the centre, are the strewing flowers, between whom there is a little contention for the bonom?

that noneur... "In the right hand corner is a bust of the excellent Mr. Wilber-fonce, which is being crowned with flowers, near this incident is a grey headed negro brought out to witness the fulfilment of his long-cherished

leaded negro orong no account of the property of the Scriptures, Mr. R. thought this a very happy circumstance for his picture, and next the old negro just mentioned, an aged negress is in the ret of receiving a bible, and a boy is themoing austler. At little boy is also seen with one of those charts of freedom in his hand, merrily riting the instruments of forture and bondage. Farther from the foregoing is a negro receiving some friendly advice from a Missionary. The sea and the mountains are contributing thousands of human beings, who are hastening to swell the joyous come.

scene.

"There are many other incidents which might be noticed, did not
Mr. R. foar extending this paper beyond its power to interest. Every
figure of the least consequence to the subject will be painted from
nature, and the picture will be about 12 feet long.

nature, and the picture will be about 12 feet long.

"It is intended to publish a highly finished engraving from the
above picture, the price of which to subscribers will be 2 gaineas.
To non-subscribers 3 gaineas. The size of the plate will be about 17
by 28 inches. A preparatory sketch of the painting may be seen on
application to Mr. RIPPINGILLE."

The sublimity of this picture, when finished, nobody can possibly doubt: it will, we are sure, be worthy of the "magnificent rerent," and the "noble work" it is intended to commemorate. It will be very gratifying to see Lord MULGRAVE standing with his right hand officially, and Lady MULGRAVE standing with his right hand officially, and Lady MULGRAVE standing with his right hand officially, and Lady MULGRAVE standing with his right hand, for the first time—"an unprecedented act of condescension"—resting upon the woolly head of a black piccaninny; but still, there is a mysteriousness with regard to the centre groupe, sufficiently powerful to keep up the interest. "The person on the right of Lord MULGRAVE," is not amed, nor is that of the overseer, who is retiring—and for the oddest reason in the world to be given by a gentleman painting a picture commemorative of emancipation. The overseer retires "because he has seen enough of liberty, and prefers order!" So that the overseer seems to foresee the results of the general liberation, at the very first blush, and having some regard for order and subordination—which he is quite satisfied will no longer exist—takes himself off in disgust.

The bust of the excellent Mr. WILBERFORCE is being crowned with flowers—"Near this incident," says the artist, a grey-headed negro, as described by the artist, who is so infirm as to be brought out to witness the glorious scene, would have been himself "long-cherished" by his master, and being thus superannuated, and wholly exempt from work, we cannot comprehend why, of all the birds in the air, he should be so charmed with what was going on. The phrase "near this incident" puzzles us—we never heard such a measure of time and distance combined. The only example of a similar nature, we believe, is contained in that curious question of nixed quantities—"How far is it from New Year's day to Waterloo-bridge?" The sublimity of this picture, when finished, nobody can possi-bly doubt: it will, we are sure, be worthy of the "magnificent event," and the "noble work" it is intended to commemorate.

ture, we believe, is contained in that curious question of mixed quantities—"How far is it from New Year's day to Waterloo-bridge?"

At a little distance, however, from this "incident" is "a

At a little distance, however, from this "incident" is "a very happy circumstance"—an aged negress is receiving a bible, and "a boy is thumbing mother." The picty and pathos of this employment will be duly appreciated; but we suspect, by the manner in which it is mentioned, that it is a habit connected with the course of negro education. When men, they are expected by the Missionaries to have the Scriptures at their fingers' ends, and therefore, as children, we suppose they begin their studies with their thumbs. Another little boy has another bible, called "a Chart of Freedom," in his hand, merrily riding a bundle of cart-whips and iron chains. What a funny little fellow!—what a sanction to emancipation!—what a consoling exhibition of the advantages of disseminat—what a consoling exhibition of the advantages of disseminat what a consoling exhibition of the advantages of disseminating the Sacred Volume!

The description of the picture concludes with what we take

ing the Sacred Volume!

The description of the picture concludes with what we take to be a miracle, or a mistake, arising from some erroneous account of the manners and habits of the negroes—"The sea and the mountains are contributing thousands of human beings, who are hastening to swell the joyous scene." Unless, as we have just said, this must be intended for a miraculous manifestation, it has no foundation in natural history—negroes neither grow upon mountains, nor are dug out of them; neither are they caught in the sea. How then can the sea and the mountains contribute their thousands?

Mr. Rippinglile is an exceedingly elever painter, and has put upon record works of art which will carry his name to other days with honour and credit. But whenever a man begins to paint allegories—especially if he knows nothing of the realities which he desires to masquerade—he is sure, as the saying goes, "to set his foot in it." We remember Mr. WARD's huge allegory about the Duke of Wellington, which, at the time, we gave a somewhat elaborated account: this of Mr. Rippinglile's, if ever executed, promises to be qually diverting. The best allegorical pictures—such, for instance, as those of Louis the Fourteenth sitting in armour and a full-bottomed wig, on a remarkably slight cloud, in company with two trumpeters and an angel, with laurel trees hanging in the sky, and Fame over-head puffing her horn, like one of the news-boys crying a second edition of the Courier, published to announce the appearance of a third in an hour afterwards, are at best but absurdities.

If Mr. RIPPINGLILE will start for Jamaica, and take a view of the burnt houses, the neglected crops, the dirty, lazy

an hour afterwards, are at best but absurdities.

If Mr. RIPPINGILLE will start for Jamaica, and take a view of the burnt houses, the neglected crops, the dirty, lazy negroes lolling in their filth on the Sunday mornings, or gambling in the streets, while others are pelting the Magistrates and hooting the police—and introduce a group of broken merchants and ruined planters, with one or two Missionaries preaching insurrection to the few blacks who yet remain quiet—and paint it truly and faithfully, he will do it well; and if he meat have a Governor in the middle of his picture, let him give us a faithful portraiture of Lord Sligo himself sitting all alone round the table in his sanctum, penning proclamations, and writing orders for punishments, engings, and imprisonments, unheard of till what Mr. RIPPINGILLE calls the "magnificent event" of emancipation had been carried into effect. been carried into effect.

SIR CHARLES KNIGHTLEY is in the field for the southern division of Northamptonshire—and with every prospect of success. We have lived long enough never to speak with confidence about elections until the writ is returned; but in the present case, the letters we have received would lead as to believe that there will be no opposition—a belief, however, which we by no means wish to encourage to the

extent of preventing the most zealous exertions in the Conservative cause.

The conduct of Lord Althorp has afforded the Northamp

The conduct of Lord Althorp has afforded the Northamptonshire farmers a pretty good specimen of Whig-Radical honesty and care for the lower orders. Sir Charles Knightley is as unlike Lord Althorp in mind, as he is in person; his character and principles are as different from those of his plausible predcessor, as light is from dark. Sir Charles is the farmer's friend—he seeks to be tried by his actions and not his words—he will do the agriculturists something more than lip-service; and, at all events, will not say one thing and mean another. Of Whig liberality, Northamptonshire has had enough; and as the pride of the Whigs is the purity of election, it is quite certain, notwithstanding the Chancellack's opinion in favour of the meddling of Peers upon such occasions, that Lord Spencer will not attempt to interfere in the choice of his successor.

Let the voice of the people be heard, and Sir Charles will be returned, notwithstanding the feeling of gratitude towards Lord Spencer, which is so manifest in the southern part of the county, for the golden promises his Lordship made, and for the wonderful benefit he actually conferred upon the agricultural interest by taking off the tax upon shepherts' dogs.

The glaring imbeelity of our Ministry is equalled only by

tural interest by taking off the tax upon shepherds' dogs.

The glaring imbecility of our Ministry is equalled only by its flagrant impudence—that callous hardened efficientery (some people fancy it stupid indifference) with which the Government, through its official organs, announce, and rather seem to enjoy, the complete failure of all its schemes, and the entire fulfilment of all the forebodings of its opponents.

That stupid little man, Lord John Russell—if man it can be called—some time since stated, in his place in the House of Commons, that "Ireland was perfectly tranquil;" at which time murders, burnings, assassinations, houghings, and abductions were going on in abundance. The same simpleton denounced the Duke of Wellingron's Government as the cause of incendiarism in England, and foretold that the Reform Bill would extinguish all the fires—that the crime of arson would not be known after it had passed. And this man is the sage who is called the father of the Bill itself, and is upheld as a Statesman and a Minister, and made a sign of at the early

sage who is called the father of the Bill itself, and is upheld as a Statesman and a Minister, and made a sign of at the early breakfast-houses about Covent-garden Market.

Lord John Russell's credit for being father of the Reform Bill is not, as we take it, very well established. These little men with great names lend their patronymics to honour the labours of other people; but for the production of what is to give them credit in the world, they are not unfrequently indebted to the skill and abilities of some clever artist, who, for the mere sake of being good-natured, allows the Lord to call that work his, in which he had very little, if anything at all, to do.

all, to do.

The Reform Bill is a mass of incongruities, and absurdities, The Reform Bill is a mass of incongruities, and absurdities, and anomalies—and all that, the People have found out; nevertheless, it is infinitely too rational to be the work of the author of Don Carlos. Of his mental qualities, therefore, it is evident we have a somewhat low opinion, and we shall venture merely to exhibit the results of the prophecy which the Right Honourable "Grildrig" delivered with respect to England, and the wisdom and truth of the statements which he also made with regard to Ireland.

the Right Honourable "Grildrig" delivered with respect to England, and the wisdom and truth of the statements which he also made with regard to Ireland.

As to the latter country, which his Lordship first touched upon, we beg leave just to request him to look at it, at this moment. Grime of the most atrocious character pervades it from one end to the other; the imbecile Government tremble before their enemies, and recoil from their friends. Murder and fire are desolating the land—hired assassins are destroying their innocent and honourable countrymen; the yeomanry disbanded, the correction of these evils is left to the police, who whenever they act properly, are either punished or censured by their official superiors. Mr. Littleton, the fawner upon O'Connell—the wise, the brave, the amiable Walhouse, Littleton, or Littleton Walhouse, whichever it may be—affects to shudder at any measures of prevention; Lord Wellesley sleeps, and Lord Duncannon turns his head on one side; but let the reader cast his eye over the list of barbarities perpetrated within the last month in that country—let them read O'Connell's letters and speeches, which are but echoes of papers to be found in our columns eight or ten years since, in which we distinctly stated that Catholic Emancipation had nothing to do with the tranquillization of Ireland—let them see there how the Government is threatened and bullied, while, as we have already observed, the country is ravaged and desolated by fire and sword from one end to other.

But mark the impudence of this stupid Ministry. In the

other.

But mark the impudence of this stupid Ministry. In the midst of all this misrule and madness, an official letter is published, announcing that the murders in Ireland average two a day, every day in the week; of this, no complaint is made—it merely cemes as a statement.

And here (par parenthesis) do let us call the attention of the reader to an official paragraph in the Globe; it relates, it is true, to the West Indies—to a subject too, upon which our prognostications were, unhappily, equally true. We give it here as adding an agreeable specimen of the degage, off-hand style of admitting to its fullest extent, all the misery and wretchedness to the Colonies—and their eventual loss—which has been so frequently foretold:—

"By advices from Demerara to the 30th of September it appears

"By advices from Demerara to the 30th of September it appear The syndrices from Demendar to the colony, from the 2d of August, there had been nearly 20,000 tons of shipping in the river (chiefly constant traders) waiting for freight, and that the majority of the vessels that had recently left there had sailed with little more than half cargoes, a circumstance that never occurred before.

"From calculations that have been made it was ascertained that at

the end of the present year, provided the conduct of the apprenticed labourers did not improve, there would be a falling off of at least 30,000 hogsheads of sugar made in British Guiana, as compared with

Indeed! and so this is what the country gets in return for

what it loses.

But now for the incendiarism in England, which was to be utterly stopped by the accession of the Reformers to power. Since our last, we have nine incendiary fires recorded in the country; and we have, without again recurring to the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, to announce a fire, attended with serious consequences, at the Thames Tunnel. Setting the Thames on fire may seen an absurdity to Lord John Russell, and certainly he is secure from suspicion; but we see in the confingration to which we allude, a repetition only of what has been done. To the Thames Tunnel projector, the economical Ministers have, within a few days, advanced a quarter of a million of money; this advance is projector, t projector, the economical Ministers have, within a few days, advanced a quarter of a million of money; this advance is set down by the Political Unions as a gross and monstrous absurdity. The funnel itself, placed as it is, is an absurdity, as a matter of utility or convenience. Had the great scheme of uniting Kent and Essex at Tilbury, by a tunnel from Gravesend, been feasible, the results would have been highly important; but the question whether carts coming to Leadenhall market, or Whitechapel, are to go over London bridge, or through the pipe at Rotherhithe, is one of not the slightest importance, except as the completion of a mad undertaking, in a pecuniary point of view, would gratify a most enterprising and ingenious artist.

Into this feeling the Political Unionists cannot enter—they find a quarter of a million of money lavished upon an object, to them, of no earthly or even sub-aqueous importance; and their agents are directed to put a stop to the affair. All the works, as far as they are combustible, are therefore destroyed by fire.

works, as far as they are composition, by fire.

Why does the man Cross—who, if he had the common feelings of humanity, would seek obscurity and hide himself from the sight of the people, as having been (which we suppose not even Lord Brougham nor Mr. Attorney-General doubts) the real, although accidental cause of the conflagration at the House of Lords—why does this man ostentationsly parade Parliament-street, carrying a cage of what he jocosely calls "burnt out yaks." Is it a matter of fou and drollery to this respectable individual that he has involved the country in an expense of at least twice the amount which drollery to this respectable individual that he has involved the country in an expense of at least twice the amount which the Ministers have advanced for the completion of the Tunnel, or does he believe that the well-ascertained affection of the fair sex for any person of notoriety will secure him a handsome retirement in the way of a matrimonial speculation. Funnival, the colleague of the Tally-burner, does not obtrude himself upon public attention—he more tranquilly retires, being one of those who

retires, being one of those who

"Burn wood by stealth, and blush to find it flame."

But will Lord Melbourne continue to "pool-pooh?"
down Mr. Hall and Mr. Cooper, stop the mouth of MrJASPER JONES, and silence Mr. MACHIN, when he sees a
new, and so early an evidence of the truth of what we said
this day fortnight—that more and more public buildings will be
destroyed; and that the discretion of those who

"Ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm,"
will be grided by wheth they received by the willing or justility of

will be guided by what they consider the utility or inutility of the objects to be annihilated. The advance of a quarter of a million of money to further the conveyance of turnips from Dartford, and cabbages from Eltham, under the river at Red'riff, instead of over the bridge in the Borough, was the signal for lighting the fire-brand; and the thing has been done—the incendiaries have failed in their aim, and private property to a great extent has suffered.

perty to a great extent has suffered.

We should like, whenever the "Gridirig" JOHN has an opportunity to tell us, to hear how he explains away his misstatements and misconceptions, both of which, we think, we have pretty clearly exhibited.

The Post says :- "We regret to find that the office of Comptroller of the Exchequer is not by any means a sinecure, and that its duties or the exchangers not by any means a sincerne, and intantic during are what may be called 'rather too much' for poor Sir John New-roar in his seventy-eighth year. We are not aware what length of service is required to ensure Sir John a retiring pension, or, indeed, if there is any retiring pension to be provided; but this we know, that:
if there be not some point to be carried, by digging up the present
occupant of the office, by which he is ultimately and shortly to be
benefited, Mr. Arruur Eden might just as well have had it at
once as be kept waiting till the 'warming-pan' is taken out."—Let
the Post wait a little—we will give the rights of the whole story.

People generally believe that Sir Charles Pervs was appointed Master of the Rolls contrary to the wish of Lord BROUGHAM. So did we. The fact seems to be that the moment Lord BROUGHAM heard of the death of Sir John Leach he wrote to Lord Melbourne. neard of the death of Sir John Leach he wrote to Lord Melbourker, proposing Pervs for the Mastership; but as his Lordship had frequently given his friend Sir John Campbell hopes that he would be the favoured man, he has all along endeavoured to make that Learned Person believe, that if he had been consulted things would have gone differently. Poor Sir John is not the only overlooked hanger-on of the Chancellor, and, like Sir William Horne, is an ill-used lawyer, which sounds old, considering what he is, and what he is really fit for. However, the Mastership of the Rolls was thothing he wanted, and, we believe, the thing he fully understood he was to have—We can add a little to this history. Campett has found the Chancellon out, and is foaming at the mouth, and raving. just as Honne was a few months ago. In the mean time Spring Rice, who would like to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, because every man wants to be what he is least fit for, is ready to bite Broughtam because he did not give Sir Edward Sugden the Mastership of the Rolls, and so get rid of him from Cambridge, where the result of a contest, if Ricz vacates, is by no means doubtful.

Mr. EDWARD ELLICE walks about the streets with his political ore throat, and declares that there never was so cordially united a sore throat, and declares that there never was so cordially united a Cabinet in England as the present one. Now really this is too much. Of course, except in writing a review, or something of that sort, Cabinet secrets are not expected to be told; but to trump up this story, after the dirty Durham dinner, is too ridiculous. Elize and Hobbouse avowed themselves Durhamites—the Charcellor has, in every possible manner, opposed that school of politics. How, then, can the Cabinet agree, unless, as is most probable, the long heads manage the affairs of the country without taking the trouble to discuss them with the subordinates, who, if BROUGHAM persists, must

We have just seen Lady BLESSINGTON'S " Book of Beauty," and certainly never was book so appropriately named; whether as regards the noble editress herself, and the illustrations which it congards the noble editress herself, and the illustrations which it contains, as works of art, or as bringing before us the beautiful resemblances of the fairest of our countrywomen. It is an exquisite germ. Among the literary contributors to her ladyship's melange, are Lady Charlotte Burn, Lady Embelline Stewart Wortler, Mrs. Shelley, Lady Islbella St. John, Lord Castlereagh, Thomas Moone Esq., Mr. Bernal, and some other accomplished and popular writers. When we say that this year's volume far transcends that of last year, we think we need not add another word.

of last year, we think we need not add another word.

The monstrous absurdities of our legislators—the ground-less assertions, and the unmeaning promises of our Ministers—the folly, falsehood, weakness, and wickedness of the whole collection of those who are put in authority over us, we shall take leave to exhibit in various parts of to-day's paper.

In this column let us look at those illustrious owls the Poor Law Commissioners, and their carrier pigeons, who are to do their biddings all over the country. We have heard enough of their appointments, and their salaries, and their retiring pensions, and all the rest of it; and under a profligate and reckless Government like the present, we have made up our minds to all this wanton folly and extravagance; but we have also heard, over and over again, of the miseries entailed upon the poor—of the absurdities consequently committed by the

Magistrates, and the tyramies exhibited by the bloated overseers and their myrmidons, in repelling will inhuman ostentation the claims of their betters, reduced to wretchedness by the reign of misrule, and the triumph of Reform.

What will be thought of this most extravagant absurdity—this Commission of Poor Laws Amendment—when the public finds, that after pottering over heaps of returns, which they do not in the slightest degree comprehend—after sending that well-known and extraordinarily gifted public officer Mr. ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER GUISON??? all the way to Abingdon, the worshipful body—the heads of the CERBE-REAN board—concoct and circulate the following letter:—Office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, London.

The Poor Law Commissioners for The Pool William of the directions conveyed to the overseers in the circular letter of the 4th of September, the Foor Law Amendment Act is still imperfectly understood; and that the overseers in many parishes, which have no select vestries or Boards of Cunrdians, are under misapprehension as to the duties which they are by the existing laws required to perform.

The Commissioners, therefore, think it necessary of myon, that worked, by law, you may havnish such relief in any of the different ways in which law, you may havnish such relief in any of the different ways in which of the you may havnish such relief in any of the different ways in the overseer you sail remain responsible for the due relief of the poor; and that you may havnish such relief in any of the different ways in the open and strict commy in its distribution.

The Poor Law Amendment Act; bearing in mind always, the necessary of the Poor Law Amendment Act; bearing in mind always, the necessary of the Poor Law Amendment Act to as not for the purpose of aboutabing the necessary relief to the indigent, but for preventing various illegal and injurious practices, which had by degrees grown up in the administration of such relief. The Commissioners will gradually introduce proper regulation

Wed great auranages and attended the attended out:

With regard to able-bodied paupers who are unable to procure ployment, you should, if possible, set them to work; and, in all gas where circumstances permit its adoption, task-work should be

onited out:—

1. With regard to able-bodied paupers who are unable to procure employment, you should, if possible, set them to work; and, in all cases where circumstances permit its adoption, task-work should be preferred.

2. The allowance to be given to the pauper in return for parish work, whether the same be day-work or task-work, should be considerably less than the ordinary wages paid for similar work to an independent labourer.

3. If it be found impracticable to set the able-bodied paupers to work, one-half at least of the relief given to them should be in food, or in the other necessaries of life; and, if this rule be applicable to your parish, the Commissioners recommend you to consider whether atrangements cannot be made for carrying it into effect without delay.

4. If it is the practice in your parish to make an allowance to labourers in respect of the number of their children, you should not suddenly or altogether discontinue these allowances, but you should make them in kind rather than in money.

5. With respect to the paupers (if any) belonging to your parish, but resident elsewhere, who have been accustomed to receive from your parish weekly or other payments—such payments, especially as regards aged and infirm persons, should not be hastily withdrawn; but the list of cases of this nature should be carefully revised, with the view to detect frauds and impositions.

6. If your parish possesses a workhouse, which is already in such a state as to admit of able-bodied paupers being lodged, mantained, and set to work therein, you may make the offer of relief within the house to any such pauper who shall apply for parochial aid; and such offer will exonerate you from the necessity of offering other relief.

The Commissioners wish you to observe that the foregoing suggestions are for your information and assistance only, and are not to get mistaken for Rules or Orders issued by them, under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

By Order of the Board,

And this letter, acquainting the overseers

MR. WALHOUSE, or, as he has lately called himself, Mr. LITTLETON, has—we regret using such strong language—been making a noodle of himself; sending a message to the Marquess of Londonderry, on account of some expressions which his Lordship used regarding the "committed" Secretary, at the Downshire meeting.

Before we submit the correspondence which took place, we must observe upon the good taste of Mr. WALHOUSE having applied to Sir Hussey Vivian as his friend upon the occasion, he being the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, who may in seight and forty hours hence he commelled to bring may

applied to Sir Hussey Tivian as his friend upon the occasion, he being the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, who may in eight and forty hours hence be compelled to bring some officer under his command to a court-martial for taking a message, or being the principal or second in a duel. However, perhaps Mr. Walhouse never intended to fight, and therefore it makes no great difference. We now give the letters, having taken the liberty of underscoring certain passages in Lord Londonderny's answers which so completely satisfied Mr. W.:—
"No.1-Bir Hussey Vivian to the Marquis of Londonderny."
"My dear Lord Londondern-My friend, Mr. Littleton, on reading your speech at the Down meeting, as given in the Dublia Econing Mail, requested to see me, and pointed out to me the very offensive language the reporter has made you use towards him. I cannot, knowing you so well as I do, believe it possible you could have applied terms so wanton and unprovoked towards any gentleman; and without hesitation, I undertook to become the medium of a communication to you on the subject. I feel confident that, in reply to this, you will rejoice in the opportunity I afford you of contradicting it, and allow me to have the pleasure of converging to Mr. Littletons such an explanation as you will, I am certain, feel he has a right to expect at your hands.

"The following is a copy of the paragraph in the Evening Mail to which I refer:—
"Every reas there an exhibition so dishonourable, so treacherous, and intriguing as that which was curried on through that gentleman's agency last Seasion.
"Requesting the earliest possible answer, believe me ever, my dear Lord Londonery to the confident of the Confident of the Mr. 2018."

"HUSSEY VIVIAN."

No. II.—The Marquis of Londoner Property To Siri H. VIVIAN.
"Debing Denny very faithfully yours." HUSSEY VIVIAN."

"HUSSEY VIVIAN."

NO. II.—THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY TO SHR H. VIVIAN."

NO. II.—THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY TO SHR H. VIVIAN."

"My dear Sir Hussey,—Being absent from home, I did not receive your letter of the 1st until this day.

"In reply, I have to state, that on referring to the Belfast newspapers, the fuardium, and the News-Letter, and the Mail, I find they all vary so much in the report of my speech that I think it establishes at once the inaccuracy of your extract.

"With regard to my expressions as to Mr. Litrileton's political conduct I anoued, unequivocally, I could not treat it with respect. His own admission, before Parliament and the country, of error and indiscretion in his regociations with O'Connell are the grounds of my opinious, II nons other wells (I readerons). 'dishonourable,' and 'intriguings,' to those transactions of 'tovernment, by which Lond Grey was forced to resign; and to the writer and author of the letter who (being in the Cabinet or Government with his Lordship) made the communication (onknown to him) which changed the Lord Lieute-

nant's views as to the Coercion Bill, by which secret proceeding Lord Grev was overthrown and personally abandoned.

"I adhere still to these sentiments. I hope I am incapable of applying terms wanton and unprovoked towards any gentleman, much less towards one with whom I have been in the habits of intimacy.

"My remarks immediately and generally related and referred to all the transactions and conduct of the Whig Government of the day.

"I was on the point of sailing for England, but shall remain at Mount-Stewart until I hear from you again.

"Believe me, my dear Sir Hussery.

"Yours ever most sincerely and faithfully,

"VANE LONDONDERRY."

"VANE LONDONDERRY."

"No III.—SIR H. VIVIAN TO THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY."

"My dear Lord Londonderry."

"Dublin, November 4, 1834.

"My dear Lord Londonderry."

"I much my artified at the receipt of your letter, inamuch as that enables me to hope that I have been the means of preventing an apprehended misunderstanding between two old friends.

"With any expressions you may have used, touching the conduct of the Government, or that of any unknown writer of a letter to which you reler, I can have nothing to do. My business is only as regards Mr. Littleton; and I rejoice to find that the opinion you have expressed in reference to his political conduct, which you say yow could not treat with respect, and explain your grounds for so saying, is not such as to call for any personal discussion; while I give you full credit for the assurance that you are incapable of applying terms wanton and unprovoked towards any gendleman, and much less towards one with whom you have been in the habits of intimacy.

"I trust the construction I have here put upon your letter is that which you intended it to bear, and I shall be glad to receive this assurance from you in reply.

"Ever, my dear Lord Londonderry, very faithfully yours, "HUSSEY VIVIAN.

"P.S.—You will, I am certain, feel that the explanation thus entered into should, in justice to Mr. Littleton, be made as public as was the offensive paragraph which gave rise to it."

"No. IV.—THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY TO SIR H. VIVIAN.

"My dear Sir Hussey—I can have no hesitation in concurring with your interpretation of my letter of the 3d inst., which I think was sufficiently explicit; nor can I have any objection to you or Mr. Little-ton making any use of the correspondence you may think fit.

"Believe me, my dear Sir Hussey, yours very sincerely, "VANE LONDONDERRY.

"Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hussey VIVIAN."

"Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vitlan."

In the answer of Lord Londonderry, his Lordship has completely set himself right as regards the use of certain expressions which were imputed to him, but which he did not use; but Mr. Walhouse is certainly left in a worse position than he was when he stirred the affair.

We should have very much regretted if this correspondence had led to any hostile meeting upon a subject where no such measure was required. The lion-like courage of Lord Londonder from the Phœnix-park or the Curragh of Kildare, although his Lordship's readiness upon such occasions was once most unnecessarily proved by his meeting with Mr. Battersen-fields. What Mr. Walhouse wanted in the way of explanation, it would be difficult to discover from what he has got. However, as Mr. Walhouse is satisfied, and Sir Hussey Vivian "much gratified," we have no doubt, however foolish the affair may seem to other people, it is extremely pleasant to the parties themselves.

PLAN OF A NEW REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM ADAPTED TO THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

Dear John,—The time has at last arrived when I must cry "peccavit" The burning of the House of Commons, &c., has worked a moral revolution within me, and I confess myself an abandoned sinner and a reformer. Why should I blush? All great men have been reformers. There were two or three Conservatives certainly in former times; such was Anistides—such Cato the Younger, who, in fact, was the Marquis Chandos of his day. Still all great men (with the exception of &c.) were reformers. Athens had her Pentals in an an who perhaps meant well, and yet succeeded very happily in ruining his country. He is very runch resembled by my friend Lord—, who sold two-thirds of his property that he might build a magnificent mansion on the remainder, and is now unable to pay the window taxes. Rome had her Manuts, her Sylla, and her the window taxes. Rome had her Manus, her Sylla, and her Cinna—which last, by-the-bye, brought in a bill to emancipate certain operatives, but it was kicked out of the house, together with its and a thousand other timings which it is absolutely necessary for a tabouring man of Great Britain to comprehend. However, if his Lordship had never taught us anything worse, perhaps people would have thought better of him than it is said they do at present. England also has heretofore had her reformers, and WAT TYLER and JACK CADE are still remembered, though HENRY HUNT is

forgotten.

To quote more examples—being, as I said, a reformer, I am of opinion that as we are to have a new House of Commons, we ought opinion time as we are to make a new stone of commons, we ought also to have a new species of representation. The times require it. The end of all legislation is to promote peace and prosperity, harmony and happiness. To question this, would be to doubt the sincerity of O'Connell and the honesty of Lord Brougham.

After mature deliberation, I am convinced that this end can only be attained by following the plan which I mean now to suggest.

First, grant the people the vote by ballot;—next let every borough that now returns two Members, hereafter return five; and every county which has been accustomed to return four, henceforth return ten Menibers; and so in proportion. Then let two Ministries be formed—the one Whig, the other Tory; and let them toss up for the first innings.

first innings.

These preliminaries being settled, let Parliament be convoked, and the Commons assemble in their new House, which must be provided with comfortable cells on either side, well furnished with chains and fetters, &c. Let all the Members be comfortably hand-cuffed and snugly deposited in their respective cells, till they can be culted and singly deposited in their respective cells, till they can be of any service to their country. Then let the Ministry (Whig or Tory, no matter) carry on the executive part of Government, and whenever there is the slightest appearance of disturbance or distantisfaction in any part of the kingdom, let the representatives of that portion be brought forth and flogged with cats-and-nine-tails from Charing-cross to Temple-bar, and back again.

For instance; when Ireland next bellows out for the "Repale," let O'CONNELL receive nine dozen lashes, and every other Irish Member six dozen only, to be repeated diurnally according to the

Now, it may be supposed that gentlemen will not be so ambitious of a seat in Parliament, when the only opportunity of display is an exhibition of their inferior properties upon so fine a stage as the Strand. I, therefore, further suggest, that the people be gratified in their favourite wish of Annual Parliaments; and as there may not be many voluntary candidates for the honour of a seat, let them be

balloted from among "the people" in the manner in which in warriors are balloted for the militia.

arriors are balloted for the minute.

Depend upon it, the people will be peaceable and contented when
hey are themselves individually liable to be returned as Members.

and to receive castigation for the sins of others.

If my plan receive the consideration it deserves, and be adopted, I If my plan receive the consideration it deserves, and be adopted, I foresee many years of quiet and happiness for our country, that I fear we never shall experience if the House of Commons be not so recommended. Then, private ambition will no more seek to overtue established institutions for the sake of temporary popularity; unprincipled politicians will no more attempt the destruction of their country for the nurmose of building their own fortunes upon principled pointerials with no more actually actually actually of their country, for the purpose of building their own fortunes upon her ruins. If my suggestions be attended to, there is yet hope; if disc, garded, there is none. Our country is as the wounded whale, into which every adventurer drives his harpoon, until the agonised animal ceases its throes and submits in death to its destroyers. France and Russia will come alongside, and cut up the blubber between them. Russin will come alongside, and cut up the blubber between them. Well! as the learned Frenchman observes, there is pleasure even in the misfortunes of our best friends; and I really believe! shall experience a species of satisfaction, when I hear that O'CONNELL and Lord BROUGHAM OCCUPY the same hut in Siberia.

Allow me to subscribe myself, dear John, your sincere friend, though

A MODERATE REFORMER.

though
Nov. 12.

The Morning Herald gives the following evidence to the con-The Morning Herald gives the following evidence to the course of strict neutrality which this country is observing with regard to the Peninsula, which, when coupled with the fact that the sol-diment Queen of Portugal's ships of war and steam-boats have been repaired in our Royal dock-yards, at the public expense, must, we think, gratify all the admirers of Lord Palmerston's political pro-

think, gratify all the admirers of Lord Palmesston's political proceedings:—

"The agents of Donna Isabella in this country have been extremely active during the last week in entering into contracts for muskets, carrying, hesides a considerable quantity of ammunition and materials of army, hesides a considerable quantity of ammunition and materials of war. Two regiments of Luncars are going to be raised in this country, under the command of an experienced English Colonel, who highly distinguished himself in the service of Queen Donna Maria of Portugal. No men will be accepted but those who can produce testimonials of good conduct and solve habits, and who have already seen some service, as the discipline suffered greatly, during the late contest in Portugal, in consequence of the disorderly conduct of the men. Officers have already been appointed, and are now activally engaged in recruiting the number required. Three vessels have been freighted to convey the troops and arms immediately to Spain: and two fine steam-boats have been purchased, which will be armed, and cruise off that part of the coast where it is likely the Carlists may attempt to land supplies, ammunition, &c. A nuesting of the agents was held yesterday, for the purpose of arranging pecualary require. It is expected that the two regiments of Lancers will proceed direct for the North of Spain, where they will co-operate with the army of Navarre and Biscay. Their horses will be supplied of an Andalusia, but their accounterments will be purchased in this country."

LORD PLUNKETT!!! THE BLAND. - Last week while Sergeant PENNERATHER was speaking in Chancery, in an important cause the Chancellor appeared anxious to rise much somer than the usual hour (three o'clock). Sergeant PENNEFATHER urged his anxiety to site some cases, but his Lordship regretted he could not stay, as he had just learned that his carriage had arrived, and as it west:!!! and accordingly the Court was abruptly adjourned.

It is said that Mr. HALCOMBE has been appointed Recorder of

Lord GLENLYON, whose protracted absence from England had rented so much alarm, arrived last week at Fenton's Hotel.

The Kentish Observer recounts the two following extraordinary

robberies which have taken place at Maidstone :-

robberies which have taken place at Maidstone:—

It has been said that nothing is too hot nor too heavy for a thef, and a curious instance occurred last week in Maidstone, which shews that nothing is too large for one. A man went into the taproom of Mr. Marraway, of the King's Haad, on Thurshy evening, called for a pint of beer and paid for it. Shortly afterwards he was missed, and with him the tap-room table, which he must have carried out past the bur window. The tuble has not since been heard of, but the man will probably shortly be taken.

The thieves of Maidstone are great adepts in their profession. On Saturday a carrier left a basket containing 13ths of butter, on the shafts of his cart in the High-street, while he merely went across the road to deliver a letter, and on his return it was gone. It was afterwards discovered that within a quarter of an hour after the thef, the butter had been sold in small quantities to different shopkeepers in the town, who being in the habit of purchasing of country people (whose costume the Maidstone thieves occasionally wen) could not recollect who had sold it to them.

—We scarcely remember to have heard of two heavier lesses. We find the following account of the circumstances attendant upon

We find the following account of the circumstances attendant upon the late election of Vice-Characellor, in a letter from a correspondent

We find the following account of the circumstances attendant upon the late election of Vice-Chancellor, in a letter from a correspondent to the Cambridge Chronicle of Thursday:—

The Times of last Saturday notices the appearance of a "strange statement in the Cambridge Chronicle," purporting that the Head passed over the name of Dr. Lamb, in their late nomination to the office of Vice-Chancellor; but the "statement," however "strange" it may seem to the Times, is no less "strange" than true. The Lamb as it possessed of those distinguished worthies Professor "Donn and Pococker," that "as he is a man of estimable character and acknowledged inlent, some explanation is necessary, both for the honour of the University, and in justice to the repudiated gamps, "necessary"; and no doubt can be entertained but that the Head will do themselves the honour of waiting upon the Editor stairs," and addend their conduct, whenever they are summond to like impartial tribunal. We may, however, remark that in power of nomination (ort nominal, but real) be vested of liberty would ever think of calling them an unprincipled friend in a market would ever think of calling them they do not supprose. All the power really residing in them, they, who would interfere with the nower cally residing in them, they, who would interfere with the new really residing in them, they, who would interfere with the new really residing in them, they, who would interfere with the ducexercise of it, are the "tyrants" and the "oppressors," and not to them who exercise this right. If the nomination he not with them, who exercise this right. If the nomination he not with them, who is notice the different views entertained by the Times and you fail and the senate protest against the late election." It is among to notice the different views entertained by the Times and you fail and the senate protest against the late election." Your content is a constitute of the terms and one of the press, and on the processor, when the processor, when the feed of the press of

day. However "consoling" such reflections may be to Whigs and Radicals, they are not fitted to produce much uneasiness in the Tories. In the event of the Government issuing a commission to inquire into the conduct of the heads, in venturing not to nominate a gauleman whom the Times certifies to be a fit and proper person for the office, we recommend one plain answer to all impertinent operies—

"Non smo te, Sabidi, ncc possum dicere quare, Hoc tantum possum dicere, non anno te." The Magistrates of the county of Sligo have presented to their The Magistrates of the county of Sigo have presented to their Representative, Colonel Penceyal, M.P. a splendid silver wase, on one side of which is the inscription:—"This testimonial of private steem and public approbation is presented to Alexander Penceyal, Eaq. M.P., of Temple-house, county of Sligo, by the Magistrates of his native county, whose cause he zealously and effectually defended in Parliament in the session of 1832." On the opposite side

defended in Parliament in the session of 1852. On the opposite side are engraved the family arms and supporters of the gallant Colonel.

The Protestant Conservative Society in Ireland are investigating the comparative amount of Protestant and Popish contributions to the charities of the country, in which the Papists muster at the rate of seven or eight to three above the Protestants. The results of their inquiries the Society publishes weekly. We take the list of last week as a specimen:

week as a specimen:—
Parish of Ballymodan—Total amount of contributions to public
diartice, 4261, 19s. 6d. Amount of such contributions made by Protestants, 4221, 7s.; Roman Catholics, 41, 12s. 6d.
Tyhallan—Protestants, 3301. Cutholics, none.
Kilbride and Ensiley—Protestants, 2461. 15s. 6d. Catholics,

ilbride 9s. 61.

M. 3s. 6d.
Abington, Tuongh, Glenbaue, and Ballysbelane—Protestants 9881.
s. Catholics, none:
Mulranean, Kilmannon, Killay, and Kilcowan—Protestants, 101. 2s.
stabolics, 6l. 3s.
Taghnon and Ballyconnick—Protestants, 601. 16s. Catholics,

Catholics, 51. 3s. Taghmon and Ballyconnick—Protestants, 601. 16s. Catholics, 16l. 12s. 16l. 12s. 16l. 12s. 16l. 12s. 16l. 12s. 16l. 12s. 29l. 6s. 4 kg. 32l. 6s. 4 kg. 32l. 10s. Ardemine and Killena—Protestants, 511. 13s. Catholics, 23l. 10s. Killenaenagh—Protestants, 103l. 10s. Catholics, none. Killenael—Protestants, 103l. 10s. Catholics, none. Ardeoine—Protestants, 44l. 9s. Catholics, none. 11l. 11s. Templebarry and Cullenwain—Protestants, 103l. 14s. Catholics, 11l. 1ls. Clonnon and Killabin—Protestants, 66l. 15s. Catholics, 55l. 19s. Dysart Gain—Protestants, 56l. 15s. Catholics, none. Fenagh—Protestants, 56l. 16s. Catholics, none. Fenagh—Protestants, 56l. 16s. Catholics, none. Protestants, 56l. 16s. Catholics, none. Numeu—Protestants, 23l. Catholics, none. Numeu—Protestants, 23l. 12s. Catholics, none. Numeu—Protestants, 23l. 12s. Catholics, none. Numeu—Protestants, 23l. 15s. 4 kd. Catholics, none. Mogneti—Protestants, 20l. 14s. Catholics, none. Numeu—Protestants, 20l. 15s. 4 kd. Catholics, none. Lundly—Protestants, 20l. 15s. 4 kd. Catholics, none. Lundly—Protestants, 20l. 15s. 4 kd. Catholics, none. Lundly—Protestants, 20l. 15s. 4 kd. Catholics, none. So that one week's account presents an aggregate of contributions

Castetown Arra—Protestants, 4011. 1s. 6d. Catholics, none.
So that one week's account presents an aggregate of contributions to the charities named of 36961. 0s. 24d. from Protestants, and of

to the charities named of souch. On. 242. From Protestants, and of 2211. Its, from Papists, which latter people, in twelve places where the Protestants gave 25491. 17s. 10fd., CONTRIBUTED NOTHING.

During the ceremony of swearing in the new Lord Mayor, one of the gentlemen of the long robe, struck with the odd appearance of the bendle of the Cutlers' Company, to which his Lordship belongs, cried out—"Who is that man with the long stick and an elephant at cred out—"Who is that man with the long stick and an elephant at top:—has be come from the Zoological Gardens?"—"No," replied one of the members, "he is the bendle, and has come to clear the way for us—we are not wild beasts."

Princess Tyskewrz, niece of the last King of Poland, and sister of the largests have

of the lamented Prince JOSEPH PONIATOWSKI, died at her chateau near Tours on the 2d instant.

A female met with her death at Leicester, last week, from having,

while squeezing a lemon, injected some of its juice into a wound on one of her hands.

The Leeds Mercury very modestly enumerates the following as the claims which the Dissenters will urge in the next Session of Parliament:—Entire freedom from Church rates; admission to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, without being subject to any religious test; the privilege of solemnizing marriages according to their own views, either as a civil compact or a religious rite; a legal and satisfactory registration of their births, marriages, and deaths; and the privilege of interring their dead in the parish burial grounds by their own Minister.

Viscount Armythnort has been re-elected Lord Rector of the

Monday being the day appointed for the new Lord Mayor, Mr. Aldring W. College of Aberdeen. derman WINCHESTER, to enter into his office of Chief Magistrate for German Winchesters, to enter into his office of Chief Magnerica on the ensuing year, the usual procession embarked at Southwark-bridge for Westminster. At two o'clock, the Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by the great officers of the Corporation, entered the Court of Exchequer, where the Recorder introduced Mr. Alderman Winchester and Company Lord Magnerica the process form and at the same time Exchequer, where the Recorder introduced Mr. Alderman Winchestra as the new Lord Mayor in the usual form, and at the same time spoke in terms of high commendation of his public and private virtues and talents. He also entered into a review of the Mayoralty of the Past year, observing that the late Lord Mayor had fully justified the expectations formed upon his elevation to office, from his known espacity and integrity as a Magistrate.—Lord Lyndhusar briefly complimented both dignituries, the one upon the choice of his fellowitzens, the other upon the manner in which he had justified by his conduct the confidence reposed in him.—The late Lord Mayor then Passed his accounts, and the Chief Magistrate for the present year took the usual oaths.—The procession on its return disembarked from he state barges at Blackfriars-bridge, and proceeded by the usual to usual oaths.—The procession on its return useumened to the state barges at Blackfriars-bridge, and proceeded by the usual toute to the Hall, where the inauguration dinner took place.

At the annual Lord Mayor's-day banquet of the Merchant Tailors' Company and the state of the Merchant Trailors' company and the sta

Company some circumstances occurred which we cannot refrain from recording.

awn recording.

The healths of the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Eldon, the Marquis of Camben, Sir Robert Prets, and the other honorary Members of the Company, were severally drank with unanimous cordinating and enthusiasm by a company of upwards of 300 liverymen attallity and of the Company, consisting of Gentlemen of the highest religion.

In the control of a great variety of opinions in politics and in the

respectability and of a great variety of opinions in politics and signon.

All the course of the evening the Master Wardens and Court of the course of the evening the health of the Livery of the Company.

All the course of the evening the Master Wardens and Court of the Livery of the Company.

All the course of the evening the health of the Livery of the Company.

Part of the Livery, in the name and presence of nearly three an only find room for the following passage:—

an only find room for the following passage:—

Part of the Livery, in the name and gratitude of the Livery, I cannot within the Court of this Company, has acquired to the thanks and gratitude of the Livery, I cannot which the Master Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Merchant the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company, not merely to the citizens of London, and the Livery of this Company on the bold and magnanimous stand found and the livery of the Company on the bold and magnanimous stand found and the company of the bold and magnanimous stand found and the company of the bold and magnanimous stand found and the company of the bold and magnanimous stand found and the company of the solutions of the solutions of the company of the solutions of

This sentiment was "confirmed, sealed, retified" by the unant

house acclaim of the company.

Nr. Backhouse (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs),

Who left the company is the company of the comp The left lown for Lancashire shortly after his late accident, with a view to the re-establishment of his health, has unfortunately had a relapse, attended with fever, by which he is prevented for the present from returning to his duties at the Foreign Office.

At a meeting of the Dissenters and Radicals of Manchester, last week, it was resolved to invite Lord Durham to a public dinner in

The meeting of the South Lancashire Association, to receive Messrs. Boyron, O'Sullivan, and Hamilton, is appointed to take place in Liverpool on the 21st. instant.

The Newscatte downal says that the long-pending suit with the Government of the United States, respecting the duty upon lead, weights, and busts, has been decided in favour of the merchants of this country.

The ward of Cripplegate Within has set an example which, in these The ward of Cripplegate Within has set an example which, in these days of republicanism and infidelity, deserves to be recorded. A wardmote, very largely and respectably attended, was held on Wednesday for the election of a beadle. At the commencement of the business an inhabitant rose and observed that as we were fallen upon strange times he thought the electors ought to be well informed as to the fitness of the candidates who presented themselves. He, therefore proposed that the Chairman, Mr. Alderman Woon, should ask them severally whether they were disciples of Thomas Paine, or followers of RICHARD CARLILE, or embraced the opinions of ROBERT TAYLOR. A lively sensation pervaded the assemblage, and the inhabitant proceeded to remark that surely as much as this might be asked without appearing fanatical. Another gentleman then rose and said he thought the questions might be put with great propriety; and, the sense of the meeting being in favour of the proposal, the candidates were called in and interrogated, and each disclaimed the doctrines of the infidels.

We have to record the death of the venerable Earl Spencer, which event took place on Monday last at Althorpe Park, near Northampton. His Lordship had been declining for some mouths, but he had not been dangerously indisposed more than three or four days. Viscount ALTHORP, now Earl Spencer, and his brothers were present when the melancholy event took place.—George John Spencer, second Earl Spencer, and Viscount Althorp, county of Northampton, K.G., and a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter House, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, born the 1st of September, 1758; succeeded the 31st of Oct., 1783; married the sixth of March, 1781, Hon. LAVINIA BINGHAM, eldest daughter of CHARLES, first Lord LUCAN, by which Lady, who died the 8th of June, 1831, he had issue John CHARLES Viscount ALTHORP, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, &c., born the 30th of May, 1782; 2. Lady Sarah, married to the present Lord Lyttleton; 3. Hon. R. Spencer, died young; 4. Hon. Sir Robert Cavendish, R.N., K.C.H., died on board the Madagascar, frigate, of which he NAN., A.C.H., died on board the *managamear*, frigate, of which he was in command the 4th of November, 1830; 5. Lady Harrier, died young; 6. Lady Georgiana, married to Lord George Quin, and died 1823; 7. Hon. Captain Frederick, R.N., C.B., married to a daughter of W. J. Poyntz, Esq., M.P.; 8. Hon and Rev. G. Stencer, a Popish priest. His Lordship's sisters were the late Duchess of Devorshier, who died in the prime of life, 1806, and the late Countess of Besporough.

The Earl of Drany has been appointed to succeed his late Noble father in the Lord Lieutenancy of Lancashire, of which county his Lordshir has been long Vice-Admiral. This is a sad blow to Lord Serron, who fancied he was to be Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Repespate met with a severe accident on Saturday, wh hunting, in consequence of his horse falling; but his Lordship doing very well.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. W. H. Teale, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been lately nominated to the Curacy of Drighlington, in the diocese of York.

The Rev. T. Boaton has been presented to the Living of Aughton near Ormskirk; patron, Colonel Tempest.

The Rev. Mr. Howonth, of March, has been appointed a Surrogate for the Probate of Wills, and grant of Martinge Licenses, in the diocese of Ely, in the place of the Rev. J. Stafford, resigned.

The Rev. Mr. St. George has succeeded the Rev. John Knox, Chaplain to the Bishop of Limerick, in the Readership of the Cathedral of Kilhaloe.

Chaplain to the Bishop of Limerick, in the Readership of the Cathedral of Kilhidoe.
Rev. C. Rose, B.D., Senior Fellow and late Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Rectory of Cublington, Bucks, void by the death of the Rev. W. Dennison; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of that Society.
The Rev. S. Prossen, M.A., of St. John College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Head Mustership of the Blackheath New Proprietary School.

OBITTARY.

OBITUARY.

At Mount Pleasant, Totnes, the Rev. Thomas Cleave, aged 39.
On the 30th ult., of apoplexy, the Rev. Francis Metcalf, Rector of Rrighton, York, and a magnistrate of the East Riding.
At Walsingham, after a few days' illness, the Rev. James Lee Warner, aged 57.
At Thames Dition, Surrey, the Rev. William Ellis, Rector of the above place, and of East Mouley.
At Kirkby Undendale, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry John Ridles.

and oil east Moniser.

At Kirkby Underhale, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry John Ridley, Prebend of Norwich.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Nov. 12.—In a Convocation holden this day, Mr. Fred.
Rogers, B.A., and Fellow of Oriel, was unanimously elected to the
Scholarship on Mr. Yimer's foundation, vacant by the death of flowing
degrees were supported by the support of the support o

college:
CASHRIDGE, Nov. 14.—On the 3d inst., Benedict Lawrence Chapman, B.A. of Jesus college, was elected a Pellow of that society.
The subject for the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year is,
The person, character, and actions of Jesus Christ afford a satisfactony fulfilment of all the Prophecies in the Old Testament which relate
to the Messay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sermon was preached last Sunday morning by the Bishop of London in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, in behalf of the funds of the Sunday and Infant School Building, now under erection in Tufton-street, in the parish of St. John. The collection exceeded 401, exclusive of a donation from his Lordship. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are liberal contributors to this benevolent object, as they are indeed to every charity in that district. Yet, not their have lately made a grant of 16001, towards building anew Church in Vincent-square, for the accommodation of the poor of that densely populated neighbourhood. As Ordinary for the Peculiar of Westminster, the Dean and Chapter, it is said, have it also in contemplation to establish a Sunday evening lecture in the respective Churches of St. Margaret and St. John, and to make annual grants from their or finds towards supporting the same. It must be truly gratifying to the friends of the Church to know, that the newly-elected Bishop of Baiston, as a distinguished member of the Chapter and Archideacon of Westminster, has at all times exerted his influence in ap-

propriating the funds of this richly-endowed Ecciesiasucat Corporation to their legitimate purposes.

The Bishop of Barron, and the Rev. J. M. Treitarne, of Coefficion, have contributed 1001, to the Exhibition Fund of St. David's College, Lumpeter.

Sir C. Mongan, Bart., has subscribed 5001, towards building a new Church at Tredegar; the Tredegar fron Company, 2001; the Bishops of Lannary and Durana, 1001, each; and the Duke of Bravrout, 501. The Church will be commenced forthwith.

We are tappy to find that an extensive piece of land has been purchased adjoining the town of Newport, I. W., for building and endowing a Church and parsonage-house. The present Church, 8t. Thomas's, from the great popularity of the worthy ministers, the Rev. Dr. H. Wonsley and the Rev. Charles Worsley. Is now so crowded, that many persons are prevented from attending divine worship. The building is to be forthwith commenced.

Exeter free Gramman School.—On Wednesday last, the senior students delivered Latin and English speeches, in public, in the school-room, according to annual custom. The Right Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation attended, as also the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and a very large number of ladies and gentlemen. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves exceedingly well, and were complimented by the Mayor, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and a very large number of ladies and gentlemen. The whole proceedings were such as must have been highly flattering to the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Collyss.

In addition to the Earls of Altistona and Darthouth, Earl Howe, Sir E. C. Hartore, Bart., Sir J. E. Earddey Wilmor, Bart. M.P., W. S. Dodale, Esq. M.P., E. Batton King, Esq. M.P., and John Gough, Esq., have intimated their willingness to become members of the Local Committee forming in this town in support of the objects of the contemplated Diocessan Society.—Birmingham Jour.

The Eighboy of Location in Graming in this town in support of the objects of the Local Committee forming in this town in support of the objects o

the Reverence of the parish, the Curate of the parish, the Reverence of their sincere and ardent desire that he may continue extension of their sincere and ardent desire that he may continue the second of their sincere and ardent desire that he may continue the second of their sincere and ardent desire that he may continue the second of their sincere and ardent desire that he may continue the second of th

sary to obtain an Act of Parliament before the matter can be finally setted.

Exparishioners of Great Brickhill, Bucks, have presented to the Rev. A. D. Monntey. Cornte of thut, parish for upwards of wenty years, a splendid silver goldet, with the following insertition:—"Presented to the Rev. As names Monntes, late Cornte of the prince of the prince and the Rev. As names Monntes, late Cornte of the prince and the first state of the result of the Rev. As names Monntes, late Cornte of the prince of the

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Money Market, so far as the English Securities are concerned, during the early part of the week was heavy, and the price for the Account was yesterday time at 91 %. The a light of the Account was yesterday time at 91 %. The allege of the Account was yesterday time at 91 % of the more legal to the preciation in the value of the Nation Securities and even member at the courrence of a six are event. The light of 90% 91, and closed at 90% %, and from this price they railled to 90% 91, and closed at 90% %, shewing by this true barometer, that the monited interests estimate the loss of the ex-Ministers, and the damage likely to accrue thereby, at the amount of % per cent. Long damage likely to accrue thereby, at the amount of % percent. Long Annuities are 17, and India Bonds rather flat at 21 to 23. Exche-

Annuities are 17, and India Bonds rather flat at 21 to 23. Exchequer Bills are a shade lower, being 40 to 42.

The dissolution of the French Ministry of the Dinke of Bassano, joined to the unsettled state of our own Government, has caused a complete panic among the Cortes's Bondholders, whose situation, by no means enviable before, has now become anything but pleasant. Very large sales of the Cortes Bonds have been made and they have been as low as 52%, a fall of 4 per cent. from the prices of yesterday. They closed 53%. Portugues Bonds were done as low as 4%, a fall of 29 per cent. from westerday, but they left off at 85% ½. Bracilian Bonds were on the advance, and yesterday they touched 79%, but closed at 78%. Chilian left off at 34½; Columbian at 30% 31½; but chast 51%, 52½ for the 2½ per cents, and 58% for the 5 per cents; and Russian at 105% 106. It will be seen that none of the solid securities have been much affected by the exemnt of the Whigs, smd that those only have undergone much change, which were based upon adventure, speculation, knavery, and other vivitues, supposed by many plain spoken persons to have been especial pets of the late Administration.

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New 3% per Cent... 99.4 % (assented) Ditto for Account, 512 m. Ditto Bank Long Annutites, (dissented) Exchequer Bills, 40 42 pm. Exchequer Bills, 40 42 pm. Exchequer Bills, 40 42 pm. Consols for Account, 91% % The Messager contains the following paragraph:—" be o'clock pm.—There is no longer a Ministry. We have just heard through a source which admits of no doubt, that at the council held to-day all the Ministry stendered their resignations. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the cause of this strange proceeding." The latte French Ministry had commenced with an act of grace. Louis Philippe signed on Thursday a royal ordinance—I. Granting a general numesty or pace to all persons tried and condomned since the council had been so the contained to the Chambers, in favour of those persons who are in prison for alleged political offences, but who have not yet been so tried or condemned. They cannot be annested but by a law.

Spain.—The Monitery of Thursday contains the following telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, Nov. 8:—"The Chamber of Procuradores has this day adopted by a large majority, and without any alteration, the amendments made by the other Chamber of Procuradores has this day adopted by a large majority, and without any alteration, the amendments made by the other Chamber of the Precipies of the strain of the procuradores commenced the discussion whether the Financial Bill, as above stated, was a strain to on the following day. The Ellih as a bove stated, was agreed to on the following day. The tenders for the loan would, it was expected the financy for a financy for a financy or for a

armies with the assurance that they should meet with every prosection.

Leichter.—The anniversary dinner of the Corporation of this
borough was celebrated on Thursday at the Guidhall; R. Rawson,
sieq., Mayor, in the chair. About 500 gentlemen sat down to dinner,
amongst whem were Earl Howe, Lord Robert Manners, Henry
Hallord, Esq., M.P., J. W. Boughton Leigh, Esq., Nathaniel
Goldsmid, Esq., C. Winstauly, Esq., Rev. Dr. Evans, Revs.
Piddocke, R. Davies, Jemson Davies, T. Belganve, Stevens,
Apthorpe, J. P. Newby, A. Irvine, C. Humpreys, Dr. Fancourt, &c.
Khe first toast was "The Church and King." Long and continued
theers, drank with three times three. "The Queen, God bless her."
Three times three, drank with thunders of applause, Inaking the roof
of the old hall ring. The other customary loyal and constitutional
coasts were received with every demonstration of applause. In proposing Mr. Halford, one of the Members for the southern division of
the county, Lord Robert Manners made an excellent speech, which
was followed by an eloquent reply from the Honourable Member, in
which he enlarged with much propriety and force on the most
diterwards proposed, and received with cheers, which lasted for sererul minutes. Richard Gough, Esq., then gave "The Union of
Church and State," which called up Nathaniel Goldsmid, Esq., of
whose speech on eneed only say that it was worthy of the reputation
which his challow up to go into any further detail; but we can
but state the actions as the present the value and importance
of such demonstrations of Conservative power can scarcely be oversteinland.

only say that a such a criss is the present he vame and importance of such demonstrations of Conservative power can scarcely be overcatimated.

Loss or the Leeds Stramer.—This splendid steamer went down on Friday night last. She was on her way from Liverpool to Dublin, having passengers on board. Near Holyhead she was completely damaged by the high sea and hurricane which was raging. The Commerce steamer happened fortunately to paddle up at the time; she took the Leeds in tow, and brought her very near the Head, where she sunk. The passengers were previously taken on board the Commerce.—Freeman's Journal.

A murder was committed a few days since at Kilrush, which shows at what value human life is esteemed in Ireland. A man named Darby Glynn, was at the sessions, and had some law proceedings with another named Michael Ryan. Ryan employed two men to beat Glynn, and the price agreed upon was three glasses of incident each of the spot, and Ryan has been taken by the exertions of Mr. Blake, C. C. One of them has turned approver.

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On the 4th inst., in Harley-street, the eleventh day after her eldered barbura Plania, sole remaining sister of the late Joseph Plania, Editor of the 1th November, at Grandholm Cottage, near Aberdeen, Mr. Wife of James Hadden, Esq., of Perrley.

On the 6th November, at Grandholm Cottage, near Aberdeen, Mr. Wife of James Hadden, Esq., of Perrley.

On the 16th of Mry heat, at Mangalore, Lieut. Richard Beachwoll I of the 40th Regt. of Madrea Native Infantry, aged 32 year—on the Jane, the wife of Robert Farquhar, Esq., of Fordband Parkon, Mr. Alland, and James Mr. Al

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKLED Fleet-shreet, where, only, communications to the Eddor Pare received.

JOHN



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Vol. XIV.—No. 728.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1834.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the new grand Opera of the RED MASK. After which, AMIDSTAMER NIGHT'S DIREAM.—On Tuesday, a new Farce, to be entitled Thm O'Shanter. Tam O'Shanter, Mr. W. Farren. Souter Johnny, Mr. Bartley.—On Wednesday, the new grand Opera of The Red Mask. With other Entermanents.—The Red Masks, or, the Council of Three, having been admitted to will be performed every other Kvening until Christmas.—The Regent will be performed. Stake for the present extra time at Week for the present.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Slakespare's Tracely of O'HELLO. Other we seening will be performed, Slakespare's Tracely of O'HELLO. Other Mr. Denvil; Jaco, Mr. Vandenhoff. After which (farst time), a new grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand of the Genit.—In consequence of the Continued overflows, Lord Byron's grand the Genit of the Genit

per notice. Count Manfred, Mr. Denvil.

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ssini's Opera of The Maid of Judah, in which Mr. Collins and Miss Elzia
ton will appear.

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the Games, and a variety of novel Entertainments.

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Gentlemen, Gentlemen of the death of Earl Spencer, a Vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the Southern Division of this County; I, therefore, lose no time in raising the Conservative binner, according to my promise, and entreat the friends of the Constitution, and of every social principle, to mice, and entreat the first of the Constitution, and of every social principle, to with my character and opinions, that further explanation or professions would be allogether useless. I should be wanting, however, in my duty to you and to my-self, did I not again declare my firm intention, if returned to Parliament by your suffrages, to use my utmost efforts to preserve the existing Institutions of the Country in Church and State, and to oppose every measure which may have a tendency to weaken the Agricultural Interest, upon which I confidently believe the wealth and prosperity of all classes essentially depend.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

Atthe Court at 81. James's, the 17th day of November, 1884; present, the Kingh of Kaxeellent Majesty in Council.—His Majesty having been pleased to appoint to Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington to 52 one of file Majesty's Principal to retarties of State, his Grace was this day, by his Majesty's courtand, sworn to this Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Downing-steet, Nova 13.—The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Part., Eeq., to be Puisse Judge in the province of New Brunswick.

Whitehall, Nov. 13.—The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Part., Eeq., to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the room of size Le Marchaul, Seq., respect, and Arthur Eden, Eaq., to be Clerk of the tester, in the som of Leonard direct letter patent to be passed under the Great elements of the Majesty of the Majesty of the Majesty and Majesty of the Majesty and Majesty and

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Court at St. James's, the 20th day of November, present, the King's Most at Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council.—Parliament, which stands prongued to the 20th day of this instant, No., he further promgued to Thursday, the 18th day of Decembernext Earl of Injesty having been pleased in appoint the Right Hon.—Even this day out the appoint the day out the Appoint of the Council C

The Onths appointed to be taken introduced. Historia of the Charles Sarpremacy.

Thitchall, Nov. 17.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be ded under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United priors of Great Britain and Iteland unto Pelix Booth, of Royion Lodge, in the priors of Great Britain and Ledand unto Pelix Booth, of Royion Lodge, in the John Charles Charles of Charles

Rangdom of Grest Briata and Izeland unto Felix Booth, of Royton Lodge, in the County of Essex, Esq., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

— Nov. 21.—Menorandum—The appointment (which was notified in last Tanscelled.

— DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

A. D. SMALL, Napsbury, Hertforlabire, cattle-dealer.

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[This Gazette also contains the Address from Ashlord, as it apsears in our report of the Conservative Dinner at that town.]

Satebba Literary Present.—A ro-issue of Mr. Bulwer's splendid Digrims of the Rhine is we observe about to take place, elegantly yound in silk, adapted for presents. This will no doubt cause it to ome into very general demand with the "Annuals," as it possesses if the pictoria attractions of those periodicals, and is exempt from he only completin made against them, namely, the fightive interest hey possess in comparison with their cost. There cannot be a question but that this, which has justly been denominated "the most eautiful book of the seenon," is admirably adapted for a present oth on account of its embellishments and its instinct while. The present weather augure a severe rigorous winder, and it is well mown, by nupleasing experience, that the beauty of the founding moments of the formal series of the formal series of the series of the formal complexion is greatly impaired by the rude blasts of wintry winds, rost, and snow; it therefore behaves every female who values her omplexion to make asse of Rowland's Kalydor, the sure and efficacious protector and guardian of female beauty.

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Royal Regt. of Art.—Sec. Lieut. C. Smith to be a sec. ...

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 21.

3d Drag. Gds.—A. Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet, by pur. vice O'Malley, app. to the 14th Foot. 2d Drags.—Hoa. G. A. F. J. Murray to be Cornet by pur. vice Bode, who ret. 1st Fool.—J. E. Langfood, Gent. to be Quartermaster, vice Connell, sec. 1st Lieut. B. V. Layard to be Captain by pur. vice Myddlects with the content of the conte force, who re, Lieut, R. T. Hopkins to be Captain by pur. vice Bunbury; Eas. H. R. M. Gulston to be Lieut, by pur. vice Bunbury; Eas. H. R. M. Gulston to be Lieut, by pur. vice Hopkins; H. C. Boys, Geat, to be some control of the Captain by pur. vice Gulston. Haspital Staff—Surg. J. Pickering, M.D., to be Surg. See by pur. vice Gulston. Haspital Staff—Surg. J. Pickering, M.D. to be Surg. San by part of the Topkins; M.D. to be Assistant-Burgeon to the Forces, vice Smith, app. co. the 2 December 1997. Commission signed by Lord-Lieutenant—Forfar and Kincardineshire Regt. of Militia: Sir A. Rainsay, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel vice the Hon. C. Douglas, resigned.

on anima: Sir A. Ramssy, Bart. to be Lieut. Colonel vice the Hon. C. Douglas, resigned.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.
Captain—Hon. H. J. Rous, to the Pique. Commander—Hon. P. P. Carey, of the Spartiate. Lieutenants—G. J. Clark; G. Elliot; E. Wilson, to the Vermon; Ellicombe, of the San Josef, P. Hast, and John Richardson, to the Pique. Surpeon—Wrence, to the Pique Surpeon—Wrence, to the Pique Surpeon—Wrence, to the Pique Surpeon—Wrence, to the Pique. Surpeon—Wrence, to the Pique. Surpeon—Wrence, to the Pique. Second Master—A. P. Brickwood, to the Ætina. Purser—Purver, to the San Josef, vice Brown whose term of active service has expired. Mate—E4W. Sanders to the Excellent. Volunteer ist class—F. H. A. P. Bailey, to the Early Mail New York of the World William of the World Willi

Stna. ROYAL MARINES—Sec. Lieut. G. W. H. Doyel has resigned his commission.

ROYAL MARINES—Sec. Lieut. G. W. H. Doyel has resigned his commission. Captain Couch, R.N., had the distinguished honour of a private audience with His Majesty at the Pavilion, at Brighton last Friday, to present a model of the "solid ships-channel," being considered a great improvement upon the present channels, with which His Majesty expressed himself highly pleased, and honoured Captain Couch with his commands of recommendation of the same to the Admirals, Renr-Admirals, and Captains, superintendents of His Majesty's naval establishments.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset's list of visitors on Tuesday morning at the Horse Guards, included Colonel Chambers, Colonel Basden, Colonel Innes, General Bruce, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Broke, Major Dixon, Major M'Queen, Major Levinge, Major Campbell, and about thirty other officers.

Col. Fox. Surveyor-General of the Ordanace, Col. Leith Hav.

Dixon, Major M Queen, Major Levinge, Major Campbell, and about thirty other officers.

Col. Fox, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Col. Leith Hay, Clerk of the Ordnance, and Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, Principal Storekeeper in the same department, are to be added to the list of retirements.

Captain Lord Edward Russell, son of the Duke of Bedford, has been appointed to the command of the Acteon frigate, which lately returned from the Mediterranean.

The Isis, 50, Rear-Admiral Warren, Capt. J. Polkinghorne, left Asccussion on the 7th of September for Sierra Leone and the Gambia, to meet the Thaira, Rear-Admiral Campbell, who relieves the former officer in command of the station. The Isis will then proceed for England.

to meet the India, item-aumo some the model of conficer in command of the station. The Isis will then proceed for England.

In the Court of Admiralty, on Friday, Sir John Nichol, in an elaborate judgment, in the case of a convict ship damaged at Woolwich, decided that the owners of foreign vessels are liable for damage done to a British ship, although the former should be at the time under the care of a pilot.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 19th inst., near Hastings, Lieut. Gilley, R.N., chief officer of one of the Coast Guard stations with a boat's crew of six men, having launched their boat through a tremendous surf, to assist a vessel in distress, the Good Intent, of Rye, the boat was enpsized by a heavy sea on their return to the shore; and, shocking to relate, the Lieutenant and five of his daring crew were drowned.

The following Midshipmen have passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College:—Mr. John Charles Henctt, and Mr. Francis Bouchier, of the Tweed; Mr. G. M. Cunninghame, late Jain; Mr. J. R. Thompson, late Rover; Ali Effendi, an Egyptian, late Gannet.

The following Midshipmen have passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College:—Mr. John Charles Benett, and Mr. Francis Bouchier, of the Tweed; Mr. G. M. Cunninghame, late Jair; Mr. J. R. Thompson, late Rover; Ali Effendi, an Egyptian, late Garnet.

The dismissal of Count Leon (illegitimate son of Napoleon) from the Lieutenant Coloneley of the National Guard of St. Denis had occasioned some sensation; but Ulura-Liberal politics seem nevertheless to be, for the moment at least, incapable of resuscitation. The Court of Cassation rejected on Tuesday last the appeal of Madame de Feucheres from the decree of the Cour Royale, which gave to the Duc d'Aumale the domain of Ecouen. as residuary legate of the late Duc de Bourbon. Earl Grenville had an audience of the king on Tuesday, as had also Marshal Macdonald. An English courier passed through Paris, on Monday night, with desynthesis of Sir Robert Pect. who was supposed to the at Prorence. Sion to read a lecture to the Transylumian Diet. Three commondisms in Leipzic having large dealings in wool had failed; one of them for two and aumther for four millions of francs. Count Woronzoff, who had returned to Odesa from St. Petersburg on the lith, set out for the Crime on the 16th ult. The Prussian Government became cautions in respect of foreigners arriving on its territory, particularly at Cronstadt. The Prussian Government has directed, in reprisal for the treatment of its Consul at Bayonne, by order of King Louis Philippe, that the principle of withdrawing the exequator of a Consul by the Government of its Consul at Bayonne, by order of King Louis Philippe, that the principle of withdrawing the exequator of a Consul by the Government of the Duke of Wellington as First Lord of the Treasury, which was announced to the French Government on Weluesday by the Calais telegraph.

By the last advices from Borgal we learn that great mortality had read mong the nor At Bundelound the charge and the servential that the principle of the Consulty of the Procession of the Consulty of the P

LORD MAYOR AND THE RADICAL FACTION.

LORD MAYOR AND THE RADICAL FACTION.

The sday a deputation from a meeting of several members of the Court of Common Council essessabled is the morning at the Guildan whited upon the Lord. May the control of the morning of the Guildan whited upon the Lord. May the County of Court, a County, a county of the state of the Lord Angle of the County of County, and the County of the Record of the Mansion House, was as follows:

Mausion House, was as follows:

"We the undersigned members of the Court of Common Coingle request your Lordship to call an early Court to consider the pretty of presenting an Address to the King expressing the grant alarm of the citizens of London at the unexpected dismissal of the County of th

affixed to the requisition, doc.

Immediately upon receiving the reply of his Lordship the neighers of the Court repaired to the Guildhall and drew up the following red. We the undersigned members of the Court of Common Coined. We the undersigned members of the Court of Common Coined. We the undersigned members of the Court of Common Coined. We the undersigned members of the Court of Common Coined. We then the Court may think right in the present state of public and the court of the Court shall think fill the court of the Court shall think fill the court of the Court of Common Coined. Mayor with this requisition, after reading which his Lordship on the saw nothing objectionable in the terms, and would give an answer in the course of the day, after a due consideration of the subject. At two clock the deputation again waited upon his Lordship was received them very courteously, and said that he should comply with the requisition by convening a Court, but it was impossible for him to call it immediately. It was a custom from which he could not at all consider himself at liberty to deviate, for the Lord Mayor to go in state to the first Court of Aldermen before he went to any other Court, and it would be quite impossible to hold a Court of Aldermen at a moment's warning, for most of the members of that Court were out from. To summon them, therefore, under snot circumstances, would be an insult to the whole body. He was, therefore, constrained to with the regular time for holding the Court of Aldermen (Tuesdaynext), but instead of appointing the Thursday following, which was the regular time for holding the Court of Aldermen (Tuesdaynext), but instead of appointing the Thursday following, which was the regular time for holding the Court of Aldermen (Tuesdaynext), but instead of appointing the Thursday following, which was the regular time for holding the Court of Aldermen (Tuesdaynext), but instead of appointing the Thursday following, which was the regular time for holding the Court of Aldermen at once if it a poin

Aldernen at the moment:

The Lond Mayors—No doubt of it. That would be an emergent indeed.

Mr. Struers—We consider the present a far greater emergent; and we are, it seems, to be sacrificed to a mere matter of clumper.

Mr. Tavtors—A mere sword-bearer's business.

The Lond Mayors—I do not wish to see contempt cast upon borns which it has been long thought necessary to observe. I have no personal feeling to gratify in the course I am pursuing support of the contempt of the course I am pursuing support of the contempt of the course I am pursuing support of the cour

The Lond MAYOR.—I cannot possibly hold a Court until We day week, but I shall after that hold as many Courts as young The deputation then retired.

INCIDENTS ADMINOR.—Pearman, the singer, formely of Lyceum Theatre, was lately drowned in Admeria.—As the Lord W. Somerset was on his way from Badminton to Stoke one horse phaeten, accompanied by a man servant, the horse far carriage against a bank near Kendalshire Common, about the forest carriage against a bank near Kendalshire Common, about significant of the server o

GRAND CONSERVATIVE DINNER IN EAST KENT.

Tax Mon ONNERVATUE DINNER IN EAST KENT.

Tax Mon of Kent are determined to be up and stirring in the cause of Charch and King. They have received the intelligence that their golinice have even without exciting them; the cause of Charch and King. They have received the intelligence that their opinions have penetrated even to the throne, their political course, it depends that provide the mongat all classes in this part of the county caused by the late changes in the Administration is evident on the county caused by the late changes in the Administration is evident on the county caused by the late changes in the Administration is evident them to the county caused by the late changes in the part of the county caused from run by the advancement of the Davie of Whilliam of the county and all this part of the monage and all the county and all this part of the part of the county and all this part of the county and all t

it. I give you "The health of the Duke of Wellington." (Immerse cheering, which lasted several minutes.) Those cheering tokens of your feelings would almost induce me to believe that instead of property of the health of the Duke of Wellington simply as Lord Warden the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing him as the Prime Minister of the Cinque Ports, I was proposing the control of the Cinque Ports, I was provided the heapt of the Cinque Ports, I was provided the heapt of the Cinque Ports, I was provided the felt he should be making a most ungracious, and somewhat ungrateful, return for the extreme kindness they had shown towards him in making him their guest—if he did not answer the call of their worthy. Chairman, and propose some toast connected with that meeting. He was proud of that county; he was proud of it on account of the deeds of its inhabitants of yore. That county had distinguished itself formerly; it had now enally rendered tiself celebrated, since it was the first of all England to stand forward and to respend to the glorious declaration his Majesty had made to support the Church and State—(chers.) It was, then, the duty of all now to rally round the throne, and defend the altars of their country. In the declaration their most gracious Sovereign told them "that the threats of those who feel their attachment to that Church to speak out." They were assembled for that purpose, and they would speak out. They would loudly tell the men, who were not only enemies to the Church, but to every institution from the throne downwards, that their threats would be brought to nought—(chee

religion, and may those Scriptural truths be established which atome could lend to the pence, tranquillity, and safeguard of that portion of his Majesty's dominions." The toast was drunk amid general cheering.

The Hon. Captain King returned thanks.

The Chainman then proposed the health of the Earl of Winchilsea, which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Noble East, briefly returned thanks.

The Abayra in a neat speech proposed "The House of Lords, and Lord Stanks in the presence of the surface of the control of the

The meeting separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

The Society of British Musicians held their second Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last, under the patronage of his Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and Princess Victoria. The concert opened very appropriately with Mr. Attwood's grand Coronation Anthem, a masterly and beautiful composition. In the symphony, the national air, **Itule Britannia*, is happily introduced; although embodied in rich harmony, the air was clearly heard in a soul-like strain from Harper's trumpet. The anthem, on the whole, was well performed, but requires more vocal power than was afforded it. Why is this fine composition not heard at the musical festivals? The dramatic overture by Mr. Hill, is a work of merit. Mr. Bennett's pleasing canzonet was well sung by Miss Birch; her voice is of a good quality. Mr. Barnett's scena from the Mountain Sytha is finely dramatic; the accompaniments were too loud, and overpowered Mr. Morley's stentorian voice. The pinnoforte concerto, composed and played by Mr. V. S. Bennett, is a clever and elegant composition, and was the most effective piece of the evening. The taste and talent of this young man are of the most promising kind, and he was flatteringly applauded. The Fany Glee, by Mr. Chubb, although a plensing composition, was not well performed. The first act finished with an overture by Mr. Tutton, whose presence called forth loud and rapturous applause. On inquiring the cause, we were informed that Mr. Tutton was the projector of the Society, and has displayed much zeal and activity in his office of Honorary Secretary. His composition proves him a good musician; his style is of the German school. Mr. H. Griesbach's Grand March and Chorus went well. The scena and solver. We were much pleased with the canon in swell written and clever. We were much pleased with the canon in swell written and clever. We were much pleased with the canon in his style is of the German school. Mr. H. Griesbach's Grand

sung by Mr. Wilson was effective, and in good taste. The Concert ended with an overture by Mr. Mafarren. The band was led by Mr. Dando.

Representation of Cambridge Heart of the Earl of Hardwick ernders a vacancy in the Representation of this county, by the consequent elevation of Captain Yorke, R.N. to the Earl of Hardwick ernders a vacancy in the Representation of this county, by the consequent elevation of Captain Yorke, R.N. to the Earl of the Represent Earl, and we have no doubt will be returned without opposition.—Cambridge Chronicle.

On Friday, the Lord Chancellor, after giving several judgments in appeals, delivered the following farewell address:—

'I have now disposed of all the cases that have been heard before me up to the last, and it is with great satisfaction that I quit this Court without putting any one party to the expense and delay of having his cause reheard before another Judge. I have equal satisfaction in observing (besides a cause which stands over for common Law Judges to attend) there are all two cases of the Court of the last, and it is write the last is two seasons. As I had no right to press the parties are the this, if we my intention, if I had remained here, to digit the Court of the last day of I crun, early next week, until next Term, the I Ho January, as I was obliged to do in June last, for the livescon, the business of the Court being all disposed of. The here we have the greatest satisfaction that this Court, represented by it enomies as the temple of discord, delay, and expense, has been times in great part to the tried ability and indefecting the last charaction of the Rollar of the Charles Court of the Rollar of t

NEW AND FAMILIAR WORK ON CATABACT.

Just published, in Pinco, greatly bound, price 3s.,
and ordinary Modes of Treatment, particularly with reference
ration performed by the Author at the Royal Infirmacy for Cataract,
remedy which experience has proved to be of singular efficacy.—
JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surge
to his Majesty, Oculist and Aurist to his Majesty Leopold the First
Belgrians, Author of several Treatises, and Lecturer on the Structure,
and Discasses of the Eye and Ear.

A book like this should be read by every member of
points out a speech and posteries.

sad Discusses of the Fye and Rar.

"A book like this should be read by every member of the community, as it points out a speedy and certain mode wholly free from the danger and incoarrenteres of the old practice, by which signt tany be completely restored. The operation is simple, it gives the patient searcely any pain, and requires neither confinement not loval applications."—Court Magazine.

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in the hands of the afflicted.—Monthly Magazine.

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Saraparilla," and observe the above name and address in the Label and Bill of Directions.

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BAISAN of a NISERD, nuter the immediate Patonage of sweetn of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom; in Bottles at la. 13d, and 2s. 3d, each.—This invaluable Medicine is universally acknowledged to be one of the most efficacious remedies ever discovered for alleviating the miseries incidented to the above distressing mandies.

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R. BAILLIE'S APERIENT SODA PILLS, prepared under the immediate direction of his Pupil, Dr. Villier.—These Pills having been prescribed, with prevalences, by the late Dr. Baille, Juring many years practice, and the second of the and Indicases of the late and Indicases of the late and Indicases of the late and Indicase of the late an

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ALU'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILIS are recommended as the most useful Aperient and Family Medicine circulated, for all disorders, whether proceeding from an irregular mode of living, or from natural causes; such as lodigestion, Hearthum, Gout, Costiveness (natural or during persanaey), Hosciache, produced by intemperance, and all the variety of complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach and howels. The circulation of half a century have proved their utility; and the daity increasing demand for them, notwither standing their numerous mushroom-like competitors, fully prove their superior efficacy as a general family medicine. They contain neither mercury or any selection of the standing their numerous mushroom-like competitors, fully prove their superior efficacy as a general family based of the content of the standard properties of the

only of the Proprieto), and smaller ones at 2e. 9d. and 184d. each, by all venders of medicine in the Kingdom.

THE EVIL OF SCROFULA, LEPROSY, SORES, and Diseases of the SKIN of every kind, and of however long standing, effectually curved. WHITE SWELLINGS, and all diseased JOINTS, which are also of a current-loub nature, equally successfully treated.

Communications by post, if free, promptly attended to.—At home from elegential the communications by post, if the promptly attended to.—At home from elegential two. SHAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, R.N., No. 29, Dover-street, Piccasally, and the communication of the commu

THE PAWNBROKER.

A poor fellow, who wanted a tiffe to raise.

At a pownbroker's looked with a sigh.

At a pownbroker's looked with a sigh in one place.

It is more than the property of the possess'd.

Save a bottle of Warren's Jet Blacking;

For that blacking he well was assured was the best,
And never of beauty was locking.

He brashed up the boots, and by Warren's rich jet.

They soon were in lustre arrayed;

The pawnbroker smild at the polish is met,
And though the boots were not in fact worth a crown,
The pawnbroker smild at the polish of the property of the pawnbroker smild at the polish.

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.

**HIS Easy-shining and Brilliams BLACKING is prepared.

Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Past Blacking in Pots, atch, 12d, and 16d.

Be particular to caquire for Warren's, 30, Strand, all others are counted.

TO CORRESPUNDENTS.

upon Dominica were in print before we received

the communication.

KENELN shall hear from us.

The letter of "A Friend to the Cause of Justice," is an ex parte statement on an important subject.

We have received so many postical effusions on the subject of the retreat of the Ministers, that we have been obliged to select one by lot. The others are some of them extremely good.

The letter on West India affairs shall be attended to.

We think it better to defer, until affairs are settled, the latters of our correspondents on different subjects connected with general politics.

BULL. JOHN

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived in town on Monday—upon which day a Council was held at St. James's, when his Grace Arthur, Duke of Wellington, was sworn in Secretary of State for the Home Department.

There have been Councils held every day since, at which the different Members of the late Ministry resigned their scals of office. On Friday the Great Scal was delivered by His MAJESTY to Lord Lyndhurst, now Lord High Chancellor; having been sent to His MAJESTY, by the late Chancellor, through Sir Herbert Taylor.

Lord John Russell and Sir John Hobhouse resigned their offices by letter, not thinking themselves, we suppose, very pretty people to go to Court.

very pretty people to go to Court.

Their MAJESTIES left town for Brighton yesterday, in excellent health and spirits.

A WEEK has elapsed since we had the gratifying task of announcing to our readers the change which has taken place in the Government of the country; and in that week has been fully and clearly proved the existence of that re-action, of which we have latterly felt certain.

We believe we may safely assert that no Ministry ever was removed from office under circumstances so completely clear of the slightest imputation of intrinue or treachery. The

of the slightest imputation of intrigue or treachery. The conduct of the King has been that of a bold, magnanimous, constitutional Monarch; while that of Lord MELBOURNE has een characterised by every attribute of a patriotic Minister, a man of honour.

and a man of honour.

The Morning Post of Monday gave "a statement of the case," and a detail of the more minute circumstances connected with the change; which was on Tuesday, by authority, contradicted in the Times. As the Times has since become satisfied of the truth of the article in its able and patriotic contemporary, it on Thursday gave an account of the particulars, precisely similar, as to facts, and nearly alike in words.

temporary, it on Thursday gave an account of the particulars, precisely similar, as to facts, and nearly alike in words.

Of this statement the substance is, that Lord Melbourne waited upon the King at Brighton, in order to propose a reconstruction of the Cabinet, rendered necessary by the elevation of Lord Althorp to the Peerage. At the audience which took place, Lord Melbourne stated precisely what the difficulties of the task appeared to be; and when, anongst a variety of hitches and embarrassments, it is mentioned that Lord John Russell was destined for the Leadership of the House of Commons! it may easily be imagined that the anxiety of the King was awakened by the prospect which offered itself to his view, and His Majesty was led to inquire what probability there existed of unanimity in the Ministry upon certain specified points upon which His Majesty most constitutionally expressed himself firm and determined. To these inquiries the answers of Lord Melbourne were most unsatisfactory. His Lordship considered that upon several vitally important topics the Cabinet would be most susuredly divided, that he himself saw no hope of assimilating the discordant portions, and that he felt the tenancy of the office he had the honour to hold, and which his dutiful loyalty to the King did not allow him to throw up, would be a difficult and embarrassing task.

The question whether there was any hope of reconciling these differences before the meeting of Parliament—and more especially those which it appeared existed on the subject of encroachments upon the property of the Established Church—having been answered in the negative; and it being clear that procrastination would answer no purpose, His Majesty—with the assent of Lord Melbourne himself—declared his conviction of the expediency of immediately placing the administration of Government in other hands.

The Standard of Thursday has an able article upon the subject of the determination formed by the King in consequence of the interview with Lord Melbourne dand authen

circular, that LOrd Melbourne either offered to resign, or said that the Cabinet would fall to pieces before or after the meeting of Parliament, or did suggest a successor) the Standard recapitulates the misdoings of the late Government, which, let it be observed, has, during its existence, been deprived of almost all its members upon whom the King or the country could place any reliance. Lord Grey ejected—the Duke of Richmond, Sir Jas. Graham, Lord Ripon, and Lord Stanley, resigned, and replaced by Messis. Edward Ellice, Abertoromite, it John Horhouse, and Lord Duncannon—the latter more especially charging himself with the care and protection of Ireland, his Lordship being at once the friend and admirer, the victim and the laughing-stock of an Irish Agitator, who had been solemuly denounced in a King's Agitator, who had been solemnly denounced in a King's

speech.

Now, with respect to the brief "circular" to which we have just alluded—although its contents are in point of fact negatively true, they are neither more nor less than equivocations upon the mode in which the conversation was carried on between the King and Lord Melbourne. The Post of on between the KING and Lord MELBOURNE.
yesterday has the following article upon it:—

"A kind of demi-official circular has been sent to some of the

"A kind of demi-official circular has been sent to some of the Papers, conched in the following language:—
""We have authority to declare once for all that any reports which may have gone abroad to the effect that Lord Melhounke either resigned his office, or expressed any unwillingness to continue to hold it, or stated that the Cabinet must break up of itself, either before or soon after the opening of Parliament, or gave any advice with respect to his successor, are false, unfounded, and contrary to the fact."

"This statement, utterly unnecessary as far as the high and honourable conduct of Lord Melbourne is concerned, is, however circumstantial, not true It may be all very true that Lord Milliourness neither 'expressed his unwillingness to retain his office,' nor 'stated that the Cabinet must break up of itself either before or after the meeting of Parliament;' but it is also true, that when the Kriso put questions to Lord Melbournes, touching the treatment of certain important topics in the Cabinet when reconstructed, Lord Mel-BOURNE, being a man of honour and a gentleman, replied to those questions openly, fairly, and truly. The change of Ministry, therefore, was produced not by the resignation of Lord Melbourne

in the first instance. If it had been, no conversation would in all probability have followed. Lord Melbourne made no avowal of the general weakness and notorious disunion of the Cabinet upon certain topics; but, when the watchfulness and sagacity of the Sovereign induced his Majeary to investigate the truth o current reports to that effect, what was his Lordship to say? That Lord John Russell really would be a most efficient leader of the House of Commons? That he himself entirely agreed upon the points which mainly attracted the Kino's attention with Messrs. Honnouse, Abergrowner, and Ellice? Or, in short, was Lord Melborung to betray his trust and delude his Kino by falsehood or equivocation, of which he is utterly incapable? So far, then, the 'short circular' is borne out by the facts; but all that has been stated in this Paper and in the Times in this affair we are confidently sure did take place; the only difference between our statements and the denial being—and we admit it to be an important one—that the information upon which the King considered it right to change his Government was conveyed to him in answers to inquiries, instead of in the way of narrative or declaration; and that Lord Melbourne at the close of the dialogue admitted the propriety of such a change, under the circumstances, which in honour he could not conceal.

"With respect to the suggestion of a successor, might not that which is called a suggestion have been a concurrence in a sugges-

tion—the most natural in the world—of his MAJESTY's own? Pre-suming it to have been so, the 'short circular' merely equivocates as before, out of the charge made against Lord Melbourne, the heinousness of which we cannot in any way discover. Whether it were a suggestion of the King's and a concurrence of Lord Mel-BOURNE'S, or a suggestion of Lord Melbourne's and a concurrence of the King's, except merely as referring to the letter of the 'circular,' seems to be immaterial. The fact being that, let the applica-BOURNE was actually the bearer of the letter to his Grace which contained it." tion to the Duke have arisen from what source it might. Lord Met-

norms was actually the bearer of the letter to his Grace which contained it."

We have taken some pains to explain the inconsistencies which have been made by that desperate portion of the late Government, who, according to the most approved Whig principles, are perfectly ready to put their Monarch in the wrong, for the purpose of putting themselves in the right. Having cleared away this heap of Whig rubbish, let us look at the prospect which opens to our view. The King—whose treatment of the late Ministry has been, from first to last, the most kind, patient, and indulgent—finding, upon inquiry, what the state of the Government actually was, resolved upon confiding the formation of a new Ministry to the Duke of Wellington—who, with dutiful loyalty, at once, and without hesitation, accepted the high trust resposed in him, and was on Monday sworn in Secretary of State for the Home Department; it being constitutionally essential that there should be one Secretary to take the King's commands. The natural consequence of this temporary appointment was, that the Seals of all the other Secretaries were, upon their resignation, delivered to his Grace's keeping; and upon this act of obedience to the King, the Chronicle and the Globe—the two splendid exceptions to the general declaration of the public Press in favour of the new arrangement—are pleased to allege against the Duke, charges of arrogance and presumption, and to attribute to him not only selfsh motives, but unronstitutional intentions, in the course which he has inevitably adopted.

Look at the real state of the case. So far from taking anything for himself, or giving anything to anybody else, the

course which he has inevitably adopted.

Look at the real state of the case. So far from taking anything for himself, or giving anything to anybody else, the Duke has—merely for the purpose of being able to keep the current affairs of the country in order—mominally accepted office, which he proposes to hold only until the arrival of Sir ROBERT PEEL, whom his Grace recommends to His MAJESTY as the future Prime Minister; his Grace himself neither making, nor even suggesting, one single appointment; but leaving everything in abeyance till Sir ROBERT's return.

The exceptions to this general rule hald down and visibly

The exceptions to this general rule laid down and rigidly observed by the Duke, are, the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst to the Lord Chancellorship, and some temporary nominations to the Treasury Board. These are absolutely necessary. The important character of the Great Scal renders its possession a circumstance of first-rate consequence. Lord Brougham kept it, under various pretexts, somewhat longer than deceney—or, at least, delicacy—could justify; and ended his career by declining, according to the Royal command, to deliver the Scal to His Majesty on Friday, by sending it to the King through Sir Herbert Tajon.

In order to prevent any obstruction in the highest Court of

In order to prevent any obstruction in the highest Court of Equity, this appointment has been made. The latter nomi-nations to which we have referred will also be made—although Equity, this

nations to which we have referred will also be made—although those only temporarily—inasmuch as it is equally necessary for the carrying on the business of the Treasury that all papers coming from the Board should be signed by three Members of it. But, with these exceptions, not a step has been taken, not a movement made by the Duke of Wellington. The effect produced upon the country by the sudden change, has been exactly what we anticipated from the evidence afforded of a "re-action" in public opinion, founded upon four years' experience of the meanness, and weakness, and desperate folly of the Whig Ministry. Look at all their acts, and their consequences, and then say what could be expected from such proceedings. Everything has, more or less, been meddled with by them, and everything meddled with, more or less injured.

less, been meddled with by them, and everything meddled with, more or less injured.

But more than their acts—more than the feeling of general disastisfaction which has been for some time breaking out—look to the gradual secession from their party of almost all the original and most eminent and most respectable of its members. The Duke of Between dissatisfaction which has been for some time breaking out—look to the gradual secession from their party of almost all the original and most eminent and most respectable of its members. The Duke of Richnord, who, ruinously for himself, was seduced by the mingled cunning and flattery of certain persons into a connexion with the faction—the Duke of Richnord presents into a connexion with the faction—the Duke of Richnord presents—the Earl of Ripon retires—Lord Stanber retires—Sir James Graham retires.—And why do these Noblemen and Gentlemen retire?—Because their eyes are opened, and they perceive that the schemes in which the majority of the Cabinet are indulging, are ruinous and destructive. Convinced by experience, these distinguished individuals, justly and consistently, abandon the new politics which, while they believed them sound and safe, they had conscientiously adopted; and return to the principles of Conservatism, which they had practically discovered by a striking, though negative process, to be what they profess to be, those by which alone the country can be saved.

After those, seceded Earl Grey—the most ancient and most honourable of all the Radical Whigs, and who went farther in the cause to which he had been always attached, except for a short period, than any man, not even excepting his reckless son-in-law; and what happens to Lord Grey? he discovers that the course pursuing by Ministers is destructive; and it is perfectly well known that, both in his language

and his letters, the principles now adopted by Lord GREY are

conservative.

But if these evidences were not sufficient as to what But if these evidences were not sufficient as to what actually has past, let us consider that other members of the Government were about to withdraw. Had the degrade character of the Cabinet rendered it possible that Lord John Russell should have become leader of the House of Commons, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Spring Rice would have followed the honourable and conscientions Ministers, whose secession we have already noticed. But if even this did not open the eyes of the country to the dangers to which the late Government was exposing it, we should think the extreme case of Lord Brougham's alteration of opinion, must have accomplished that desirable object.

Government was exposing it, we should think the extreme case of Lord Broughan's alteration of opinion, must have accomplished that desirable object.

The speeches of Lord Brougham, while upon his gastro. The speeches of Lord Brougham, while upon his gastro. The speeches of Lord Brougham, while upon his gastro. The speeches of sentiment—a change to express which with the greatest effect, he went to Lord Grey's failure dinner in Edinburgh, to insult the noble personage whom he had previously injured, and who at that period had not publicly avowed a similar change of feelings and opinions with that of the then Lord Chancellor.

Here, we say, was evidence the clearest and most convincing, from the lips of the Man of the People, Lord Brougham himself, the disseminator of usful knowledge, the guardian of the nation's rights, &c. &c. &c., that he was satisfied of his error, and that caution and consideration were necessary—the declaration of which we should have been more inclined to admire if we did not read in his Lordsbip's fist article in the Edinburgh Review that there was a possibility of a junction between some of the Whig Ministers and a Conservative Government. This looked something like threfting a woolsack out of window to save his own fall—with more inclined to admire if we did not read in his Lordship's field article in the Edinburgh Review that there was a possibility of a junction between some of the Whig Ministers and a'Conservative Government. This looked something like throught of prévogance, very similar in character to his Lordship's distincterested increase of the Chancellor's retiring pension from £4,000 to £5,000 per annum the moment he found his long possession of the Seal rather doubtful. What, we regret to say, strengthens our apprehension that his Lordship's retraction was somewhat accelerated by intelligence which had obtained of the state of popular feeling, and the ddiy increasing probability of a change in the Government, is the fact of his receiving at breakfast—it is said—a deputation of Radicals, who were endeavouring to get up a remonstrance against the public conduct of the Sovernelen, whose Charcellon he actually was at the time, but at which time it was quite certain he could no longer hope to remain so. What the principle—we mean the policy—of Lord Brougham, in thus changing his views—we mean his avowals—matters little; the change was declared, and that declaration finished the delusion. When Brougham hesitated, what must going on be, but speedy and entire destruction? No doubt the facts elicited by His Majesty during the audience of Lord Melbourne justified and corroborated the King's worst fears, and thus it is, that His Majesty during the audience of Lord Melbourne justified and corroborated the King's worst fears, and thus it is, that His Majesty amendment of the properties of the globe and chronicle, some Radical adverse studies, the worst was a supprised to find the satisfaction of the people general—with a very few factious exceptions, universal. In consequence of the suggestions of the Globe and Chronicle, some Radical advesses are in preparation, but this toesin will arouse the patriotic portion of the nation as well as summon the diagness to the fact all circumstances, therefore, we are not in the less surprised to

to charge their successors.

Letters have been received from Sir Robert at Veneza Letters have been received from Sir ROBERT at Young-dated the 7th, whence he was proceeding to Florence, the sit is not improbable, circumstances might induce him to say a few days. The special messenger started in quest of him on Saturday, and such was his zeal in the important pursuit, that finding on his arrival at Dover he must wait until morning for a steam-packet, he put himself into an open four-oared gulley, and so made his passage to Calais.

oared galley, and so made his passage to Calais.

The Marquess Wellesley has been recalled; and the administration of affairs in Ireland confided, pro tempore, to three Lords Justices, as usual upon the occasional suspension of the Vice-regal dignity. The Lords Justices are the LORD PRIMATE, the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES, and the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the KING'S BENCH.

We conclude that Lord PLUNKETT resigned the Great Seal of Ireland on the same day that the Great Seal of England was taken away from Lord BROUGHAM. It is reported, that was taken away from Lord BROUGHAM. It is reported, that Mr. Blackbune has felt it necessary to resign the Attorney-Generalship: we trust there will be no occasion for any change in that office. The conduct of Mr. Blackbune has been such as to merit and obtain the praise and confidence of all parties; and we are at a loss to know where the new Government could find a more able, more upright, or more honourable man to fill the Attorney-Generalship than himself.

The French Ministry is at length formed.

Admiral De

THE French Ministry is at length formed. Admiral DB RIGNY is Minister for Foreign Affairs, holding also the office of Minister of Marine, ad interim. M. THIRRS is Minister of the Interior; M. GUIZOT, of Public Instruction; M. PESSIL, of Justice; M. HUMANN, Finance; and M. DUCHATEL, of Commerce. The Admiralty (Minister of Marine) has been declined by Admiral DUPERRE and M. GAUTHER.

It is a remarkable fact, that on the day of the dissolution of the late Ministry, the celebrated Dr. EADY departed this life. We have heard of the powerful effects of sympathy, but never remember to have noticed so striking or so fail an instance before. an instance before.

LORD BROUGHAM, in his hurry to finish his work well-conferred the valuable living, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. RIDLEY, upon Mr. THIRLWALL, and the vacant stall at Norwich upon Professor Sedewick. Of the merits of both these gentlemen, and their high character in the scientific and philosophic world, nobody can have the slightest doubt at it is remarkable enough that the two important pieces of but it is remarkable enough that

Glurch preferment, which curiously came to hand so opportunely, should have been bestowed by the LORD CHANGELIOR upon two gentlemen, one who is a Professor, and the other who has ceased to be one, so eminently distinguished on the side of the Dissenters in the late Cambridge contest.

In law matters his Lordship seems rather to have failed. In the last Gazette but one, Mr. EDMUNDS, a gentleman who it is said will shortly become more intimately connected with Lord BROUGHAM, was announced as Clerk of the Crown, his the room of Mr. LE MARCHANT, destined for something else, and Mr. ARTHUR EDEN, as Clerk of the Patents, in the room of Mr. EDMUNDS. Friday's Gazette cancels the last appointment, which, considering Mr. ARTHUR EDEN is now Deputy Comptroller of the Exchequer, does not seem so assuange. The attempt was a bold one. We shall see now whilst becomes of Mr. LE MARCHANT!

LORD DURHAM'S dinner at Newcastle, we have scarcely room, very little inclination, to notice. The state of his Lordship's mind, his sense of what is due to himself and his family, may be best collected by the fact, that Mr. John Gully was truly one of his most respectable supporters at the mob feast, which was graced by the presence of the Noble Earl's Noble Countess, and two of his Lordship's Bight Honourable daughters.

7. THE correspondent of yesterday's Morning Post mentions, sharport that Sir G. HAMILTON has been recalled from Belgium.

Assumed the calamity which has degratated Dominica, and we should have thought such a subject as little obnoxious to a joke as most things. Nothing, however, is safe from waggery or Whiggery. A person deeply interested in obtaining relief for the inhabitants, who are reduced to a state of stavvation, observed, "that if Mr. Spring Rice had remained in office a few days longer, he was sure he should have obtained assistance in the way at least of supplies of food for the sufferers." ""You have a much better chance now," said the wag (who still holds a somewhat important place), "because the Duke of Wellington's is avowedly a provisional Government."

The accounts of Spanish affairs which appears in the Journal de Paris of Wednesday, purporting to be received by telegraph, are very favourable to the QUEEN's cause: but the inventive faculties of that most amiable firm of THIERS, TELEGRAPH and Co., are now so well known, that it is prudent to wait for their confirmation from other quarters.

PART OF THE CONVERSATION.
Brighton, Nov. 14, 1834.

"Though forced to change my men at last, I respect your Heart and Head, LAMB; My Lord Brougham's day at length is past, And he may go to Bed-Lamb."

od Ser Selvice

ONE of the questions most generally discussed in the interim, while we are waiting for Sir Robert Peel, is, whether there will be a dissolution of Parliament upon his arrival. There is the state of public feeling, and the feelings of public met, we begin almost to doubt the necessity of such a measure. There are a vast many Members of the present Parliament who may just as honestly and conscientiously give their support to Sir Robert Peel's Government, as those more important persons can, who withdrew at certain periods of the progress downwards and onwards of Lord Grey's Administration.

The arowal of the honourable and constitutional feelings of

progress downwards and onwards of Lord Grey's Administration.

The arowal of the honourable and constitutional feelings of Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham and others, rendered absolutely necessary for them to quit their position in the King's Councils. They hesitated not to follow the dictates of their consciences, and readily gave up their offices. In political life such conduct is generally considered conclusively characteristic of political honesty. It is impossible but there must exist in the present House of Commons many individuals similarly affected by the course of conduct pursued by the late Ministers. To those, without any sacrifice—nay, on the contrary, as preventing any sacrifice—the opportunity is afforded of vindicating by their declaration of adherence to the new Government, the line taken by those who have so wisely and prudently quitted the old one. But besides these, there is another class—the old-fashioned constitutionalists—who are personally and politically independent, but who support the King's Government upon principle.

Should our belief of the existence of such a party or parties in the House of Commons be correct, we say again, the policy of dissolving Parliament is a doubtful one—not, as regards its recessity, which, in our view, is questionable.

THE last act of the MELBOURNE Ministry was the gift of Lord Spencer's blue riband to the Duke of GRAFTON. We have reason to believe it was offered by the KING to Lord Melbourne, who declined it, having previously, while Minister, declined the last that fell vacant, in favour of the Duke of Normal. Minister, declined the Duke of NORFOLK.

THE Whigs are such silly bodies, and so unexceptionably rain, that it is not impossible that the knot at Trinity College, Cambridge, may flatter and delude Lord BURLINGTON into the folly of standing a contest with his Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, for the office of High Steward of that University.

Cambridge, may flatter and demonstrate the folly of standing a contest with his Grace the Duke of the folly of standing a contest with his Grace the Duke of Morthumberland, for the office of High Steward of that University.

Lord Livdhurst was put in nomination; but, powerful as are his Lordship's claims, not only on the University, but upon the country, he most handsomely declined the profered and valued suffrages of the enlightened constituency, the moment it was known that the excellent, patriotic, and benefolment Duke of Northumberland would be proposed.

Lord Burlington, who may be better recollected as Mr. Cavendish, has already tried the temper and feelings of a Cambridge, by making an effort to get elected to Parliament by it. There he failed; and whatever his merits as a scholar, upon which he laid his greatest stress, might then have been, we think he cannot sufficiently have improved himself since that period to alter the opinion expressed by his rejection upon that occasion.

We regret to find by the Cambridge Chronicle that a third party has suggested the bringing forward the Marquess CAMDEN as a candidate. No Nobleman deserves better every mark of respect and gratitude from his countrymenthan the Noble Marquess's character entirely, if he consent to oppose an

individual so distinguished, and in every way so well qualified for the High Stewardship as the Duke of NORTHUMBER-

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Tune-" Drops of Brandy."

You ask me to tell you the news, You ask me to ten you the news,
For you think I have com'd the whole story:
Well, I think you'll approve of my views,
So I'll give it you quite con amore!
What though all dejected so long,
Now mirth, if not wit, I can bandy; Nay, I'm merry enough for a song, And the tune shall be "Drops of Brandy."

Know then, that we, once on a time Were all of us happy and loyal;
And Kings, both in reason and rhyme,
Esteem'd to be noble and royal! And until there arose the pretence For uprearing the dæmon Defection, Just by their own feeling and sense Their subjects were kept in subjection.

But the damnable doctrines so spread (Like gunpowder's self the ignition!)
Place-hunters the people misled,
Of every degree and condition: Equality!—doctrine absurd!
'Twas a much more delectable thing, Sirs,
For Kings to be classed with the herd, And a cobbler be more than a King, Sirs!

Still all factions at length self-betrayed, The nation has made its award, Sirs, And won't see the game longer played, With Pam for the only court card, Sirs. E'en Broughan, who, when new, swept so clean, So flippant, so sprightly, and able, Has lent the best handle, I ween, To cleanse his own Augean stable!

Though they badger'd the good and the great With Reform, and its farcic parade, Sirs, Till the most solemn business of State
Was turn'd to mere harlequinade, Sirs! At last they've concocted a MESS, Quite beyond their own skill to o'ercome it— (I own the thing's hard to express)— But the dog can't return to his vomit!

Lord GREY was the first to back out; Yet a score, just or so, of relations He furnish'd (while things were in doubt) With certain and lucrative stations! The CHANCELLOR too, never tired (It mayn't be amiss just to mention), Till making a hit, much admired, To raise his retiring pension!

Well-the bubble, at last, it has burst, And it opens the eyes of the nation; Determin'd no more to be curst With a Thimble-rig Administration!
Our King, though reviled for a time, Was like a King, patient and civil, Till he upset the whole pantomime, And kick'd 'em all out to the—Devil!

Now brave "ARTHUR, at Court," once again, The country from fears to relieve, Sirs, Will "entertain" good "serving men," None else—we have cause to believe, Sirs: In the field quite a phalanx, per se, on the ocean at least a three-decker, While Peel, as all parties agree Will fill (and not waste) the Exchequer!

Agitation yet claims little scope, Agriculture of the public are made quite aware, Sirs, Of the diff'rence 'twist bustle with Hope, And Anxiety link'd with Despair, Sirs! The Tories, though true to their Kina (Not truer the Church to the steeple), Will cause the whole country to ring
With praise, as true friends of the People!

Now a bumper to King, Church, and State, May our trade and our colonies flourish; May no drop that e'er gets in our pate Either faction or prejudice nourish! Away with contentions and fears, And a curse for disloyal endeavour,
Here's the toast—too long lost to our ears—
"Success to Old England for ever!"

THE following extracts are from our excellent contemporary the Morning Post—we make no apology for borrowing them, so completely do they accord with our feelings and assimilate with our sentiments; besides which we have implicit confidence in the statements of the Post, all of which, during the present discussion of political affairs, have proved authentic:—

X. Y.

discussion of political analys, have proved authents:—
"It is extremely gratifying to perceive the unequivocal manifestations of Conservatism in all parts of the empire. Conservatism in its
true, pure, and constitutional sense, and pointedly, decidedly, and
diametrically opposed to the perilous principles of the Durham
faction; which, however, with its reckless restless leader at its head,
is doily sinking in the estimation even of those who once were dazzled
by its affected boldness, and deluded by its boundless, groundless
resolutions and promises. fessions and promises.

"We are of that class of politicians who prefer facts to arguments We are of that class of politicians who prefer facts to arguments, and reason from realities rather than upon hypotheses. For a justification of our opinions, for an illustration of our principles upon this question, look to the election of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow—of the University of that city in which the Jack Care of aristocracy was feasted and sickened; of that city to which the man had the taste and feeling to carry his daughter and exhibit her to an admiring crowd of maddlin spectators, the majority of whom, in the delusion of their drunkenness, fancied they beheld two Right Honourable Goddesses of Reason fresh imported from Lambton Itall.

"In the University of that city, the faction—encouraged by the appearance of a mob, who went to see a great lion feed, and paid half-a-gunica a-head for the sight—as people are now tipping the

subordinates of the Chancery Court shillings and half-crowns to get a peep at Lord BROUGHAM, the late Chancellor, dreaming of honours gone, on the judgment seat—made the rash attempt of testing his Lordship's popularity in a more enlightened circle by setting him up as candidate for the office of Lord Rector.

as candidate for the office of Lord Rector.

"In the first instance the leading persons of the University forwarded a requisition to Sir Robert Peel, who, duly appreciating the honour conferred on him by the offer, declined upon the highest possible principle. Had Sir Robert accepted, the Jack Cade-ties would have been silent, but when the field was left open they started their champion, and went to the election opposed by the friends of Lord

Champion, and went to the receion of process.

"The result of this contest has been the triumphant return of his Lordship against Cade by a majority of 135 votes.

"This we say is a gratifying and convincing proof of the state of public feeling. Lord Stanery, like Sir James Graham, has inspired the people with confidence in his honour, his integrity, and his independence; and it is cheering to perceive how truly and properly the country feels the rectitude and maniliness they displayed in quitting the Ministry, of which, by talent and station, they were amongst the the Ministry, of which, by talent and station, they were amongst the most important and influential members."

Upon the subject of Lord BROUGHAM the Post is remarksharp:

ably sharp:—
"It has been impossible," says the Post, "not to look with strong feelings of emotion a: his Lordship during the last 'three glorious days,' the alternate restless fidgetting and abstracted dreaminess of his countenance. His goings out and comings in, which latter, by the way, will be seriously affected by the former; he is, to say truth, a pitiable subject for contemplation; which, however, forcibly brings

a pitiable subject for contemplation; which, however, forcibly brings to our recollection the following lines from Hudibras:—

Indeed the pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your services,
And for th' eternal obligation
Y' have laid upon the ungrateful nation
Be us'd so unconsciousbly hard
As not to find a just reward
For letting rapine loose, and muther
To rage just so far, but no further,
And, setting all the land on fire,
To burn to a scantling, but no higher;
For vent'ring to assassinate
And cut the throats of Church and State,
And not be allow'd the fittest men
To take the charge of both again!
Hudibras, Part 3, Canto 2, l. 1037.

"One thing, however, may console his Lordship in his tumble; by
his own activity and zeal for the public welfare he falls back upon a

his own activity and zeal for the public welfare he falls back upon a retiring pension of 5,000l, per annum, being one thousand more than any of his predecessors ever had, but which, in his affection for the

untry, he himself augmented to its present amount."
On Friday, it tickles his Lordship after the following fashion :

fashion:—
"The late Lond Charcellor, we believe, has been commanded to give up the Great Seal to-day. The brief application which would have appeared, in other times, quite sufficient to attain its object, produced an naswer of two or three sides of that particular kind of paper most appropriately called Foolscap.
"The new motions which the man has heard, and, much more seriously, the titters of laughter which he must have heard from the women who rashly have, during the week, ventured to visit his Lordship's cage at Westminster, have quite turned his Lordship's head. Those who were of opinion, like our contemporary the Times, that his Lordship was mad before, will perhaps rejoice in hearing that his head was turned—back again—but no. The poor Lord is 'much as usual.' What may happen to-morrow in Court when he carries out the Seal, and what at Court when he so reluctantly must give it up, we cannot pretend to say. His recent proceedings at Westminster are not likely to render his exit thence very gratifying, and his late newspaper libels are not well calculated to make his entrée at St. James's remarkably gratifying.

and his late newspaper libels are not well calculated to make his entrée at St. James's remarkably gratifying.

"The Lord Chancellon—the late, as he will be before this evening—goes with his Lady (ordered up from Brighton for the purpose) to Paris to-morrow. Some people think that his Lordship has an eye to the formation of a French Ministry, which, as he has been so eminently successful in breaking up an English one, seems more rational than anything he has imagined for some time past. The Citizen King, it is said, proposes to lodge his Lordship in the Jardin des Plantes, but we have reason to believe that martinents have hearn des Plantes, but we have reason to believe that apartments have been secured for his Lordship in the Hotel de Charenton."

An advertisement will be found in the front of our paper, announcing a subscription for the sufferers by the lamentable hurricane which took place in Dominica on the 20th of September. The Dominica Colonist says:—

tember. The Dominica Colonist says:—

"For some weeks previous to the storm the weather had been squally with many heavy falls of rain, sometimes accompanied with thunder—in short, it was just such kind of weather as has been generally supposed to indicate that no such visitation as we have unfortunately experienced was to be apprehended. On Saturday, the 20th inst, the day was showery, with little or no wind—about six in the evening the wind began to blow moderately from the north or north by east—about eight o'clock it had increased, but still few supposed it anything more serious than one of those squalls to which they had been accustomed. It was not until nine at night that any alarm of a gale was generally felt—at that hour the noise of the hammers throughout the town sent that hour the noise of the hammers throughout the town sent forth a fearful note of preparation for the coming event—at half-past nine the wind had increased with great violence, and at ten it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued with unabated fury until twelve—up to this period the direction of the wind appeared to us to be from the eastward of north—to others it seemed from the westward,—but indeed the blasts of wind as they rapidly succeeded each other in their furious course, shaking with a noise like thunder the strongest buildings to their very foundations as if an earthquake was vibrating under them may have varied two or three points in their times. buildings to their very foundations as if an earthquake was vibrating under them, may have varied two or three points in their direction. After midnight a complete lull ensued, and many fondly hoped that the fury of the elements was exhausted; but they were too soon undeceived, for at one o'clock the gale recommenced from the west and west by south, and continued to blow with a fury equal to, perhaps surpassing its former violence, until three in the morning. It then gradually abated until the morning dawn unfolded the devasting horrors of its ravages. The sun of the 20th September, set on fair and verdant fields—on the large and substantial dwellings of the proprietors decorated with avenues of the stately mountain cabbage and cocon trees—on the humble but comfortable cottages of the happy labourers, each surrounded with its little garden and the happy labourers, each surrounded with its little garden and shaded with its cluster of plantain trees. The same sun arose on the 21st on blighted and withered wastes—on trees torn up by the roots, on the houses of the master, and on the huts of the servant involved alike in one common mass of ruins—not a trace of vegetation visible throughout the country. The awful Equinox of September, 1834, can never be obliterated from the memory of the inhabitants of Dominica."

We have not space for detailed descriptions of the awful

results of this tremendous visitation, but we cannot avoid giving the account of damage done upon one or two of the estates, upwards of fifty of which have been devasted.

"Greva.—Three large substantial magoes houses, stone foundations with stone pillars, and shingled, blown down; mill bouse, boiling house, curing house, still house, manager's house, jail, and smith's shop (all stone buildings shingled and tiled), roofs destroyed; part of the wall of manager's house boddown; gallery to the hospital blown away; about eighty negro houses destroyed, and only fifteen remain standing; canes on each estate torn up in part,-broken in part, all levelled to the ground.

houses destroyed, and only fifteen remain standing; cames on each cestate torn up in part,—broken in part, all levelled to the ground. Dwelling house of the Honourable James Potter Lockhart and the domestic offices escaped uninjured, while a piece of canes immediately below those buildings was entirely ruined. Ten head of cattle lost. A woman killed by falling off her house.

"Grange Estate.—Mr. Court and his family narrowly escaped with their lives, after leaving their house for protection at the works; the chimney of the latter fell, but providentially outwards—the works are standing, but the walls much injured; all other buildings fait, but one negro-house remaining, and that a piece of shreds and patches. As to the canes, all the forward ones are dished in toto. Mount Alleyne washed away; Point Round works flat, not a negro-house remaining; Belle Valley canes washed away; the dwelling-house and out-buildings destroyed; works standing, but much injured; Old Drusc has not a shirt left to put on. The large cance belonging to the Grange Estate has been found in the middle of one of the Point Round come pieces, and the store of the Grange Estate unroofed and damaged. Mr. Coura describes this visitation as most dreadful; the rivers were dreadfully night. Mr. Sr. Ville's estate, contiguous to Mr. Coura's, has not suffered materially in the buildings, but the estate is a desert. Mr. Coura had three people missing, but he hopes they may be safe.

Hampstead.—The works on this estate quite uncovered, and every tile broken—the magoes houses level with the ground—the stable uncovered and shattered to pieces, every regro house down flat except two, and those were damaged; the river went through the works, and I am astouished that they were not carried away. The chimney is rent from top to bottom, and leans so much that there is every probability that it will fall before it can be taken down. Every door and window of the dwelling-house carried away. The chimney is rent from top to bottom, and leans so much that there is e

—the greater part of the roof uncovered, and the walls cracked."

These are selected promiscuously from a list of nearly sixty. The town of Rosean has suffered most seriously, The officers' barracks have been destroyed, and every article of furniture in them. Five vessels at anchor were sunk, and one which had sailed three days before, it is supposed foundered at sea, as her papers were washed ashore in a trunk.

We are quite sure that even the slight and imperfect account for which we have space, will be sufficient to stimulate the feelings and exertions of the benevolent in endeavouring to relieve the sufferers. As for crops, they are totally destroyed.

stroved.

On the Kiwe's approach to St. James's, on Monday, His Majestr was greeted with the hearty and unanimous acclamations of numerous roups of persons who had assembled to welcome his arrival; and the same marks of popular favour we also abundantly bestowed apon his Grace the Duke of Wellington as he rode along the

The Dublin Evening Mail gives the following singular account of the present state of society in Ireland :-

the present state of society in Ireland:—
"Mr. Littlevon lately lamented in unequivocal terms the frightin height to which crime had reached in the Popish counties, and
talked of having a map of Ireland drawn with the sanguine hue, intensing as the southern districts were approached. Some surprise was
expressed at a declaration of such a nature, coming from such a person.
He met it boldly, and thus—'How many murders (quoth the Secretary) do you think are committed on an average in Ireland, of which
uthenticated accounts reach the Castle?' Some guessed one, others
we—many three a week. Mr. Littlevon's reply was—'Two a day!'
The Secretary perceived those to whom he addressed himself uppeared
incredulous. 'Come,' said he, 'let you, and you,' addressing the
two persons nearest him, 'each name any given day, within the last
month, you please, and you shall see the returns.' Two days were
indictrainately selected. The returns were produced; there were
two morders committed on the one—three on the other. Mr. LitTleton was triumphant in establishing his position.''
Most persons are curious to see what line the Agitator will take in

Most persons are curious to see what line the Agitator will take in the present altered state of affairs. Many imagine that the rent being now collected for the year, and there being therefore no immediate personal object to answer, he will hail the change as a beneficial one, giving the Whigs " a last kick," in addition to the many he has lately bestowed upon them, in return for their stupid submission to his dictation.

his dictation.

The short history of Lord Meldourne's short Administration will form a singular chapter in our future annals. Suppose the Mistorian summing up its most striking features in the following words:—

'This brief Administration was only remarkable for the Grav-and Durham dinners, for the Brougham and Durham controversy, and for the destruction by fire of both Houses of Parliament."—Post. Wednesday the Court of Directors of the East India Company gave a dinner to Colonel Astelland the other Officers of the Intecorps of

Royal East India Volunteers at the City of London Tavern, on which occasion a handsome candelabrum was exhibited which had been presented to Colonel ASTELL by the Field and other Officers of that corps on its being disembodied, as a memorial of the respect and attachment with which they had uniformly regarded their esteemed and excellent Commander.

We trust the political and agitated state of the public mind will not be so engrossed as to overlook the appeals which are made by be-nevolent institutions on behalf of the unemployed and industrious poor. The aspect of the approaching winter and the distressed aituation of the working classes claim our attention, as well as the additional difficulties which the recent alteration in the Poor Laws will produce. We are always anxious and ready to sympathise and promote the comforts of the poor, when a well-regulated system, impartially administered for their relief, is presented to our view, which partially administered to due teles, a presence to early we, which combines the feeling of independence and industrious habits. We refer our charitable renders to the appeal at this time made by the West London Association for the relief of the yoor.

Very extensive arrangements are making by Sir Francis Frencing Two-penny Post Office, which are expected to be completed we weeks. There will be six deliveries daily in town; three in in a few weeks. in a few weeks. There will be six deliveries using in wwn; insee in the environs, within ten miles of the General Post-office; and two within a distance of twenty miles. Great praise is due to Sir F. Friedrich for his indefedigable exertions in the Post-office department, and these new regulations will be of the atmost importance to the public, as letters at present sent to a distance above ten miles, are only delivered at the same time as those sent to Brighton, Bristol, or

ently delivered at the same time as those sent to Brighton, Bristol, or 180 miles from town.

The Constitute on the constitute of a conversation between Louis Principe and the Duc de Bassano :—"I make you President of the Council!" "I accept it."—"You have a plan?" "Midonbigedly."—"What does your plan propose?" "Ist, I will bring back with the constitute of the propose of the constitute restoration execute and the communicated to us

The following extraordinary statement is communicated to us

(Alexander's East India Magazine) by a respectable authority, who pleages; himself for its truth, and who vouches that it can be attested by four European gentlemen who were present :- "April 18,1834.—A violent hail storm occurred on the 12th inst., about half-past five in the evening, in the neighbourhood of Pubus; one hail stone was measured, and found to be one foot in circumference another weighed eleven ounces. No tile roof could resist these

The Duke of Wellington, previous to quitting Walmer Castle, gave the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle to Colonel Smart, a retired officer of the Royal Engineers; it was

COIDER SMART, a retired officer of the Royal Engineers; it was vacant by the death of J. LATHAM, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. RIDLEY, a beneficed Clergyman, and a relative of Sir M. W. RIDLEY, M.P., shot himself, on Tuesday last, in Yorkshire. He had been for some time in a low and desponding state of mind.

We find the following paragraph in the Leeds Intelligencer:—
"Sir William Indien, Bart., M.P. for Lincolnshife, who has
been spending some weeks at his seat, Ripley Castle, in this county,
left there on Wednesdy last. The Hon. Bart. has been recommended to try a warmer climate, in consequence of declining health
of late, and has made arrangements at Ripley for an absence of two
or three years, which it is said he intends to spend on the Continent."

The Professional States of the State

The Boston Herald, after quoting the above, says-" Notwithstanding the positive contradiction of this statement by the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, we are inclined to think there is some truth in it. Si WILLIAM knows he has not much chance of being returned at the next election, and it would not surprise any one if he were to follow the course pursued by a well-bred dog when he sees preparations in progress for turning him ont."

progress for turning him out."

The Globe of Wednesday has the following:—"We are authorised to contradict the appointment of Mr. Arthur Eden, as Clerk of the Patents, in Tuesday night's Gazette!"—Mr. Eden, we believe, is the brother-in-law of Lord Badusham.

brother-in-law of Lord Brougham.

We believe, says the Courier, what is stated about the intrigues of the Chancellor having a good deal to do with the meetings in the City and elsewhere, is perfectly true. At all events, we know that a gentleman who spoke at the meeting of the Unionists at the Crown and Auchor, received the thanks and gratulations of the Chancellor, not indeed directly, but through one of his familiars.

The Will of the Late Ma. Tripon.—The will and codicils of the late Mr. Tripons, the engineer, have just been proved by the executors in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and the personal estate sworn to be under the value of 35,000l. The testator bequeaths about 3,000l. to divers charitable institutions, and there are legacies of several persons of mechanical genius, altogether amounting to 16,000l. Among the rest there are 500 gainess to Robert Suttrett, 524, the Post Laurente. Mr. Tripon directs, that in the event of his property not realising 16,000l., the legatees should abate in proportion; but should it prove more than sufficient, they are to be entitled to the full benefit, in proportion to the amount of property left. The consequence is that the amount of each legacy will be doubled, and the Post Laurente, instead of receiving 500, will become entitled to 1,000 guiness.

We find in the Post the following insane flourish extracted from a

We find in the Post the following insane flourish extracted from a paper called the Morning Advertiser:—

"The revolution is now begun—the gulf is now yawning for the incremetion of coronets, sceptres, mitres, and titles. It is not the fault of the people that it does so yawn; but they are impelled forward by a lorce whose power they have no means of controlling. Forward! forward! is the voice of England! Instead of the Krso,' as the Standard, says, the rallying watchword of the people of England is 'Keform, and no Toryism.' Let us be true to ourselves!'

-We suppose it was by the same "force whose power the people have no means of controlling," that several individuals were deprived of their handkerchiesh, and a Mr. Tulk of his watch, at a Radical meeting at the Crown and Anchor, on Monday.

Lord Dunnam has declared his "inability to accept the invitation" of the Manchester Radicals, his Lordship not having yet recovered from the effects of the Glasgow "demonstration." The Manchester Courier observes, that though he contrived on Monday week to be Courier observes, that though he contrived on Monday week to be present at a meeting at Melrose, he has "suffered so much from illness since his return from Scotland, that ofter fulfilling his engagement to the Reformers at Newcastle, he is advised to abstain at present from any public meeting." We have not the least doubt that the physician, whoever he was, that administered this advice had regard to his Lordship's reputation as well as to his health; and we have only to hope that the Noble Lord will find comfort under the mortification to which he has been obliged to submit in the assurance of Mr. Thomas Pottas that his life is "dear to the friends of liberty in all norts of the world." liberty in all parts of the world."

The following correspondence has taken place between the Marquis of BLANDFORD and the Secretaries of the dinner proposed to be given to the Earl of DURHAM:—

given to the Earl of Durham:

"Sir—At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a Grand Metropolitan Dinner to the Earl of Durham, it was resolved that in consideration of your public character you should be requested to nilow your name to appear in the list of Stewards.

"It is intended that the dinner shall take place a few days prior to the meeting of Parliament, and as the number of Stewards is necessarily limited, we are instructed to request an early answer to this application.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient hunble servants,

"Errend Print. "A Language Pri

rily limited, we are repulsed in the honour to be, Sir, your openiest manner population.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your openies a manner private.

"ERSEINE PERRY, THOS. B. HOSHOUSE, YOU. 14, 1834."

"25, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Nov. 14, 1834."

(ANSWER.)

"Gentlemen—I am sorry that may 'public character' should be so ittle understood as to lead you to think that I could concur in any trrangements made, or making, for 'a Grand Metropolitian Dinner of the Enj of Durham."

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble covant,"

We regret to announce the death of that distinguished Nobleman the Earl of Hardwiege, which took place on Tuesday, at his Lordship's sent, Tittenhonger House, near St. Alban's. By this event of Hardwicke, Viscount Royston, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotuof Hardwicke, Viscount Royston, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rottu-lorum of the country of Cambridge, High Steward of Cambridge Uni-versity, a Trustee of the British Museum, F.A.R.S. and D.C.L.; born 31st May 1757, succeeded 16th May 1790; married, July 1782, Lady Elizabeth Lindan, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcabeth, by which Noble Lady, who survives his Lordship, he had BALCARRAS, by which Noble Lady, who survives his Lordship, hie had issue three daughters, namely, the present Countess of Mexboroush, Lady Stuart de Rotters, and Lady Eastnor. His Lordship's eldest son, Viscount Royston, unfortunately perished at see in his twenty-fourth year, in 1806, when his Lordship was conveying despatches from the Embassy at St. Petersburgh; and his younger brother, who succeeded to the title, also lost his life by accident two years afterwards. The Earl dying without male issue the family honours devolve on his nephew by half-blood, Captain Charles Yorke, son of the late Vice-Admiral Joseph, who married last year the Hon. Charletter Lidden, and also Register of Lord Raysworks. His Lordship in the course of his official career filled the high offices of Viceroy of Ireland, and also Register of the Admiralty Court.

in the course of this contact earlier than the course of viceroy of Ireland, and also Registrar of the Admiralty Court.

The Amsterdam Price Current states, in a paragraph, that the intelligence of the change of Ministry in England, and the prospect

of a Wellington Cabinet, had produced a rise in all the

The Lords of the Privy Council appointed to investigate the cause of the destruction of the Houses of Parliament have made their report. They repudiate Mr. Coopen's statement, satisfied that he had mistaken the day, and come to the conclusion that " the fire was accidental, wholly attributable to carelessness and negligence."

Upon which conclusion we have a great deal to say.

Upon which conclusion we have a great deas to say.

The public will be naturally anxious to learn what the retirement
of the Whigs costs them. At present 5,000l, per annum to Lond
BROUGHAM and 4,000l, per annum to Lord Plunker can be said with certainty.

In reference to the great improbability of the Whigs ever returns to office as a party, they are now designated by the sporting term of "out-and-outers."

Mr. Buckinghan, who was present at the Glasgow dinner, a scribes it as a "beastly and disgusting scene." This is invaluable

testimony.

WILLIAM HENRY BODKIN, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barnsterat-Law, has been elected Steward (Recorder) of the Corporation of

at-Law, has been elected Steward (Recorder) of the Corporation of Dover, in the room of the late George Baker, Esq.

Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by his preceptor, was about in take an airing on horseback, but just as he had passed through the south gates, his horse fell, and the Prince was thrown on the ground with considerable violence. He was immediately rescued from his perilous situation, one of his legs (we understand) being under the peritons situation, one of his legs (we understand being under up horse, and taken into the Palace, when Sir Mattræw Tierkry imme-diately attended. We are happy to state that, with the exception of the flesh of the leg being grazed, he has sustained no further injury. -Brighton Gazette.

TURNING OUT OF THE WHIGS. (From Colbett's Weekly Register.)

"TO THE KING."
Dublin, Nov. 19, 1894."

"Sir,—I was grateful to your Majesty for your assent to the Reform Bill; but I am much more grateful to you for having dries from your councils and presence, a set of servants who have used the power for the purpose of procuring to be passed by thich has alroyated the greatest of the fundamental laws of the kitigdon; sad that, too, upon the express allegation, by them made, then the state of indigence and want, have no right to relief out of the lad upon which they were born, and which they undoes make worth architects; and upon the further allegation, that even assistance to did and infram was bed and mischievous, when provided not significant of the material to the second of the lad upon which they were born, and which they alone make worth architects; and upon the further allegation, that even assistance to did and infram was bed and mischievous, when provided not significant to the second of the lad the second of the second of the lad the second of the s

The Court of Chancery was on Monday morning, from the game of the doors, crowded to excess. The Lord Chancellas & for minutes after ten o'clock entered and took his seat on the Beath His Lordship disposed of two or three motions, none of of any public interest. During this time Sir Charles Watherst of any public interest. During this time Sir Charles Warnsmittenered the Court and took his customary seat. On conducing its remarks on the cases before him, Loan Brotzenka addressed that Learned Gentleman in nearly the following words:—Sir Charles Wetherell—As you are in Court I will take this opportunity of alluding to the very important case of the King s. Shore, in which you are engaged. Under existing circumstates, and in the present state of the Administration, I think it absolutely necessary that some arrangement, should be agreed to as to that and

necessary that some arrangement should be agreed to as to that and some other cases which have been heard before me. Let mo her cyer, take this assets some other cases which have been heard before me. Let me here ever, take this opportunity of stating thus publicly, and in the sast positive terms I can use, my full determination to resign office. I will give up the Great Seal. I repeat again (here his Lordshij spoke with much vehemence) I repeat again I will give up the Seals, and no earthly power can alter my resolution. I mention this now for the purpose of removing any doubt, if it be possible that a moment's doubt should have been entertained by any individual on the subject of the possible have no doubt, indeed, I am quite certain that the Seals will pass from my hands the instant what little remains of official pass from my hands the instant what little remains of pass from my hands the instant what little remains of official pass from my hands the instant what little remains of official business, or I might say of official ceremonies, are complied with I have (continued the Lord Chanceller) felt more amazement, sate indignation than I can find words to express a setonishment, and indignation than I can find words to express a finding that any person of the control of th finding that any person or persons should have presumed to dobt that such was my fixed and unalterable determination. There is 20 part of my multiple. part of my public life which affords any excuse or palliation to any individual who dares slander my reputation by venturing to express a doubt, or hesitate for opening to marget in the course to pursue, and doubt, or hesitate for one single moment in the course to pursue, sugar I once more repeat that I shall instantly give up the Great However, I feel myself bound in justice to the suitors in this Cor remain in office for a characteristic to the suitors in opportunity However, I feel myself bound in justice to the suitors in this Comf lo remain in office for a short period, to allow me an opportunity of them what they have a most anquestionable right to expect doing to them what they have a most anquestionable right to grant and in the cases that have been heard I am most desirous of giring fulf. In the cases that have been heard I am most desirous of giring fulf hurried manner. If I should neglect to do this, if I leave any of their hurried manner. If I should neglect to do this, if I leave any of their cases unfinished, the consequence would of necessity be that the cases unfinished, the consequence would of necessity be that the cases unfinished, the consequence would of necessity be that the cases unfinished, the consequence would of necessity be that the cases unfinished, the consequence would of necessity be that the cases unfinished, the consequence would of necessity be that the cases unfinished, the consequence would be put to the immense expense of having them parties would be put to the immense expense of having them. will not hurry them, and it is possible that it may be Friday or even Saturday before I dispose of them all. Be it when it may, the moment that duty is performed I give up the Great Seal. The case to which I have alluded, the Attorney-General v. Shore The case to which a lawe among the Attorney-teneral v. Shore (Lady Hewley's Charity), presses heavily on my mind. I consider its case of vast importance to the public, and, as I have, assisted by two of the Learned Judges of the Common Law Courts, heard so two of the Learned Judges of the Common Law Courts, heard so much of the arguments, I must say that I should exceedingly regret being office without previously disposing of it. Independently of my own feelings on the subject I consider it would be very unfair to my successor were I so to do, as he could not avoid rehearing all the leagthened arguments to which I have paid all the attention in my private. It herefore wish, if Gentlemen at the Bar are agreeable, to hear the conclusion of the arguments in that case, and I would be conclusion of the arguments in that case, and I would be conclusion.

hear the conclusion of the arguments in that case, and I would strenously recommend all the parties to enter into an agreement, which will be binding, to abide by my judgment after I have left this seat, whether the judgment be given with or without reason.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—I presume, my Lord, that should the parties agree to your Lordship's proposal it will prove no bar to their midlege of appeal to the House of Lords.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Most certainly not. I wish, however, again to repeat that I am most anxious they should take my judgment, especially when it is recollected that if there should be a rehearing by my successor, the parties may very possibly be defined of the most able assistance of Sir E. Sugden.

Sir C. Wetherenell—I feel greatly obliged by your Lordship's

prived of the most and assistance of Sir E. VETREREIL—I feel greatly obliged by your Lordship's stiggestion. As far, however, as I am personally concerned I beg to assiste you that I shall be quite as well satisfied with your Lordship's judgment out of office as I should if you continued to hold the Sels. Sir Edward Sugden at this moment entered the Court, upon which

Sir Edward Sugden at this moment entered the Court, upon which the Lord Chancellor again repeated is full, fixed, and unalterable determination to go out, and that before the expiration of the week. "I state it (continued the Noble and Learned Lord) thus openly and emphatically for the purpose of putting a stop to those absurd and ridiculous reports that have been so widely circulated respecting my intentions of remaining in office. I have treated and shall ever treat such idle malignity with the contempt it deserves." The Counsel engaged in the case of Lady Hewley's Charity then expressed their willingness to accede to his Lordship's proposal, but sait was a matter of such vast importance they were desirous, previously to its final arrangement, of having an opportunity of consulting their clients.

ing their clients.
The Lorp Chancellor—Then let it be mentioned again to

During these proceedings the bar was crowded to excess, and all the members were standing, but immediately after the regular business was called on the Court was almost deserted.

business was called on the Court was almost deserted.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Brougham, has presented the living of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Ridley, to the Rev. Connor Trintur ALL, Pellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Professor Senswick, M.A., Senior of Trinity College, has been presented by Lord Brougham to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Norwich; vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Ridley. The Rev. G. O. FENWICK, M.A. to the Vicarage of Aston, near Birmingham, void by the resignation of the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan. The Rev. Henny Trievon Willen, B.A. to the Rectory of Gordeley, Somerset, toant by the death of J. M. Rogers, Clerk, on the presentation of the executors of Lady Mordaunt, deceased. The Rev. John Wist, Incumbent of Chettle, to the Rectory of the small contiguous purish of Farnham, Dorset, vacant by the death of B. Benuchamp, Clerk.

The Rev. Chambs of Farnham, Dorset, vacant by the death of B. Rev. Philip Ridcout: Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Chambs PILININGTON, B.C.L., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and one of the Masters of Winchester College, to College, Oxford, and one of the Masters of Winchester College, to College, Oxford, and one of the Masters of Winchester College, to College.

College, Oxford, and one of the Masters of Winchester Conege, or the Rectory of Stockton: Patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College.

The Rev. John Scott, to the Vicarage of North Ferriby, and to the afternoon Lectureship in Holy Trinity Church Hull, both recard their between the recent death of his father.

The Rev. John Raine, M.A., and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Blythe, in the country of Nottingham, Secant by the death of the Rev. John Rudd: Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College.

The Rev. Richard Dawkins, B.A., of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curney of Buttington, Montgomeryshire, on the Result Hon. Viscound Strangford, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Patronale Nobules, M.A., Rector of Gransden Parva, in the College, Cambridge, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaptains.

The Worshipful the Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln has appointed the Rev. Robert Oresny, A.M., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to de Virtue of Kirton in Lindsey, a general Surrogate of Lincoln Bishop of Jamaica has been pleased to promote the Rev. Mulis Cooper Boltons, M.A. (son of the late Rev. John Bolton, Vicar of M.C. (St. Gorge's), in that Island, to the office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, in that Island, to the office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, in that Island, to the Office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, in that Island, to the Office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, in that Island, to the Office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, in the Island, to the Office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, in the Island, to the Office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, in the Island, to the Office of Ecclesiastical Commissay, and Carate Courte Republics, M.A.

commissary.
At a meeting of the Hends of Houses and Bursars of Colleges, at a meeting of the Hends of Houses and Bursars of Colleges, also an the 20th inst. at Oxford, the Rev. John Rabelliffer, M.A. and Mary's Hall, was unanimously chosen to be Chaplain to the beddief infirmary, in the room of the late Rev. W. Browne, of Egdulen College.

OBITUARY.

. OBITTARY. In Holywell, the Rev. William Browne, M.A., of Magdalen College, a Clerk of Buddenly, at Tingley House, near Leeds, the Rev. William Wood, A.M., aged Byears.

by Real States of the State of this age, the Rev. John Wall, and the Jarish for more than half a century, and one of the Prebendaries of usford Cathedral:

JAIKimaton, Herefortebire, in the Sith year of his age, the Rev. John Wall.
Bassfood Cathedral.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxrond, Nov. 20.—This day the following degrees were conferred:

Masters of Arts: Rev. J. Salt, Balliol, Grand Compounder; Rev. C. D. Strong, Magdalene Hall; Rev. J. F. S. Phabbayn, Queen's;

Rev. W. Laxon, Trinity; Rev. A. M. Bennett, Worrester; Rev. W.

Heale, Wadham.—Bachelors of Arts: J. Sidney, C. E. Radcliffe,
Farsaennose; R. Moore, Christ Church; W. G. Ward, W. West,
Scholars of Lincoln; N. Pocock, Exhibitioner of Queen's; E. H.

Palliol; A. Fitz-John Forster, Trinity; H. J. F. Coxe, Fellow of St.

Saltinity, A. Fitz-John Forster, Trinity; H. J. F. Coxe, Fellow of St.

Saltinity, A. Fitz-John Forster, Trinity; H. J. F. Coxe, Fellow of St.

Catanthous, Nov. 22.—The office of Hulsean Lecturer being wacnet,
propose to proceed to the election of a lecturer, on Wednesday the
Atla congregation on Wednesday hast the following degrees were

Saltinity of December next.

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Saltinity of December next.

Atla congregation of Physics G. Badd, Fellow of Cains

Handley, R. Spear, Cains college,—Master of Arts: W. Curling,

Trinity college,—Inachelors of Arts: S. T. Warrington, St. Peter's college; G.

Att. is same congregation the Rev. D. Stephens, B.A., of Exeter

University; and the Rev. Thomas Edmondes, of Jesus college,

Att, was admitted ad enadem of this University.

The same congregation the following graces passed the Senate

college, Mr. Blakesley of Trinity college, Mr. Hildyard, of

St. Peter's college, and Mr. W. Selwyn, of St. John's college,

Respired to the Classical Tripos in 1835.—To appoint Mr. Jones,

of Magdalene college, Mr. Dalton, of Queen's college, Mr. Tucker, of St. Peter's college, and Mr. Kuhft, of Catharine hall, Examiners at the Previous Examination in Lent term, R85.—To allow Mr. Perry, of Jesus college, to resume his Regency.—To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity college, the Master of Chius's college, the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndian Professors, Professor Miller, of St. John's college, Mr. Bowstead, of Corpus Christi college, Mr. Evans, of St. John's college, and Mr. Gaskin, of Jesus college, a Syndicate for visiting the Observatory till November, 1825.—To authorize the payment of 1971. 8s. 1d. to the Plumian Professors, in conformity with the regulations adopted by grace of the Senate, February 27, 1829; the receipt of the Plumian Professorship in the last year having amounted to 3021. 10s. 1d.

On the 30th ult. John De Ges, M.A. of Jesus college, in this University, was elected a Fellow of that societ

The following is the reply of the Clerical Society to the Declaration of the Irish Bishops, which appeared in a recent number of this Paper:—' The Clerical Society beg leave to return to the Prelates of the Links for the highly satisfactory communication with which they have been honoured. They rejoice that their exertions have so the surface of the Links for the highly satisfactory communication with which they have been honoured. They rejoice that their exertions have so be guided in all atterms; and again repeat their auxinus wisk to be guided in all atterms; and again repeat their auxinus wisk to be guided in all atterms; and again repeat their auxinus wisk to be guided in all atterms; and again repeat their auxinus wisk to be guided in all the Governors of their Church have unanimously declared that they repose in this Society."

Earl Baowntow has handsomely contributed thirty pounds, and James Taylor, Esq., ten guines, towards the repairs of the exterior of a Church in the parish of St. Botolph, Colchester, amount to above 1900.

Joseph Pulllmore, D.C.L., has been appoi

tacker Santory enter or extract the content of the scruting of the scrutiny, and if they do not wish to provoke the adoption of other than conciliatory measures, they will do well to attend to the applications which they have already received on the subject.—Manchester Courier.

Gray San Arn Mirror—The new church (8), John's) was supported than conciliatory measures, they will do well to attend to the applications which they have already received on the subject.—Manchester Courier.

Gray San Arn Mirror—The new church (8), John's) was supported than the support of the San Arn Mirror—The new church (8), John's) was supported to the subject of Million, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dianter; and a most eloquent sermon was preached by the Minister of the Church, the Rev. G. Santers, M.A. The Mayor and Corporation went in state, and there were upwards of 1300 persons present.—This elegant and commodious place of worship will be found a great convenience to the inhabitants and visitors of this town and neighbourhood, in which every thing is done to render it.

The Rev. William Burss, late Cirate of Marton, having removed from the scene of his ministerial labours in that neighbourhood, his grantful congregation have acknowledged their sense of his valuable services in the presentation to him of a very splendid silver ten-not, of the greatly prevailing fashionable pattern—the unitional tendens of the Ross, Thistle, and Shampook being most instead to the Rev. William Burss, Curate of Marton, on his removal from that place, as a memorial of respect and attachment from those manual tendens of the Ross, Thistle, and Shampook being most instead to the Rev. William Burss, Curate of Marton, on his removal from that place, as a memorial of respect and attachment from those amongst whom he laboured as a faithful and attentive Minister. All 1819, "Person Pilagon and the All the following: "Went and the Standard Tendens of the Chapter of the Standard Tendens of the Standard Tendens of the Standard Tendens of the Stand

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That hypothesis assumes three coequal persons in Deity, neither afore nor after others, the Che God. Now, how is the unction of this hypothesis spread over the surface of our Church and State worship? However startled occasionally while on his leves, an Apostolic Christian might hall on his large-cup do continuous in the control of the site of the continuous is that outbreak itself to be found in the service of the evening. Nay, the Lond's prayer is repeatedly admitted into both, though larking, as it does, and wilhout he apology for that of St. Chrysostom, the necessary termination.—No wonder that so many Clergymen of the Church of England are anxious for a reform of her Liturgy.

R. Hunter, St. Pauls KnowLEDGE.

ihe apology for that of St. Chrysostom, the necessary termination.—No wonder that so many Clergymen of the Church of England are anxious for a reform of her Liturg.

R. Hunter, St. Paul's Church-yard.

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STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Saturday Evening.

There has been a display of confidence among the monied interest during the week not observable for some time past, and Consolatine our last report have been as high as 91%, being per earl. Afther without an Administration, than they borre while the country was under Whig misratle, alfording an ample illustrate that our spitalists think the country safer without any Cabinal, that our spitalists think the country safer without any Cabinal, that our spitalists think the country safer without any Cabinal, that our spitalists think the country safer without any Cabinal, that our spitalists think the country safer without any Cabinal, that our spitalists that the close 39 41. India Bonds were at a premium of 30 22. All our Northern Bonds have advanced with Consols. Russian at 106%, Dutch 98%, Danials 78%, Danial

We last night received the following communication from Can

bridge:— Cambridge, 22d Nov. 1834.

At a very large meeting here, held this morning, after resolving to promote the return of a Conservative for this county in the place of Captain Yorke, now Lord Hardwicke, the following Address was

At a very large meeting here, held this morning, after resolving to promote the return of a Conservative for this county in the place of Captain Yorke, now Lord Harburcks, the following Address was proposed, unanimously adopted, and has already obtained numerous signatures of the utmost respectability:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY."

"We, the undersigned loyal and faithful subjects of your MAJESTY, residing in the county of Cambridge and Isle of Ely, deem it of the utmost importance at this crisis, to come forward and testify our determination to support your MAJESTY and litmes, to the utmost of our power, in the exercise of your just and lawful prerogative.

"We are from ever feeling warmly attached to the institutions of our country, but we are not the less prepared to express our entire willingness to concur in any mensures which, after mature and deliberate consideration, shall be thought by the wise and good of any party to have a tendency to improve those institutions."

The King gave audiences yesterday, at St. James's Palace, to the Duke of Wellington, Lord Camden, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Herries, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, Mr. Goulburn, Major General Sir Henry Hardinge, the Right Hon. Lorales Arbuthnot, Lord Rosslyn, and Sir James Scarlett.

The Duke of Wellington arrived yesterday at one o'clock, at the Home Department, and transacted business for a considerable time. His Grace has been occupied for the last few days in the execution of official duties, from twelve o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening. Lord Canaden, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Herries, the Right Hon. Sir C. M. Satton, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Sir George Murray, Mr. Goulburn, Major-Gensir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Planta, visited his Grace yesterday at the Home Department.

Sir F. Lamb, English Almassador to the Court of Vienna, arrived at Frankfort on Saturdaylast, on his way to London.

There have been five more attempts at incendiarism in Berkshire within the last week? A

Figuro in London. It is from the pen of Mr. à Beckett, the author of the Turned Head.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Satunday.

Lord Lyndhurst, accompanied by the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor, and several of the Minsters in Chancery, entered the Court at ten o'clock this morning, when his Lordship took the customary onths as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain with the customary onths as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain with the customary onths as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain with the newly appointed Clerk to the Crown, the book being held by the Master of the Rolls. The Court was excessively thronged, and the Lord Chancellor, addressing the bar, said, that if any motions were of a pressing nature, he would appoint an early day to hear them. No answer being given,

The Lord Chancellor said he would appoint an early day to hear motions of a pressing nature, but upon that point, as well as other matters respecting the arrangement of business, he would communicate with gentlemen at the bar, if they would favour him with their company in his private room.

His Lordship and several of the King's Counsel then withdrew, when we understand it was arranged that the Court should sit at Lincoln's Inn Hall for the first time after Term on Thursday, the 4th of December, to hear motions.

His Lordship having received the congratulations of the bar, on his return among them, withdrew to the Court of Exchequer, where he presided as Lord Chief Baron during the remainder of the day.

The following notice was subsequently posted in Court:—

"His Lordship will not sit in his Court at Westminster during the present Term, but will sit in Lincoln's Inn Hall on Thursday, the 4th day of December next."

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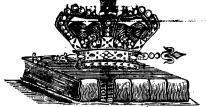
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At Huntingdon, on the 13th inst., after a short but severe illness, deeply sincerely regretted, the Rev. Alfred Veasey, B.D., Fellow of St. Feter's Colfection of the 12th inst., at Cheshunt-park, the residence of T. A. Russell, B. Lieut.Gen. G. A. Armstrong, aged 03, deeply and descreedly lamented by all fewer within—On the 28th ult., in London, Airs. Borbander of T. A. Russell, B. Lieut.Gen. G. A. Armstrong, aged 03, deeply and descreedly lamented by all fewer within—On the 28th ult., in London, Airs. Borbander, Rev. R. Allastie, he Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwiche, K.G., aged T.—At East reight the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwiche, K.G., aged T.—At East reight the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwiche, K.G., aged T.—At East reight the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwiche, K.G., aged T.—At East reight the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwiche, K.G., aged T.—At East reight to the 12th of November, Agnes, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Wilment, the Life Sophia Kent—On the 14th inst., Mary, second daughter of all Research and the Sophia Kent—On the 14th inst., Mary, second daughter of all Research and the Sophia Kent—On the 14th inst., aged 6.7—C.—At Strafford Gent, at Harogate, with the strain of the Control of the Contro

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Vol. XIV.—No. 729.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1834.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the new grand Opera of the RED MASK. After which, the Farce of TAM O'SHANTER.—On To-cardy, the Connelly of The Wedding Gown. After which, the Farce of Tam O'Shanter.—To conclude with Charles Gown. After which, the Farce of Tam O'Shanter.—To conclude with Charles Gown. After which, the Farce of Tam O'Shanter.—The Red Mask, to, The Council of Three, having been admitted to be one of the most splendld represent-tions of which the Stage is in possession, will be performed every other Evening until Christmas.—The new Farce of Tam O'Shanter will be performed every night until further notice.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Shakspeare's Tragedy of O'HELLO. Othello, Mr. Vandenhoff; Jaco, Mr. Denvil. After which, the popular Interlude of BLUE DEVILS. To conclude with the last Act of THE REVOLT OF THE HAREM.—On Tuesday, Manferd and Gutavus will be played together.—On Wednesday, a new Councy, to be entitled Modern Honour.—In consequence of the continued overflows, Lord Brone's Draman of MANFIED will be performed BWATTRE ROYAL, ADELPHIL.—Agnes De Vere is a perfect with the Council of th

With uniones Stock of Shirtings, Calleon, Flannels, Bed Ticks, Furnitures, Moreams, Dannacks, Diapers, Table Linen, Toilet Govers, Nursery Diapers, Downsteen, Dannacks, Diapers, Table Linen, Toilet Govers, Nursery Diapers, Downsteen, Dannacks, Diapers, Table Linen, Toilet Govers, Nursery Diapers, Downsteen, Composite Great Queenestreet.

NTERNIE FAILUEL in the SILK TRADE.—DAWSON and WINDROSS, having methated the schole of the immense Stock of Silks, amounting to nearly, \$50,001. of the late Firm is Spitalfields (Bankrupts), will, on MONDAY NEXT, the 1st December (To-nonrow), commence SELLING OFF the same, at such low prices as will astonish the Public.—N.B. DAWSON and WINDROSS, 29, Bishopsate Without, corner of New-street.

TO FAMILLES.—A SAVING of from TWE NTY to TWENTY-SIAT INTERNATIONS, Statis, Statistics, Statis, Velects, Prench and Eaglish Merinos, Cloaks, Poper Freinch Blonds, Ribbons, &c. &c. at H. NEWTON'S, 234, Regent-street, Siat Inters, Statis, Velects, Prench and Eaglish Merinos, Cloaks, Poper Freinch Blonds, Ribbons, &c. &c. at H. NEWTON'S, 234, Regent-street, N.B., & Amourt-street.

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THEATRES.—PRIVATE BOXES at Drury Lane, Covent
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100	••		86937	•
100	••	••	8694	25th October, 1834.
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30	••	••	18,232	28th October, 1834.
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20	••	••	13,102	13th Untober, 1834.
10	••	••	17,214	6th August, 1834.
5	••	••	14,808	1st September, 1834.
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ě	••	••	15,414)	101 0 1001
9	••	••	15,415	16th September, 1834.

5 15,415 15,416

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And the above Notes, and all the others stolen, having been also marked thus, 157, with a preceding number, the payment of which said Notes above specified has been stopped at the Bank of England.

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs hereby give Public Notice of the said Robbery, and caution all Persons from receiving any of the said Notes are presented may be detained, and immediate notice thereof given to the Secretary of the Board of Customs, or to the Solicitor of the Customs, at their Offices in the Custom House, London. HER HUNDED POUNDS

to any Person or Persons who shall cause the offender or offenders in the said Robery to be apprehended, such Reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders.

By order of the Commissioners,

C. A. SCOVELL, Secretary.

Standing Committee of West	,	1	Rev. Dr. Burney £3	οl
India Planters and Mer-			R. H. (per Herries, Farquhar,	1
chants	£200	0	and ('o.) 1	0 I
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J. Colquboun, Esq.	10	ō		9
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B. Standring, Esq	5	ō		o ł
Mrs. Standring	ž	0		ŏΙ
Mr. B. Standring, jun	ī	0		ŏΙ
F. Woodbridge, Esq	10	0		őΙ
E. C. Woodbridge, Esq	10	0		ŏΙ
Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. Hens		- 1	Mrs Charlotte Marriet 10	ŏΙ
ley Park	10	0	Henry Haffey, Esq 20	ŏΙ
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Mrs. L. Lovell, ditto	5	ő		ŏΙ
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The Dean of Winchester	5	ŏ	Messis. Cavan, Brothers 25	
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ter College	5	0	John Graham, Esq 10	
Rev. Dr. Williams, Head Mas-	.,	Υľ		
	5	0	Messrs. Webster, Simpson, and	'
H. S. H. Wollaston, Esq.,		ľ۱		١.
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	10	۸I	Messrs. Urquhart and Co 10	Ί.
L. Brooke, Esq.	5		IR W and Wife (by Sir Co	١.

L. Brooke, Esc.

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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE
No. CCXXIX., for DECEMBER.
Contents:—I. Edmund Spenser. Part 4.—II. Nights at Mess. Chap. 8.—
III. Ireland.—IV. The Bride of Lochleven, by Delta.—V. My Cousin Nichsless.
Chap. 15, 16, and Conclusion.—VI. Sonnets, Devotional and Memorial, by Mrs.
Hennars.—VII. Memoirs of M. de Chatesubriand. No. 4.—VIII. The Craite of
the Midge. Chap. 10.—IX. My Good Old Aunt. A Stetch.—X. Nocles Ambrosiane. No. 69.
William Blackwood and Sons. Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

TORA SER'S MAGAZINE Contractions.

william Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

TRASER'S MAGAZINE for DECEMBER.
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Oversee; —Love Legacy. By the Etrick Shepherd. Canbo Third:—Gallery of
Oversee; —Love Legacy. By the Etrick Shepherd. Canbo Third:—Gallery of
Oversee; —Love Legacy. By the Etrick Shepherd. Canbo Third:—Gallery of
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Catholine; Six Regerton Brydess Reply to the Etlinburgh Review;—The Wind-up
of the Year; being, I. The Luax News of the Ministry; II. A Balled on the Woes
of the Whigs; III. Our Closer; IV. The Final Song of St.
James France; 215, Regerties Works of the Rev.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for DECEMBER, conGeorge Crabbe—Geology not subversive of Drine first Hand Hill of Macedon
—Funeral Expenses of John Waynflere, 1831—Remarks on Thorpe's Glossary to
Cerdinon—Subterranean Pasages at Ethiam Palace—Rober of Gloucester's Chronicle, No. II.—Oxford Professors of Anglo-Saxon—College Reminiscences of
—The Annuals—Fine Arts—The Almanacs, Palace of Westminster—Literary
and Scientific Intelligence, and Antiquarian Researches—Oblituary, with Memoirs of Dom Pedro, Earl of Derby, Bp. Gray, Bp. Bisset, Str John Lusch,
moirs of Dom Pedro, Earl of Derby, Bp. Gray, Bp. Bisset, Str John Lusch,
moirs of Dom Pedro, Earl of Derby, Bp. Gray, Bp. Bisset, Str John Lusch,
moirs of Dom Pedro, Karl of Derby, Bp. Gray, Bp. Bisset, Str John Lusch,
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McCarlon Subscriptions of the Ancient British Sepulchral Remains found
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THE SPORTING MAGAZINE for DECEMBER.

1. Extraordinary, Treasurement of Power, man.

2. Particulary, Treasurement of Power, man.

3. Wild Fowl Shooting, with a Portrait of Peter, a Water Spaniel.

4. Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon.

Contents:—NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING, and Parewell to the Season, by Graven—Description of the Plate, Mrs. Norris suckling a Fox-cub—A Shooting Forny to the Welch Mountains in Olden Times, by a Quartogenarian Hints on Spiromania and its Associations, by Dragaman—Theses this emiscand and Sport, by a Quartogenarian in Sport, by a Quartogenarian of the Campain in Scotland—Steple Chase in the Vale of Ajebsury—Remarks on the Difference of Power in the Harrels of Double Guus—The Curragh October of the Campain in Scotland—Steple Chase in the Vale of Ajebsury—Remarks on the Difference of Power in the Harrels of Double Guus—The Curragh October Meeting—Abuses string out of the Sale of Game—ReVIEW of the RAGING—Stady No. 1831, by Croven—Coursing Meeting—Hould Idlemant—Remarks on the Difference of Power in the Harrels of Double Guus—The Curragh October (e.g., &c. Loudon: M. A. Pittunna, 1S, Warwick-square, Newwate street, and all Booksellers.

Just published, in 8'vo., price 6s., No. XXVII. of

THE QUARTERLY JUCKNAL of AGRICULTURE, and the Prizz Essys and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

7. ATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the Relief

tative of that person at the originally stipulated period, and originally death. It is reserved hereafter to annex other branches of business in analogy with the above.

Contributions may be entirely discharged at the time of contracting, or be converted into annual payments, whether for terms of years certain, or else made to depend on life contingencies, with or without security, thus affording the Public every recommodation consistent with safety or the proceeding of the process of the process

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an Address from the inhabitants and visitors of the rough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, to his Majesty, expressing their attitude for the dismission of the Advances o

restricted for the duning of Empt Win the Regist, to his Majesty, expressing their withinde for the duning of Empt Win the Register of Register of

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

nherlain's Office, Nov. 26, 1834.—The Lord Chamberlain of his Machold has appointed Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., of the British
te of the dendemen of his Majesty's Most Homourable Privy Chamber

The Old Men's Tales.—The following observations on this remarkable production are from the Quarterly Review just published —" Upon us the impression of these Tales was such as we received from the novels which we stole and secretly read in the days of our boyhood: we found them interesting and affecting to a degree which made us begin again to think that the serious occurations of life were "weary, stale, fiat, and unprofitable." With that pawer by which a writer can reach the heart of a reader, it is plain that this atthis authores is eminently endowed."

The Company of Stationers, availing themselves of the abolition of the stunp duty, have just issued, at a great reduction in price, an extansive variety of Almanacks for the ensuing year, which appear to must be eminently doserving the preference of the public, not only as regards their chespinese, but—what is of infinitely greater importance—their correctness. For a great number of years the almost exclusive publication of Almanacks was confined to the Stationers' Company, and the public confided in them as the productions of men whose objects of the control of Almanacks was confined to the Stationers' Company, and the public confided in them as the productions of men whose beginner and capacity rendered them competent to the undertaking. We find, however, now that the duty is off, the country is absolutely wind the duty of the country is absolutely wind the duty of the control of the capacity rendered them competent to the undertaking. We almanacks, the majority of which are got up by persons evidently unfitted for such a task. In The People's Almanacks, for instance, the moon's risings and settings are in error from 12 to 13 hours every day throughout the year!—the same is also the case with two others; and in a fourth, the lirst Standay in Lent is made to fall on a Saturday.

INCIDENTS ABRUED.—Mr. John Oxley, second son of Charles George Parker. Eac. of Sorvichield-place, in the country of Seart.

and in a fourth, the year —the same is also the case with two others; and in a fourth, the irst Sanday in Lent is made to fall on Saturday; Incorporate Abbudges—Mr. John Oxley, second son of Charles George Parker, Esq. of Springfield-place, in the county of Essex, Incorporate Abbudges, and the control of Essex, is a second son of Charles George Parker, Esq. of Springfield-place, in the county of Essex, is ded a few days ago in consequence of a fall from his herse while humaning.—Mr. Dovey, a very celebrated hell-hanger of Worcester, died humaning.—Mr. Dovey, a very celebrated hell-hanger of Worcester, died heads in two 1—A few weeks ago, the skeleton of a female apparently between 28 and 30 years of age, was found by some workmen as they were getting gravel in a field belonging to Mr. Winnall, at Braces Leight, Worcestershire. The lovers of the intervellous of course believe that the female was nurdered.—Thursday, as Mrs. Keane, of the Circus-road, Nottling-hill, was proceeding in her carriage to the control of the carriage count in contact with a track in the road, and was overtamed. Mrs. Keane sustained very severe injury. Her left arm was broken in two places, and the left side of her face was severely cut by the broken-glass of the carriage-window.—Scarcely a night passes without the inhabitants of Rotherhiths being aroused floop their starriers by the alarm of an incending fire. The utmost activity prevails throughout the parish to trace, if possible, the author of these disolical burnings, for the general belief is, that they was the work of one recklessindividual well acquainted with the localities of the parish. A communication has been made to the to the local parish, and the remainted by the showe communication to be issued, has been issued offering rewards of 4001. (2001. to be paid by the conviction. In consequence of the above communication), placard has been issued offering rewards of 4001. (2001. to be paid by the roro-chest in the King'

stolen therefrom—supposed by some person who had secreted himself the premises.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LORD LIBLE.—Southampton, Nov. 25.—We have a melancholy task to perform—Lord Lisle is no more! His Lerdship was hunting with the New Forcet hounds this day, and during the chase, the hounds in full cry, his horse, in crossing some rits near Brokenhurst, fell, and threw its rider violently forward. His Lordship pitched on his head, and it is supposed dislocated his neck, as he breathed only twice after the accident. The body was impactional ensistance soon after arrived, but too late; the vital spatch had fled for ever. There was a good field out; and it is impossible to describe the sensation produced among them by the lamentable event, as his Lordship was a constant attendant at the Hunt, and a steady and careful rider. The deepest gloom also prevails at Mill-prok and Southampton, where his Lordship was much respected and beleved for his unostentatious nauners and general acts of charity and henevolence.

brook and Southampton, where his Lordship was much respected and beloved for his unostentations manners and general acts of charity and henevolence.

ROYAL WESTELL FESTIVAL.—Mr. Party has just published an official account of the splendid Musical Festival, held in Westminster Abbry, dedicated by special permission to their Majestics. Total receipts, deducting 4981 for books sold, 12,3231. 14s. 9d., heaving a mipulus of more than 9,0001, which was divided among the Royal Society of Musicians, the New Musical and Choral Funds, and the Royal Academy of Music.

Execution.—James Gauside and Joseph Moseley, the two men whose case has been so long before the public and excited so much attention, were executed on Tuesday morning on the top of Horsemogra-lane gaol. These men were convicted, at the last Summer Assizes at Chester, of the murder of Mr. Ashton, when it was proved by an accomplice named William Mosley, that the sum of iol, had been paid to the convicts by an individual named Scholefield, for committing the murder, which took place in 1831. To the last they vinced the utmost hardhood, and Garside persisted in declaring that he william Mosley, the approver, who committed the morter. At her place of execution they were sullen and reserved, and treated the efforts of the Chaplain with revolting indifference.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Thursday, at the East India House; Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., in the Chair.

The rainutes of the last Court were read and confirmed.

The Chairman said the Court had been specially summoned for the perpose of having laid before it a letter received from the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, stating their decision relative to the proposed plan of compensation to the maritime officers of the Company lately submitted by the Court to the Board.

The correspondence having been read, and also a minute of the Cont of Olirectors upon the subject, dated the 19th of November, the Continum said the Proprietors had then before them all the information that was necessary to enable them to come to a decision on a subject that had caused the Directors and Proprietors considerable baxisty. The Chairman of the Board had modified the plan submitted to the Board by the Court of Directors. The Directors had since then considered the special claims of the Commanders of those ships whose contracts were as yet unexpired, and were anxions to put them on the same footing as the general service, and on that subject had come to a resolution, a minute of which, dated November 19, would be read, and he should then move that the resolution be adopted by the Court of Proprietors. The minute, and also a letter from certain Captains whose contracts have not yet expired, and an appeal on their part to the Court to allow them the same compensation as the general service, were severally read. The Chairman then moved that the Proprietors do approve of the proceedings adopted by the Court of Directors.

On the question being put,

Mr. Weeding moved a Resolution as an amendment to the effect that the Court, adverting to the third Resolution of the Court of Proprietors of August last, in which it was recommended that the Court, adverting to the third Resolution of the Court of Directors ought to have been separated. As the amendment now shood th

Directors, approving of the scale for the Company's maritime officers.

The officers imman said that if the aimanfament of the Hon. Proprietor and optical it would certainly have the effect of superseding the motion he had proposed.

Mr. Weeding said he should press his motion, relating as it did to the officers of ships whose contracts were unexpired.

Air. Lindley, a Director, said the effect of the motion would be to place commanders of such ships in a better similion that the conflict of the officers of the other ships in the contract of the conflict of the other contracts which the conflict of the conflict of

OFFICE OF ORDS ANCE, Nov. 22.

Royal Ragt. of. Astillany. Beenet Major G. Oothe to-be, inc. in the relief of it; 1860nd Papt. J. R. Colebracke in its. Lieut. Radage to the Second. Capty., sice Chalance in the Plast Lieut., yide Jan. antillesy-Beevet Major G. Collie to be Lie ad list; Second Capt. J. R. Colebracke to be he go to be Second Capt, wice Colebracke, S Lieut., vice Jago.

non-assesse. Or assistance—assesses 124.000 to 1.000 to 1

Brevet Majord, Requested, such that the Brevet Majord, Register Majord, Peter Manuall, from the 18th; Lieut W. H. Sherlock, from the 69th; Lieut, 17P. Johnston, from the 18th; Lieut W. H. Sherlock, from the 69th; Lieut, 17P. Johnston, from the 18th; Lieut W. H. Sherlock, from the 69th; Lieut, 17P. H. David, from the 21st. Sasisfand Surgeons to the Force—H. Halley, M. Divise H. H. Drummond, M. D., vice Demerum, decreased. H. H. Drummond, M. D., vice Demerum, decreased. Memorandum—Major J. Baille, h. D. unatt, has been cllowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached commission, he being about to before settler in the colonies. The Christian name of Energy Traigle, of the 97th in David, and not David Clerk.
Erratum in the Gazette of the 21st inst—Royal Regiment—For James B. Langford, Gent., to be Quartermaster, vice Connell, deceased, read James B. Langford, Gent., to Pour terminaster, vice Tonnell, deceased, read James B. Langford, Gent., to David Surgeon, vice Shinky, deceased. Commissions Signed by Lords-Lieutenant.—Royal South Genester Mijitid. W. Wilton, Gent., to be Surgeon, vice Shrapnell, deceased. Doddington Ingo. of Gloucestershire Voomany Cavalty: J. C. Boode, Gent., to be Correl-Stephen and Winterbourner Tropo of Gloucestershire Voomany Cavalty: G. Worst, Graduly: G. West, G. West

For Robert Wood Wilson, Gent., to be Lieut., read, Robert W. Wilson, Gells, to be Cornet.

Captain—Lord E. Russell, to the Actron. Communder—B. Voplana, to the Polician; C. Captain—Lord E. Russell, to the Actron. Communder—B. Upplana, to the Polician; C. State, and G. Elliot, to the Actron; Wildey, to the Spartiale, 190, B. C. F. Ucare, and G. Elliot, to the Actron; Wildey, to the Compton Down Semaphor Station; L. S. Tindal, and T. F. Birch, to the Pique; G. Wodelbouce, to the Rows, Second Maters—W. W. Thompson, to the Actron; R. Rogers, to the Rower, Second Maters—W. W. Thompson, to the Actron; Browning, to the Actron; J. Jenibles, to the Pique; G. Beaumont, to the Actron; J. Jenibles, to the Pique; G. Beaumont, to the Actron; J. Jenibles, to the Bear of Surgeons—B. B. Bowning, to the Actron; J. Jenibles, to the Pique; W. Pattison, to the Rower. Chaplain—Rev. A. Fielding, to the Pique; W. Pattison, to the Rower. Chaplain—Rev. A. Fielding, to the Pique; W. Pattison, to the Rower. Chaplain—Rev. A. Fielding, to the Pique; W. Pattison, to the Rower. Chaplain—Rev. A. Fielding, to the Pique; W. Pattison, to the Rower. Chaplain—Rev. A. Fielding, to the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the 19th, to the Actron; J. Howard, to the Pique, M. Midshipman—James Miller, of the 19th, to the Actron; J. Howard, to the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the Pique of the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the Pique of the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the Pique of the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the Pique of the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the Pique in Midshipman de Miller, of the Pique in Midshipman—James Miller, of the Pique in Midshipman de Miller of the Miller of the

Fair Rosanond.

ROYAL MARINES: Captain—James Cooke, from half-pay, to the Piymouth
Division, vice Haig, to permanent half-pay. Lieutenant—Herfot, to the ActivotaSecond Laudrannt—Sayer, son of Captain G. Sayer, R.N.

COAST GUARD: Chief Officers—Lieutenants G. Caswell, H., Roebuck, C.
Thome, and W. Gould.

ROYAL MARINES: Captain—James Cooke, from half-pay, to the Pymonth Division, vice Haig, to permanent half-pay, Lieutenant—Herds, to the Actson. COAST GUARD: Chief Officers—Lieutenants G. Caswell, B., Roebuch, C. Thorne, and W. Gould.

The following intelligence from the Mediterranean squadra, Torone, and W. Gould.

The following intelligence from the Mediterranean squadra received through the medium of a French paper, professing to quote a letter of recent date, from Algon Bay:—'4 Str 11. Inglis, M. Pider the University of Oxford, was on board the Cadonia, on a visite the Admirul; as was Lord John Boy:—'4 Str 11. Inglis, M. Pider the University of Oxford, was on board the Cadonia, on a visite the Admirul; as was Lord John Boy:—'4 Str 11. Inglis, M. Pider everboard from the Thunderey when her first Lieutenant, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, instantily jamped from the Guadonia, on a visite lieutenant of the Cadonia on the Cadonia of the Cadonia on the Inglish that the Captain expected dill most secret in all that belongs to his content."

The Britannia of England. Sir Josias Rewley is much liked, but most secret in all that belongs to his content."

The Stream.—A number of English total London on the Marines of the Cadonia on the Marines on Wednesday, in heavy marching of the loss of that stermbook. The whole of the parrison of Chadina marched into the company of the Cadonia of the Cadonia on the Marines on the Other than the Cadonia on the Marines of the Cadonia on the Marines on the Other to month, for the west them of the Cadonia on the Marines on the Other to month, for the west thought on the Marines on the Other to month, for the West Linguistic on the Guadonia on the following charge:—With confined the Cadonia on the following charge:—With confined the Marines on the Other to the

THEATRICALS.

THEATRICALS.

The announcement of Messrs. Denvil and Vandenhoff in Othello, drew a somewhat crowded house at Covent Garden on Monday, Mr. Denvil undertaking the Moor, and Mr. Vandenhoff Ingo. The experiment as regarded the former gentleman was a bold one, and were anything wanting to stamp his total unfiness for the first line in tragedy, his personation—if so it could be called—of Othello, was a convincing proof of his utter incapacity: his physical power aloue—and that is not Mr. Denvil's only failing—is an almost insurmountable obstacle to his success. Mr. Vandenhoff enacted Ingo in a maner which showed that he had studied not merely the telling points, but the character as a whole: his performance occasionally exhibited a want of finish, but altogether it may be pronounced one of his best and most successful efforts. Webster, as Roderigo, was very respectant most successful efforts. Webster, as Roderigo, was very respectant of the successful efforts. Webster, as Roderigo, was very respectant of the successful efforts. The successful efforts webster is a stateful and feeling performance—After the tragedy came a thing described as a "grand of Sinkspeare's Tempest, and although assisted by some good seenery and dancing, and the antics of half a hundred Ariels, it was not with well received.

A most humorous dramatization of Burna's poone of the successful and the another of the successful and th

and uniting, and the antics of half a hundred Ariels, it was not very well received.

A most humorous dramatization of Burns's poem of Tamo' Shanter was produced at Drury Lane on Tuesday, and elicited throughout reiterated roars of laughter and applause. Farren, as Tam, was received to corst of laughter and applause. Farren, as Tam, was resistably comic—his dress—his inebration—his jolity—his song of Green grow the rushes, O! (which drew forth an unanimous entire)—his subsequent horror at what he witnessed in the kirk—and his paroxysms of despair on coming to the conclusion that he had last himself, and by the aid of supernatural agency had been transformed into the jovial cobbler Johany, may be classed amongst the most ludicrous displays ever witnessed on the stage. Bartley also, although he had but little to do, was an admirable and characteristic appresentative of Souter Johanny. Mrs. Fitzwilliam—who, as Maggie, with cause of all poor Tam's troubles—was much and deservedly wipplauded. At the conclusion, Tam and Johany came forward, and tegrived the unanimous sanction of the audience to exhibit themselves again.

selvies again.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Harrington, Lords Melbourne, Mulgare, Auckland, Tullamore, Allen, Chesterfield; Ladies Southimpton, Tullamore, &c., during the past week have occupied private bokes to witness. Ignes de Fere, which is nightly rising in nitraction, owing to the intense feeling it excites in its audience.—A one-act comic burietta was produced on Thursday, called The First Night, or My Own Ghost; in which Reeve, as a jealous tailor, excites much merriment.

or my own cross; in which neeve, as a jeanous tailor, excites much merriment.

Olympic.—A novelty, denominated "a travelling burletta, in four stages," ander the title of How to Get Off, was produced at this Theatre on Thursday. It possesses all the requisites of light farce in a high degree; the incidents are humorous, the dialogue easy and pleasant, and aided by the acting of Liston and Madame Vestris, the piece was completely successful.

Victoria Theatrie.—The Maid of Judah has been produced at this house in a style which reflects great credit on the management. Miss E. Paton appeared as Rebecca, and executed the part with considerable effect. Mr. Collins, as Iwanhoe, and Mr. H. Wallack as the Jew, clicited much applause; and Vale represented Wanho with great humon. A very anausing new farce, called The Wedding Supper, succeeded the opera, and both pieces met with the approbation of a very crowded house.

Seven hundred pieces of the best Brussels Carpets the newest designs at 3s. 9d. per yard, positively worth 5s. 3d., will be submitted to the public on Monday next at Sewell and Cross' Upholstery and Furnishing Rooms, 44 and 45, Old Compton street, and 46 and 47, Frith-street, Soho.

The German Courier says:—"It is generally believed that the Chevalier BAYARD has obtained at Munich an affirmative answer relative to the marriage of the Duke de LEUCRTENBERG with the

regaine to the marriage of the Duke de Leuchtenberg with the roung Queen of Portructs, but nothing is positively known. The discussions and negotiations are kept a profound secret."

General Rounkowt, after remaining for some days at Genoa, has recently suited, on board the Commerce de Génes (formerly the Carlo-Alberto), for Civita Vecchia. Previous to his departure he had

an interview with Don Miguel.

Sr. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—A manifesto of his Majesty the Emorron announces the acconchement of the Grand Duchess Helen, consort of the Grand Duke Michael, of a daughter, on the 27th October. The young Princess was baptized by the name of Anne, on the 28th November, in the chapel of the Winter Palace, in the Presence of the Emperon, the Grand Duke Alexander, and the Princess Olgal. The sponsors were the Emperon and the Grand Duchess Anne Paltowna, Princess of Orange, who was represented by the Princess Olgal.

by the Princess Olica.

The Brighton Gazette says, their Majesties have, since their teturn to Brighton, been greeted in the streets with a visibly increased

It appears, from the Augsburgh Guzette, that the question of Luxemburgh is in statu quo. The Confederation is more than ever determined upon resistance. The Duke of Nassau refuses a pecuniary compensation for the sacrifice of his reversionary rights to the Par: of Luxemburgh ceded to Belgium by the Treaty of the 15th of November.

Anotember.

In Paris, the trial of the political prisoners has begun. Whatever may be the result, no one can with justice impute to the Commission, which has been intrusted with the management of the prosecutions, the charge of idleness in its functions. They have read secundent thousand papers, examined four thousand witnesses, and arrested the thousand papers.

These particular are marked. The thousand persons. These certainly are strong marks of paternal government.—Standard.

The Dutch Envoy, the Chevalier W. G. Denet, has returned from the Dutch Envoy, the Chevalier W. G. Denet, has returned from the Dutch Envoy.

The Dutch Knvoy, the Chevalier W. G. Debel, has returned from Holland, and resumed his duties as Charge d'Affaires at the apartments of the Embassy, in Princes-street, Cavendish-square. Addresses to his Maresty, thanking him for the dismissal of his late Ministers, have been agreed to at Maidstone, Cambridge Liverpool, Nottingham, Norwich, Weymouth, Alverstoke, Leicester, and many other places. many other places.

The Northampton Herald says—"We state from unquestionable authority, that several Whig Members of Parliament have intimated to the Duke of Wellington their intention of supporting his govern-

The liberal donation of 500l. to the fund for the relief of the Privy Purse shows the Kino's sympathy for his subjects' sufferings

"Trity Purse shows the Kino's sympathy for his subjects' sufferings in whatever part of his dominions they may be placed.

Farder Pollock, Eq. M.P., has been elected Recorder of Huntingdon, in the room of the Marquess of Lothan, resigned.

Her Highness the Beaum Sunnoo, at Meerut, in India, has researly given 150,000 rupees (15,000). In trust to the Bishop and Archeecon of Calcutta, for Missionary and charitable purposes.

Sir Janes Graham most liberally declined the retiring pension of 2000, per annum. when he resioned the office of the First Lord of

2000), per annum, when he resigned the office of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Prince of Orange is about to visit this country—apartments are preparing for his Royal Highness's reception at Mivara's Hotel.

It is said there will be five candidates for Portsmouth at the It is said there will be five candidates for Portsmouth at the new election—and the same number are already in the field for Hastings, viz., Mr. PLANTA, Mr. MUSGRAVE BRISCOE, and the radical Mr. ELPHINSTONE (who presented the Princess Victoria with a nosegay), besides the present Members, Messrs. North and Warre. Captain Present. has announced his intention of again offering himself as a candidate of the beauty of Brighton. Six Adolfrus himself as a candidate for the borough of Brighton. Sir Adolphus DALRYMPLE is, we hear, secure of his return-Mr. FAITHFUL has had enough of Parliament.

man enough of Permanent.

National Benevolent Institution.—The sensual and general Meeting of the governors and subscribers to this charity took place on NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The sential and general Meeting of the governors and subscribers to this charity took place on Thursday at Freemasons' Hall, on which occasion there were twenty pensioners added to the number of those whose declaring years are supported, whose sufferings are alleviated, whose wasts are relieved from its funds; there will therefore be now two hundred and fifty pensioners placed on the establishment, each of them in the rescipt of from 201. to 301. per annum, requiring upwards of 6,0001. per annum, requiring upwards of 6,0001. per annum, requiring upwards of 6,0001. per annum, experience of the payment of the pensions. We do not say that of the numerous and various charities that adorn the British metropolis this bears the palm, but we will venture to affirm that there is not one on whose usefulness and stability greater reliance can be placed than the National Benevolent Institution. When it is considered that the aged persons who have thus a provision for life are all of them respectable, and some moved once in the higher circles of society, and many were in affluent circumstances, but through misfortunes beyond their control had been reduced to poverty, it must be, to any feeling mind, a peculiar gratification to be enabled to administer to those individuals that aid and comfort of which they stand so much in need through the means of such an excellent charity. Her Marsery and the Royal Family, with many of the nobility and other humane and beneficent characters, are the zealous and active friends of this justly esteemed and valuable institution.

Mr. Barbage Outdoner.—A man named Lours Torcent, a Milanese cubinet—maker, has constructed a machine which performs the three first rules of arithmetic. The Institute of Milan has awarded him a rold medal for the invention.

Milanese choinet-maker, has constructed a machine which performs the three first rules of arithmetic. The Institute of Milan has awarded him a gold medal for the invention. The Milan Gazette gives a description of this instrument, which resembles a small organ with various cylinders. To complete a machine actually capable of doing something, though its operations are limited, is wiser than to spend a series of years in writing and talking about an apparatus intended to accomplish everything, but which can truly do nothing. We hear, says the Post, that Mr. Littleton on Monday collected for the properties of the property of the prop

together a few of the persons whom he considers his friends and followers in Dublin Castle for the purpose of endeavouring to get up a public meeting to pass some resolutions and a vote of confidence in the Whigs. It was represented to the Right Honourable Gentleman that a meeting might be got up to abuse the Tories; but that that was a different affair from procuring any assembly to praise the Whigs. Mr. LITTLETON found his efforts unavailing, and so gave up the affair as hopoless.

whigs. Mr. Littleton lound his end.

up the affair as hopeless.

NEW WORKS

Just published by Richard Bentler, 8, New Burlington-street, (Fublisher in Ordinary to his Majesty.)

HE LAST DAY, Schroo, OF POM PEII.

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POWLAND'S OBONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, ranks'in the highest class, and has particularly acquired the patronage of the Paculty and the Nobbity.

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Performers and Medicine Venders.

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hade Bouquet. King William Perfume, Victoria Bouquet, Essence of Sweetbrias and Migmonette, and the celebrated Vegetable and Military Soaps, sold as abord.

TO MESSRS. C. and A. OLDRIDGE, I, Wellington-street, I strand.—Sirs, I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the great benefit received by my daughter from the application of your truly whanble MLMs parts of the bend, and there was also a total loss of hair from the eyebrows. She was induced, at the instance of a friend, total your for his present of the head, and there was also a total loss of hair from the eyebrows. She was induced, at the instance of a friend, total your feat my and after raing two better the effects were most surprising, for in a very short space of time the hair grew my full permission to give this letter that publicity which won think provides and the Public to add my testimony to the virtues of your truly inestimable Balm, and you have my full permission to give this letter that publicity which won think provides.

Pen-street, Boston, Liacolashire, June 1, 1829. [MNRS M.WKES.**]

Pen-street, Boston, Liacolashire, June 1, 1829. [MNR M.WKES.**]

**Pen-street, Boston, Liacolashire, June 1, 1829.

The Signature of the Proprietor is written upon the Labels, and the finane engrated on the Government stamp.

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most painful paroxysms. This extraordinary preparation has lately been extensively employed in the public and private practice of several eminent French plysicians, who have declared that in no case have they found it to fail in curing those
formidable and formenting finaladies. Patients who had for many years drawn of a
miserable existence have, by a few applications, been restored to health and comforther than the second of the second of

munications or inquiries respecting the Pommade; all letters must be post paid.

The JAMES'S FEVER POWDER and PILLS.—Mr. Jattles thinks it necessary to inform the Public, that Messaz. Newberry, the Messaz hinks it necessary to inform the Public, that Messaz. Newberry, the Messaz hinks it necessary to inform the Public, that Messaz. Newberry, the Messaz hinks and the Messaz hinks and the Messaz hinks are their own composition, under the name of Dr. James's, and that he has, in consequence, appointed in their stead, as sole wholesale Agent, Mr. Thomas Bultir, the properties of the Messaz hinks and the Messaz hink

TO CORRESPONDENTS."

propose that Mr. Servent Spankie's admirable found to day in our Paper, is published, in a com-s. Roake and Varty, Strand, and may be had in

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

THEIR MAJESTIES have not been in town this week. Their reception in public at Brighton has been entiusiastically loyal.

We regret to state that most serious apprehensions are entertained for the life of His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER. The following is the last bulletin issued:—

"His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER has passed a quiet night, but he appears much exhausted, and his strength greatly reduced.

(Signed) "WM. FERGUSON."

" WM. FERGUSON." (Signed)

The domestic affairs of the country seem so fully to occupy public attention, that all interest about the movements in France, Spain, and Portugal, is, as it were, suspended. We believe the Carlists are prospering: the King of Spain had made a public entry into Viana, and was received with every mark of loyalty and enthusiasm. The matrimonial job between Donna Marki and the Duke of LEUCHTSMENG, does not appear to be going (as Lord BROUGHAM said upon a memorable occasion) on all fours.

does not appear to be going (as Lord Brougham said upon a memorable occasion) on all fours.

We last week expressed our doubts as to the necessity of a dissolution of Parliament upon the formation of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry: these doubts have been considerably strengthened during the weels. On all hands, and from all quarters, manifestations of a desire to support a Conservative Government are making; and it would be surely most wise—if such a disposition should be strongly evinced—to avoid the confusion, expense, and excitement of a general election.

We agree entirely with our able contemporary the Morning Post, that the existing parties in England now, are the Conservatives and Destructives; that Conservatism does not necessarily imply Toryism, and that there exists a vast and increasing body of Conservative Whigs. We, as the Post does, instance Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham as leaders of this party—we say leaders, in the literal acceptation of the word, and not in its political sense only—they led the way and set an example which, as it deserved and obtained the highest approbation from all well-disposed persons, whether Whig or Tory, cannot fail to engage numerous followers. In the newspapers, letters have already appeared from several Members of the present Parliament who supported the last Ministry upon principle, without pledge or obligation, expressive of a disposition to uphold the King's Government, and at all events wait for a declaration of intentions and a manifestation of principles on the part of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues before they decide upon withholding their confidence and support. These indications, we say, do lead us to hope that a dissolution may be avoided; at the same time we think, considering the very active demonstrations of the Radical party, it is right and prudent for the conscientious Whig and Tory to be on the alert, and make preparations for the contest, even though the contest should not come.

Amongst the letters which have met the public eye, none

come.

Amongst the letters which have met the public eye, none appears to us so strikingly important, in the view we take of the subject, as that of Mr. Sergeant SPANKE, which we subjoin. Mr. SPANKE is one of that class of politicians in the existence of which, to a great extent, we confidently believe. He is a WHIG and a CONSERVATIVE; and it is upon principles like those of the Learned Gentleman that we believe the country will be saved from the ruinous inroads of the revolutionary party, to which it becomes the duty of every prudent man and loyal subject to oppose himself heart and soul.

Gentlemen—I have received within these few days several invitations to attend at public or local Meetings in this metropolis, for the purpose of expressing regret and exciting agitation on the removal of the late Ministers, and I shall avail myself of this opportunity, once for all, to explain the rensons why I cannot accept them at this time. I am now sensible, indeed, that I ought not to delay a moment to enter upon the subject, because I have just read in the newspapers a joint Resolution on the question of the dismissal of Ministers, to which are appended the names of nine of the inertropolitan Members. If these Hon. Gentlemen had belonged to the profession by courtesy styled Learned (I land almost forgotten that one is of the long robe) thould have thought that their disquisition very much resembled that sort of opinion which is given at a grand consultation of lawyers on some litigated point, and on which, as no two agree, the result is a curious specimen of legal mosaic. Hot, cold, moist, and dry, hold their natural antipathies, and every sentence is a sort of check qualification and restraint of the conflicting atoms of judgment. In such case a dissenting counsel, who differstote cub from his brethren, and who chooses to think and speak for himself, has often the good fortune separately to produce a satisfactory opinion. Mine, if it be wrong, shall at least be clear and explicit.

In the first place, then, I can from

real people, and the electors approved by their sunrages the course in that taken.

I must also fairly acknowledge that I do not participate in the cry of lamentation for the removal of the late Ministers now sounded in our ears by those very men who have so long proclaimed them amountly of confidence.

Circumstances indeed are changed, for it seems that the King has at last arrived at the conclusion of the unfitness of his late servants, which their new friends have long so streunously enforced.

This sudden turn of affection in the Clubs and the Unions seems rather to open too the old repreach of the mutability of popular Iseling:—

rather to open too the feeling:-

rather to open too the old reproach of the mutability of popular feeling:

"Hangye! Trust ye?
With every minute you do change a mind,
And cell him noble that was now your hate—
Him vile that was your gariand."
Possibly the charge of levity which this violent flush of kindness for a Ministry loaded so lately with every species of vituperation may be repelled; yet it appears to me hardly decent for the same people so hastly and so violently to question the exercise of a Royal perragative, which the Clubs and the Unions and the whole array of Birmingham, under Mr. Attwood, had so powerfully recommended.

It may be said that the inconsistency is more apparent than real and it is not unnatural that those who openly upge the abolition of the House of Lords and the overthrow of all religious establishments, and indeed a complete new model of the State, should begin to love an Administration which they may now think would, as the servants of the Kings, have (unineationally no doubt) become the most efficient enterior and the state of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Ministers the Agricustics and Political Linear account of the Ministers the Agricustics and Political Linear account of the Ministers the Agricustics and Political Linear account of the Ministers the Agricustics and Political Linear account of the Ministers the Agricustics and Political Linear account of the Ministers of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Ministers of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Ministers of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Ministers of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Ministers of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Ministers of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Ministers of the Rivers and Political Linear account of the Rivers and P

avoided nimbe y to saterifice for a session all competition of rival mischief in order to oppose the King's new Government, proves the quite person the services of the late Ministers in the work of destruction which these parties have personed and are pursning. I hope the late Ministers do not consider such proceedings is complimentary. "Notwithstation the moby and resides agreed our which mady and variely attempts to counterfeit the vace of the people, it will in the end be found that the great majority of the spher may intelligent inhabitures of this country are still attached to their angent Lousdinton of King, Lords, and Commons, and to the blessings of settled tivernment.

Coffeen season was not to the blessings of sentee Covernia. O'Cherrisan have never and better light shat ma, but I am consent with that Constitution of which Mar. Fox, then is welment opposition to the Court and to the Ministry, renounced that it was for the court and to the Ministry. Journal of Monarchy, and all the liferty of lepublicanism, moderating the deposition of the one and the licentionsians of the other."

After almost fifty ears of agony and courtision has ot target of the deposition of the one and the licentionsian of one politic, a from that height of hoppiness and distinction if we know how to prize it to that the state of the court incur the least share of responsibility.

Vary low are surprised that the King and the exercise of his uncarried to the court incur the least share of responsibility.

Vary low are surprised that the King and the exercise of his uncarried to the court incur the least share of responsibility.

Vary low are surprised that the King and the exercise of his uncarried to the court of the court incur the least share of responsibility.

Vary low are surprised that the King and the exercise of his uncarried to the court of Lond Gray, which are the court of the court of Lond Gray which are the court of the court of Lond Gray which are the court of the court of Lond Gray which, are the court of the court of Lond Gray which, are the court of the court of the court of Lond Gray which, are the court of the court of Lond Gray which, are the court of the court

and maximo are nierg author datable, than the verying spinions spined viduals or all sperifications of the process of the flows of Stant Inventeur of the process of the flows of Stant Inventeur of the spinion of the process of the flows of Stant Inventeur of the process of the flows of Stant Inventeur of the process of the flows of Stant Inventeur of the public peace and tradquility. His spinion of the process of the

SOME people affect to doubt whether Sir ROBERT PRO SOME people affect to doubt whether Sir Robert Tebes will accept the Premiership, which is offered to him! We have no doubt whatever upon the subject. Sir Robert Peel, before his departure for Italy, not only privately but publicly avowed his readiness to put himself at the head the Ministry whenever His MAJESTY should see fit to command his services. mand his services.

medicing avowed his readiness to put himself at the miser the Ministry whenever His MAJESTY should see fit to command his services.

The regrets occasioned in the Court of Exchequer by the loss of Lord Lyndhurst from the Bench, weigh heavily against the universal gratification felt at his Lordship's return to the Court of Chancery.

Lord Lyndhurst has now presided as Chief Baron for nearly four years. Exalted as his character was as Chanellor, he has added new lustre to his reputation, as a Composition of the Cartestion of evidence—quick in the comprehension and application of it; astute in detecting fraud—clear, eloquent, and impartial in his charges to a Jury—wholly unbiassed by prejudice against, or favouritism towards, either counsel or client, and leaving upon all who have had to transact business in his Court, the most favourable impression of his mildness and urbanity of manner, he quits the Exchequer beloved by all, a bright example to his successor.

Truly might it be said of Lord Lyndhurst, he knew law by intention—"Legem verum ex naturà jusk cripuit, transit, expressit, ad quam non doctus, sed factus, non institutus-sed imbuitus fecet."

During the short time he presided in the Exchequer beloved by surpass both the King's Bench and the Common Pleaston of the most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides that of SMALTHE most remarkable of his trials (besides th

10 nim in future may the country look with confidence of the Bar, who will the selection of Judges, from Gentlemen of the Bar, who will

maintain the character, and uphold the dignity, of the judical office. He, who has so ably administered the criminal judice of the country, can best detect its abuses, and most successfully apply a remedy to its defects.

WE have in another part of to-day's Paper enumerated a five of the vagaries which characterized the "Last days of ford Broughtan"—and we admit that the performances of the Noble Lord in those, and several other instances which have obne to our knowledge, have greatly surprised us, from the shallowness of their disguise, and the facility of their detection. What our feelings towards his Lordship then were, it matters little; we candidly confess they are totally changed within the last week. Instead of hatred, ridicule, or contempt, Lord Brougham has become to us an object of deep compassion, and melancholy contemplation.

Lord BROUGHAM has applied to Lord Lyndhurst to

and melancholy contemplation.

Lord Brougham has applied to Lord Lyndhurst to make him Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Forced even by Royal authority to surrender the Seal, he still longs to be something, and linger in Westminster Hall, haunting the scenes of his former greatness. This seems very like what we hope it is not; but even if it be, there is method in it.

Lord Brougham falls from the Woolsack into idleness and when the first theory was the search was was the

Lord BROUGHAM falls from the Woolsack into idleness and insignificance upon the five thousand pounds pension which he so disinterestedly secured for retiring Chancellors; and then, having secured this five thousand pounds per annum, he affects a fine feeling, is seized with compunctions visitations, and expresses a disinclination to receive the money without doing something for it—it being an evident clear gain of ten times five thousand a year to the country to hinder him from doing anything whatever in his professional character.

racter.

Therefore, says the considerate Lord—make me Lord Chief Baron, and I will save the country not only my pension, but two thousand pounds a year more—for I will do the work for five thousand instead of seven, which is the established and installed allows.

Baron, and I win save the county and the stabilished and regulated salary.

Two thousand instead of seven, which is the established and regulated salary.

This sounds very liberal—not that cheap law is always the best: we dare say Mr. ROTCH, or Mr. ROLFE, or any of that class of Barristers would do the Baron's business for two thousand five hundred a year, and, as the man says, "make nothing of it." But this liberality will be properly appreciated when it is recollected that LOTH BROUGHAM's anxiety to put himself into the Chief Barony of the Exchequer at this low price, is to keep another man out. Sit JAMES SCARLETT (who, it is reported will succeed LOTH LYNDHURST, being at the same time created LOTH ABINGER), Lord BROUGHAM loveth not, and therefore is it that instead of wiling away his time in the re-establishment of his health, the tranquillization of his mind, and the dissemination of useful knowledge through the pages of the Penny Magazine, his Lordship volunteers to head the Court of Exchequer, for which he is just as fit, as he was to be Lord Chancellor.

This is most extraordinary conduct, and only to be accounted for by the melancholy supposition in which we most painfuly indulge. Nothing marks the presence of the calamity to which we refer, more strongly than the confidence which the patient feels, that his cunning will not be discovered. He chuckles at the idea of stealing a plate of pudding out of a cupboard while he is persuading the doctor that he is only locking the door to prevent its being stoler; but those accustomed to the peculiarities of the patient are aware of all these mental combinations—the doctor locks the door himself, and the pudding is saved for the brother who is expected home in the evening. It really is very melancholy never-theless.

THE country is everywhere manifesting a highly Conservative feeling. In almost all the great towns and cities meetings are being held, at which the expression of confidence in His MAJESTY'S wisdom, and satisfaction at the change of Ministers, is universal. The Common Council of London are, as usual, a splendid exception. However, when we see such men as Messes, Vexables, and that Sir John Key, Baronet—and father of one son, Master Kingsmill Grove Key—the only two out of twenty-five Aldermen supporting the Radicals, we rejoice, not only at the extent of their respectability, but at not having the misfortune of reckoning those worthy Aldermen amongst our friends.

Mr. Conferr's speech at Manchester, and his Register of yesterday, ought to be read. He absolutely demolishes the Whigs; and the catalogue of their vices and follies which he has given to the public, will, we should think, satisfy the Radicals that those whom they affect to consider their bitterest enemies, can never do them half the damage they have received from their late dear friends.

We are glad to observe, that the paragraph which appeared

WE are glad to observe, that the paragraph which appeared "E are glad to observe, that the paragraph which appears in several of the newspapers, that the Marquess CAMDEN had offered himself a candidate for the High Stewardship of Cambridge, is contradicted by authority. It is well known this distinction was, upon a former occasion offered to his Lordship, and declined by him.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a great alarm was occasioned by finding the corpse of a man of about fifty-one or fifty-two years of age floating in the Serpentine river on Wednesday. Means were promptly obtained, and the body was brought on shore. It was smartly dressed, the face possessed a pleasing expression, remarkable for the size and neatness of the whiskers and the genteel tie of the neckeloth. Upon scarching the pockets of the deceased nothing could be found except a bottle of Colley's cream, and a yard and three quarters of broad red riband. Many of the bye-standers declared it was the late Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It eventually turned out that the deceased was one of the shop-men at Waterloo-house. The resemblance to his Lordship, however, was singularly striking.

WE see by the "Ship News" that the Portuguese man-of-war the Duchess of Braganza has sailed from Portsmouth. We shall expect some day to know by whose orders, and at whose charge, this vessel underwent a complete repair and refitment in one of His Britannic Majesty's dock-yards.

WE should carnestly recommend to the attention of the manufacturing towns the following speech of the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, upon the subject of Free Trade," a system by which our honest hard-working countrymen are oppressed and brought to want. Let the electors of Workeserra, Covertay, and Stafford ponder these things, and return to Parliament men who will support a Government which will support a Government which will support as Government which will support the Proples, and leave to Lord Durham and his followers the truly English task of drinking "Presperity to the French Nation," and of advocating her interests in Parliament in preference to

those of their own countrymen. These are the Duke's

"I believe that PROTECTING DUTIES may be ENFORUBD with very great advantage to the manufacturers. I have heard a great deal about the benefits to be derived from FREE TRADE, and the advantages which have accrued from it both in this and other countries. Now, in My opinion, there is no such thing as FREE TRADE. It is the object and the DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THE MANUFACTURES OF THE PARTICULAR COUNTRY OVER WHICH THEY PRESIDE—to watch the progress of events and transactions, and to alter the duty from time to time in such a manuer as to give a PROFER PROTECTION TO OUR OWN MANUFACTURES. I am afraid that, with regard to many articles of British manufacture, which are the subject of extensive export, More Particularly as To RIBANDS, that the foreigner enjoys much greater advantage in this market than is allowed to the Englishman in the markets of the Continent; and I CERTAINLY THINK THAT SOME ENDEAVOUR SHOULD BE MADE TO PLACE THE MANUFACTURER OF THIS COUNTRY AT LEAST ON AN EQUALITY WITH THE FOREIGNER."

These, we repeat, are the sentiments of the Duke of Weillington. I believe that PROTECTING DUTIES may be ENFORCED

These, we repeat, are the sentiments of the Duke of Wellington—they are not the sentiments of the present Representatives of the great manufacturing towns."

Captain Ellior has written to his agent in Melrose desiring him to "agitate," and call a public meeting.

Captain Elliot has written to his agent in Melrose desiring him to "agitate," and call a public meeting.

Although the country remains, and must remain, unsatisfied as to the permanent arrangements of the Ministry until the arrival of Str Robert Peel—which we regret to say cannot be expected before the 9th or 10th of December—the dullness in which the political world would be involved during this period of suspense, has been very much enlivened by the exhibition to the public eve of some admirable Whig manœuvres, in which the last Ministry indulged during the last days of their administration of public—or rather we should say—private affairs.

Lord Palmerston—the intelligent, the wise, and punctual—was virtually out of office on Friday the 14th of November: that being the day when His Majesty sent to London, by Lord Melbourne, for the Duke of Wellington. On Saturday the 15th—being the day after the dissolution of the Ministry—the Viscount Palmerston proceeded to the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (which office his Lordship knew he had lost), and there filled up three vacant clerkships, which for several months previous, he had positively refused to do, alleging—probably with great truth—that they were perfectly useless.

In the Admiralty, Lord Auckland was equally on the alert; and there we find a certain Lieutenant Edden Promoted to the rank of Commander one day, and appointed to a ship, the next; not to speak of a Lord Something Russell, put into commission with equal celerity, to the astonishment and disgust of the whole Navy. In Ireland, we have Mr. Littleton appointing Mr. Patrick Murphy Assistant-Barrister, in the room of Mr. Cruise—Mr. Cruise—Mr. Gruise—Mr. Cruise—Mr. Cruise—Mr. The Barrister, in the room of Mr. Cruise—Mr. Cruise—Mr. Hunrhy is a Roman Catholic, of no practice, and only called to the Bar in 1827. The whole Irish Bar feel scandalized and insulted by the appointment—not to speak of the indecent haste with which it was made. As Lord Wellensher had resigued the Lord-Lieu

TOR, backed, we conclude, by Lord Plunkett and Mr. Blake.

The Lord Chancellor Brougham too, has been exhibiting a similar activity. First of all:—On Saturday the 15th—the hay-making Saturday—we find Mr. Leonard Edmunds gazetted Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Arthur Eden, my Lord's near connexion, Clerk of the Patents—he, the said Mr. Eden being Assistant Comptroller of the Exchequer;—but this being somewhat too much of a joke, Mr. Arthur Eden was ungazetted on the following Tuesday.

This proceeding—the juggle and the failure, are thus explained in Monday's Chronicle:—

"The explanation of Mr. Arthur Eden being announced in the fazette as Clerk of the Patents, characterized through the sheer ignorance of our contemporaries as an odious joh, is, we believe, simply this:—Mr. Eden was, some months ago, informed of the probability of his obtaining the clerkship of the patents; but having received no official intimation of the appointment, he accepted the Assistant-Comptrollership of the Exchequer, a situation for which, after 28 years—experience in that department, he was particularly adapted. Without a thought of the other situation, his surprise reas extreme on seeing himself gazetted as Clerk of Patents. Upon inquiry he jound that his appointment had been high in a Goodenment effect or upwards of six months, and which only turned up on looking over the paters on the dissolution of the Ministry. Mr. Edens, quite ministry and provide an office, lord, and the holding the two offices, best not a moment in signifying his opinion to the new Government. The salary of Clerk of the Patents is 4001, per ammin, out of which the bolder has to provide an office, clerk, and stationery. What a magnificent job this would have been had it taken place!"

Nothing can be better than this—not omitting the sneer at

per annun, out of which the holder has be provided in other, eight taken place! "
Nothing can be better than this—not omitting the sneer at the paltry amount of the job, which seems to imply vast indignation that anybody should imagine Lord Brougham capable of jobbing for a thing of only four hundred a year.

But now look at the truth of the statement, and its probability. Mr. Eden's appointment, we are told, had been kicking about some Government office for six months—his appointment that is, Clerk of the Patents—during all which six months Mr. Leonard Edmunds has been holding the office and doing the duty; and during which six months Mr. Eden's Leonard Edmunds has been appointed Assistant-Comptroller of the Exchequer; and this appointment of Clerk of the Patents was merely discovered in turning over the papers of the public office where it was lying, and would never have been found out if the Ministry had not been changed, and its members forced to pack up their alls and be trudging. This sounds true, and probable; but how is it to be reconciled with the fact authoritatively stated in the London Gazette that on the 15th of November, and not before, "The KING has been pleased to appoint Leonard to the London Gazette that on the 15th of November, and not before, "The KING has been pleased to appoint Leonard Edmunds, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the room of Denn's Le Marchant, Esq., resigned; and Arthur Eden's ap-

EDEN, ESQ., to be Clerk of the Fatenis, rice EDMUNDS, resigned.

Here is proof public and positive, that Mr. EDEN'S appointment is the result of Mr. EDMUNDS'S resignation—that no appointment could have been lying about any where for six months to an office which, up to the 15th of this month, Mr. EDMUNDS filled, and the duties of which he regularly performed. But if it were necessary to adduce farther proof of the reality of the job, and the puccility of the explanation,

it would be found in this conclusive fact Mr. EDMUNDS could not have vacated the Clerkship of the Patents to make way for Mr. EDEN, by taking the Clerkship of the Crown, six months ago, nor three months ago, for this particular and cogent reason, that at that period the late Earl BATHURST was alive and in possession of the office, to which Mr. LE MARCHANT, who makes way for Mr. EDMUNDS, was only appointed on his Lordship's demise.

The next capt of the late CHANCELLOR's about sending the Seal to His MAJESTY, excites the Chronicle's fatal desire for explaining and vindicating, and therefore it tell us, that it was sent to the KING "strictly in accordance with the arrangement previously made by His MAJESTY;"—and then the Chronicle is very severe upon us—which hurts us exceedingly.

the arrangement previously made by his malesty;—and then the Chronicle is very severe upon us—which hurts us exceedingly.

The fact is, however, that it is the Chronicle which ought to get better information from its friends; the fact is, as we stated it, and which we repeat—Lord Brougham wrote to Lord 'Lywhuhurst expressing a desire to be spared the pain of parting, not with the Seal—but from His MAJESTY—and therefore, as the Seal really must be given up, he would prefer sending it to His MAJESTY through Sir Herberty—and therefore, as the Seal really must be given up, he would be prefer sending it to His MAJESTY through Sir Herberty—and therefore, as the Seal really must be given up, he would be prefer sending it to His MAJESTY through Sir Herberty—and therefore, as the Seal really must be given up, he would be in generated the pain of seeing the man who had degraded not only the character of his office by his itinerant absurdities, but had presumed to proclaim himself the intimate personal friend and constant correspondent of the Sovereign.

Everything rests on opinion in this little history. We tell the fact—so does the Chronicle, nearly. Those who believe that Lord Brougham's desire to send the Seal arose from respectful diffidence, or loyal sensibility, will believe the Chronicle's version; those who do not, will perhaps be satisfied with ours.

with ours.

fied with ours.

However, and a distinct detail, confirmed by a letter from the eternal Leonard Edmunds. The account is so clear, and the case so flagrant, that we should in vain endeavour to put the matter before our readers in any better form than the Post has already done; we therefore, with due acknowledgment, copy the article from that paper.

After settling the Chronicle as to the story of the non-delivery of the Seal, the Post says:—

But since the Chronicle will dampe its friends by vindicating

But since the Chronicle will damage its friends by vindicating them, we cannot but take the opportunity of stating one or two facts which will, we think, satisfactorily prove, not only that Lord Brougham had no intention of giving up the Seals on Friday, but that he indulged in the belief and hope that he could go on holding it, if not for an indefinite period, at least for a very considerable length

In order to gratify the Chronicle with our reasons for this belief we beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter addressed by the Lord Chan-cellor Broughan's Private Secretary to W. Hodosov, Esq., Clerk o the Peace for the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday lust:—

(Copy.) "Stan—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. Hoddson, Esq., &c."

"W. Hongson, Esq., &c."

Here we have the Lord Chancellor Brougham, by his private Here we have the Lord Chancellor Brotcham, by his private secretary, on the 19th day of November, directing, by virtue of his high office, to have the commission of the peace of a county sent to him by return of post, which post could only reach London on Monday last, he, the said Lond Chancellon having publicly and indignantly declared he would resign the Seal a week before; and having nanty accurred he teorial resign the sent a week before; and having in the mean time taken new motions, and done every thing he possibly could do to protract the surrender of it, and having at last refused to deliver it to his Sovereign. Yes, Chronicle, yes. The Lond Chancellon out of office (as he told the country in his own Court) on Saturday, the 15th of November, directs his private secretary (as Lond Chancellon) to write to the Clerk of the Peace of the county of Cumberland for the Commission of that county, which could not possibly arrive in London until Monday, the 24th, being, according to his own solemn and public declaration, eight clear days from the time he had ceased to be Chancellor.

days from the time he had ceased to be Characters.

So much for the Chronicle and its vindication of Lord Brougham.

But now, wheel within wheel—job within job—let us from great men come to small. Who signed the letter of which we here give the copy? "I Ednam Ednumns." How does he sign it—when does he sign it? Why, silly Chronicle, Mr. Ednums sings it as "Priwate Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, on the 19th of November."

Mr. L. Edmunds, in order to secure something to render him

worthy of the family connection he is about to make, was gazetted, "WHITERALL, Nov. 15!!!" Clerk of the Crown—(as we have had occasion to show in another article upon the Chronicle's folly to-day). The Clerkship of the Crown is an office incompatible with that of Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, yet as Mr. Edmunds is one of the family; he in an humble office which he has no right to hold, issues the mandate of a man in the highest office which he does not hold at all.

Lord Brougham is now gone off the stage of public life, and we

have no desire to meddle with him; but when the Chronicle affects to be either serious or facetious in his praise or in its attacks upon our contemporaries we must check it. For the truth of all we have here stated we beg to refer the *Chronicle* to Mr. L. EDMUNDS himself, who is still, we believe, a subordinate officer in Lord LYND-HURST'S COURT.

We do not venture to inquire, even of ourselves, what Lord Brougham wanted to do with the Cumberland Commission, if he had gotten it; but we must say, the sending for it by return of "post," coupled with the unwillingness which his Lordship evinced in surrendering his authority, does excite an idea that he meant to have done something with it if he could. could.

could.

Of what state of mind all these proceedings are indicative, we do not pretend to know; but the step taken by his Lordship—which we have to-day recorded in another part of our paper—leads us to conjecture, that those who love his Lordship must be very uneasy about him.

EIGHT Aldermen voted against the Address, on Thursday, at the Court of Common Council, and two for it. The dissentients were, the LORD MAYOR, Aldermen BROWN, ATKINS, LAURIE, LUCAS, MARSHALL, HUNTER, and KELLY; and the brace of ass-entients were, Key, of stationery report notoriety, and Admiral Wenables. The Conservatives called on Key to speak, but his friends had prudence enough to persuade him to resume his seat.

The Edinburgh meeting was a complete failure, and the leaders are not only disappointed, but actually disgusted and disheartened. Wo

have heard that the warringst Baron of the Excusores, the late Lorg have heard that the aspirous Baron of the Excusques, the late Lone Chancellon—or as he is now called by the profession; the "t chess and nasty"—was at the bottom of the affair, and that he tried to stir it up by a letter which he wrote to Sir James Graic. There were asmewhere between one and two thousand people-present; the cheering was feeble, and at the close of the affair, an oldsoldier exclaimed, "The Duke—The Duke! He's the boy, after all!" to which, to the utter dismay of the prime movers and abettors of the affair, the people responded with three load and hearty cheers.

people responded with three lond and hearty cheers.

OUR readers must be fully aware of the dreadful calamity which has befallen the island of Dominica. The thurricane, the tremendous effects of which, we last week enumeroused, the sliterally devasted the colony, and left the poorer inhabitants in a state of perfect destitution.

It is most gratifying to behold the Monarch, under these stillicting circumstances, leading the way in the glorious work of benevolence, and setting the example to his subjects in afferikating the misfortones, and pouring balm into the wounds of a suffering population.

It is with great pleasure we find ourselves permitted to publish two letters which have been addressed by Sir Herbert Taylor to Mr. Coloquadow, the Agent for the Colony, nor can we submit them to the reader without remarking upon the motive by which His Majesty is actuated in allowing the publication of this correspondence. There is no feeling of ostentation, no desire of publicity, as far as His Majesty's munificent conduct is concerned. "The King cannot withhold his consent from the publication of the

feeling of ostenation, no desire of publicity, as far as His MAJESTY'S munifivent conduct is concerned. "THE KING cannot withhold his consent from the publication of the letter if you conceive that it can promote the benevolent purpose which you have in view:"—

"Brighton, Nov. 23d, 1834.
"Sir,—I have taken the earliest opportunity to submit to the King your letter of the 18th instant, and the enclosure relating to and containing the meliancholy details of the calamitous hurricane by which the island of Dominica was visited on the night of the 28th, and the morning of the 21st of September; and I have been honoured with his Majesty's commands to assure you that you do him justice in being persuaded of the deep concern with which he learnt this sadevent, and its distressing and lamentable consequences to the inhabitants of that island.
"His Majesty has not ceased to take a warm interest in their welfare, nor has he forgotten the kind attentions and the proofs attachment, which, in early life, he received from that portion of his subjects, of whose loyalty he is truly sensible.
"I have been ordered by the King, on this occasion, to send you an authority for Sir Henry Wheatley to pay to you from his Majesty's Privy Porse the sum of 5001, towards such contributions as may be made for the relief of the sufferers.

"I have the honour to be Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"Yames Colquhoun, Esq., &c. &c. &c. "Brighton, Nov. 27th, 1834.

"James Colquhoun, Esq., &c. &c. &c."
"Brighton, Nov. 27th, 1834.
"Sir,—I have had the honour to submit your letter of the 25th instant to the King, who was glad to learn that the communication I was ordered to make on the 23rd instant proved so satisfactory to

You.

You.

You.

His Majesty cannot withhold his consent from the publication of my letter, if you conceive that it can promote the benevotent purpose which you have it view.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"H. TAYLOR.

"To James Colquion, Esq., &c. &c. &c."
It may not be unworthy of notice, in concluding these observations upon the royal munificence, to remark, that the Dissenters do not contribute to the subscription.

THE following reply of Lord MELBOURNE to an address from his tenantry is worthy of remark and attention, inasmou us tenanty is weithy of remark and attention, inas-much as it clearly and distinctly proves that all the laboured nonsense of the Morning Chronicle with regard to the change of Ministry is, to use its own elegant but pithy style of phrase-otogy, "false," "entirely false," "utterly false," "false altogether:"—

from his tenantry is worthy of remark and attention, inasmuch as it clearly and distinctly proves that all the laboured nonsense of the Morning Chrysicle with regard to the change of Ministry is, to use its own elegant but pithy style of phrase-ology, "false," "entirely false," "three ologony, "false, altogether:"—

Lord Melhourne arrived at his seat at Melhourne on Tucsday Inst, and the National School Room, to consider the propriety of presenting an eddress to his Lordship, decharatory of their feelings respecting the late change in the Administration. After an animated discussion an address was unanimously agreed to.

At two clock the following day the inhabitants assembled on the Green Hill, and proceeded in procession, with bands of music, benners, &c., to the Hall, to presente the address to his Lordship, who received them very graciously on the lawn.

James Dolama, Esq., then presented the address, to which his Lordship delivered the following reply:—

"Gentlemen—I beg leave to return you my warmest and most grateful thanks for this address. With respect to the events which have recently taken place, and which me the intraclatic cause of your address, you will not, I am sure, expect that I should enter into any detail or explanation. Softier it to say, that I do not free myself, in the slightest degree, personally aggreeed by anything that has taken place. The question of who shall be the Ministers of this country at this period is one of so much importance, and propriet and propriet and insignificance. You have aliaded in your address to the Act for the better representations of the people in Parliament; and I entire properly and extensive of the country and intelligence of the community. At the same time it is a yvery rapid and extensive changes, and anything the proposed in the leaves of th

his Majestr's subjects sither in their airil or their religious canacity, either as citizens of the State or as members of any particular sect; to extend and enlarge the institutions of the country as as to render them commensurate with its increasing numbers, instruction, and intelligence; to enable them, as far as it is consistent with human agture; to comprehend within their scope all classes and conditions of men, and to insure their stability and permanence by freeing them from reprotch, and rendering them more powerful and efficient for those purposes which they are intended to promote."

Wie have obtained an authentic copy of the farewell speech

Wie have obtained an authentic copy of the farewell speech made by Mr. Ikey Solowows; previously to his sentence of transportation being carried into effect:

Mr. Solowows, addressing the Bar, said he found it necessary, with a view to the business of the Court, to state that he was on the point of being transported. He should either be sent for, or he should inself go; on board the Hulks in a few days. He said so now in order to remove all doubt, if any doubt could remain on the subject. There was not the least doubt or hestation in his mind but that he should be sent out of the country, as soon as the official arrangements would admit. He had (said Mr. Solowows, very emphatically) been utterly amazed, astonished, and indignant at any person or persons presuming to doubt that such was his intention. There was no part of his public life which gave any individual a right to slander him, by suggesting a doubt that under sireumstances like the present, he should he sitate for one moment as to the course he ought to pursue, and he again repeated that he should go on board the Hulks instantly. But he was board in justice to some parties to remain in Eurland until he had spit upon certain points which he intended to disclose; but in doing so he could not hurry the cases. He therefore proposed to get through his splitting on Friday or Saturday next, and before he-went on board the Hulks, if the parties would bind themselves to pay the promised rewards in the same manner as if he had still continued on shore, and had not been under seasence of transportation.

One of the Sherifis coming on to the Bench at this time, Mr. Solomons repeated that he was determined to go on board the Hulks in the course of the present week. No power on earth should indee him to continue in Eurland under present circumstances. He had thought it right thus publicly to declare his intention, to put a stop to the released and absurd reports which had gone abroad as to his having received a revuleve.

One thing, he must add, had hurt his feeling

early from his.

This speech was delivered under considerable excitement, and evidently caused a deep sensation.

EXTRAORDINARY INFATUATION.

Dear John,—Being a constant reader of your truly constitutional Paper for many years, and having noticed the kindness with which you frequently allay the doubts and uncertainties of inquiring correspondents, I intrude upon your columns—at all times valuable, but at this moment of invigoration and healthful prospect doubly valuable to beg of you, if you possibly can, to throw some light upon the appalling and mysterious circumstance hinted at in the Times of the 21st instant, in the account of an accident which happened to the Standard Plymouth coach, wherein it is stated, that "amongst the sufferers was Mr. Ellis, of Exeter, who has lately been attached to the Civet Cut in this town" (Plymouth), &c.

Dear John, affectionately yours,
PUSS.

METROPOLITAN WHIG ADDRESS.

THE METROPOLITAN WHIG MEMBERS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED THE METROPOLITAN MEMBERS.

I, "the undersigned, unable at this season to make my entiments known in my place," at the hustings, "feel it" as nuch "my duty to address you" as you have felt it yours to white the my duty to address you" as you have felt it yours to

address me.

"It is with deep" joy that I now find there is some "hope, by the" probable "re-appointment" of a "Ministry" who will profit by experience, that none but real abuses will be struck out from any part of "Church or State." "From such men" as you point at, I "anticipate a correction of social and political abuses" which have crept in and destroyed almost all that is dear to every true lover of the Bestish Constitution. British Constitution.

And, white I believe all "destructive Reform" will be

And, white I believe all "destructive Reform" will be stopped. I doubt not that such alterations as time and circumstances have rendered necessary, will be made.

You say you "purposely abstain from expressing any united opinion as to the conduct of the Ministry since the opening of the Reformed Parliament, because on that point you are ananimous." How wonderful that ten Members of the "Reformed Parliament" should not express "a united opinion" when they "are not unanimous." Surely this approaches very nearly to absolute wisdom.

Yet, knowing something, by sad experience, of the acts of the "united" disunited "ten," it is matter of no surprise to me that you should be "united" in condemning that which is not in existence.

I take leave to advise, that you wait until a Ministry has been formed, and its intentions made known, before you again

1 take leave to advise, that you wait until a Ministry has been formed, and its intentions made known, before you again venture to express your "united deep sorrow" at what, for aught you know, may cause deep "united" joy! Again, you say "a dissolution of Parliament is in all proba-bility at hand." As I know nothing of such probability, it

Again, you say "a dissolution of Parnament's in all probability at hand." As I know nothing of such probability, it would be presumptuous in me to enlarge upon it; but, should such an event take place, I have no doubt that the "ten" will be dismissed among others who have been tried and found evention.

will be dismissed discovered by the discovered by the same time," This is" my "fervent prayer;" I "rejoice to add, that it is, at the same time," my "confident expectation."

ONE HAVING A RIGHT TO VOTE FOR FIVE OF THE "TEN."

THE PRIESTS.

The Priest of a parish near Dublin attended at the miserable cabin of one of his parishioners to baptise a child, and when his Reverence had performed the ceremony, the mother of the child handed the Priest fire shillings. He looked at the poor woman in the most contemptuous and angry manner, and said, "What's this for, you lussey?" She replied, "I hope your Reverence will have compassion on us, for my poor man has been obliged to borrow what I now offer from a neighbour." The Priest then turned round to the husband, and said—"You neodring sleeveen reshed—you'd let this rip rob your Priest; but no matter—bring round my horse, you knave, for I'll leave things in startup quo, and put up that (pointing to the money) with the rest." His Reverence in stantly mounted his florse, and rode off home, leaving the poor parents in a dreadful state of agitation, supposing something shocking was meant by statuque. This soon determined them to follow the Priest to his house with the half-quinea, the sum he demanded, and just reached it as he was slighting from his horse, and addressed him thus:—"Oh, plaine your Riverence, we have brought you the helf-guinea, and, God knows! hard it was for us to do so; and now, God shower

down blessings on your Riverence, and take of the stack coa, and ererything clse, off our poor baby."—Priest. He stack the word find the money; but you's desarred the pushed. At the same time looking archly, and taking a book from his pocket, opened it, and muttered some unfilligible words, and dismissed the poor people, saying—H. After the now, but take care in future not to attempt to rab your Priests."

We have heard a meeting is to take place at Dover, to present an address to His Majesry; and we are glad to hear the chin' is to be taken by Capt. Corrow, of Klugsgate; the same gentleman with so well discharged his duties when he took the chair at the ching given to his Grace the Duke of Walliston. In case of a dissolition of Parliament, no one could be more qualified to rep tion of Parliament, no one could be more quantica to represent the electors of Kent than Capt. Corron. His charities and the good he does for Ramsgate are really praiseworthy.

Sir Roger Gresley and Sir George Crewe have announced

their intention of starting for South Derbyshire, in case of a dissolu-

ion. In the spirit of the following passage from the present number of Fraser's Magazine we cordially agree:—

"There are some, however, who would urge an immediate dissolution of Parliament without any previous public declaration of the policy of the new Ministry. We cannot think this wise. It would compel the country to decide before the real question at issue was well understood. And if the experiment failed, or a majority to small to enable the new Ministry to carry on the public basiness was well understood. And if the experiment failed, or a majority of small to enable the new Ministry to carry on the public basiness was the result—what remedy would remain? A second dissolution could not be resorted to.

"No! Let the Cabinet rather resolve to meet the House of the country. Opposition with the measures as may carry with them their own recommendation, and the good wishes of the chuntry. Opposition within the properties of the chuntry. Opposition of the House, in July, was 235 for Airmore and Spring Rice, and 171 for Press and Stranger. Is a majority like this, insurmountable? Surely not.

"Commence then, with propositions which may be at once Com-

this, insurmountable? Surely not.

"Commence then, with propositions which may be at once Comservative and amediorating. Prove to the country, by acts, that the
Tories are not Anti-Reformers; and then if a finetious and campies
Opposition rears its head, dissolve without a moment's hesitation,
and the country will do its duty."

A Saffolk paper gives the following paragraph:—"Lately was

married at Sweffling, after a courtship of more than fifty years, Charles Cook, bachelor, to Sarah Cook, spinster. This happy pair were born, bred, and upwards of seventy years breathed the puts, the unsophisticated air of Sweffling, in sighs deep, strong, and sonorous.

At the Mendicity Society in Dublin, which is almost wholly sup ported by subscription from the middle classes, 50l. is subscribed by

ported by subscription from the middle classes, 501. Is subscribed by Protestants to every 11. contributed by Catholics; yet, on a late vistation, the Catholic immates were in the proportion of 10 to 1.

The Lady whom the Irish papers are pleased to call "Her Excelency," the Marchioness Wellesley, went to the play a few night ago to see the first performance of a Farce called The Child of Nation.

A Dublin paper gives the following account of the manifestations of

A Dublin paper gives the following account of the manifestations of public feeling upon the occasion:—

"There was a new Farce called The Child of Nature, but, owing to the frequent bursts of political feeling by the audience, we with unbile to form any opinion of its merits or denorits. The Marchioness Wellershaw occupied a seat in the Vicercgal private box. If the vocificartions, ejaculations, and other manifestations of politics at our Theatre be the sure signs of the temper of the time to the formation of a Ministry. So much Tory ardour as that deplayed on Saturday night by all parts of the House is not remembered by the oldest playgoer in this good city. Our renders will easily believe this to be no exaggeration when they are informed that method being in and spleen by saying that "the opera was frequently interrupted by a manifestation of Tory blackguardism."

The good folks of the Stock Exchange not being able to pronounce the difficult name of the Navarrese hero, with the aid of a little

the difficult name of the Navarrese hero, with the aid of a little transposition, they call him Zacanymacauly.

The Right Hon. Lord Ennest Augustus Charles Bruces, second

son of the Marquess of Aylesnury, was on Tuesday united to the Hou. Louisa Benessond, daughter of Lord Decres. After the ceremony the friends and counexions of the parties repaired to Lord Bernstrone's, in Cavendish-square, where a most splendid repair was provided; after which the happy couple proceeded to Lord Ayalasuany's seat in Wiltshire.—The Duke of Wellargrown was amongst the company present, and on his way to St. George's Church, where the ceremony took place, his Grace was loudly and manimously cheered by the populace.

His Serene Highness Landgrave Victor Amadeus of Head

His Serene Highness Landgrave Victor Amadeus of Hesse Rothenburgh, Duke of Randon, Prince of Herstein and Certs, the last of his family, died on the 12th of this mouth, at the Coule of Zembowitz, in Upper Silesin, from the effects of an apoplecic st on the 9th. He was in the 35th year of his age.

Parilament was proregued on Tuesday, in the usual form, will the 18th of December. The ceremony took place at three o'clock in the Lords' Library, which is now fitted up in a very convenient manner, the Board of Works having used very great exertions for the purpose. The Commissioners, the Loun Chancellon, the Earl of purpose. The Commissioners, the Lond Carretton, the Bol of Rossleys, and Lord Hill, arrived about three o'clock, and, the presence of the House of Commissioners. sence of the House of Commons having been requested, the Lago Charcellon, in the usual form, announced that by his Marberra command, the Parliament was prorogued, till the 18th of December.

A requisition, nunerously signed by the freeholders and inhibitants of Portsmouth, is about to be sent to the Hon. Lord Assets, to allow himself to be not. to allow himself to be put in nomination for that borough in the

vent of a dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Langston, the Whig Member for Oxford, has taken fright and promises to take flight at the next election. He has anounced his intention of not offering himself again, and Mr. Mackall, the Conservative candidate, arrived on Monday morning, and immediately commenced a very active canvass, with every prospect of success.

The appointment of the temporary Treasury Commission was amounced in Tuesday's Gazette. It consists of the Duke of Weiannounced in Tuesday's Gazette. It consists of the Duke of Wil-Denton, Lords Rosslaw, Ellennouncen, and Maryanoucas, St. John Berkett, and Mr. Planta.

The Frankfort police have discovered that no less than 40 lades, belonging to the committee for the Planta Color Duke—all of comes

The Frankfort police have discovered that no less than 40 mass belonging to the committee for the relief of the Poles—all of course young and handsome—have been compromised in favouring the young from confinement of several political offenders, by sending them small save and they are presented to the political offenders.

tem small saws and files, concenied in cakes, &c.
Lord Brougham gave his last sitting to Behnes, the sculptof, for LOTE BROUGHAM gave his last sitting to Behres, the score-his bust, on Monday, previous to his departure for the Continent-Mr. Behres had the good fortune to be at the last sitting of a Chax-Cellon, who seemed to think his sittings were to last for ever. The celebrated Princess de Poix died at Peris a few days ago, at the advanced ago of \$5 years.

The self-styled Princess Orays of Cumbertand, who, a few years ince, was almost daily before the public, in endeavouring to wish her claim to royalty, died on Priday, the 21st institute An attack was made as No. 19 Proceedings on Theeday, at the hour

An attack was made on Mr. Rothschild on Tuesday, at the hour

On the 30th ult., another fire broke out at Constantinople, which

On the soft through the boundary to get up a meeting at a conclusion where the soft warehouse, in Munster-street, St. Pancras, to express the spirishioners' distruct of the Duke of Wellandrow, and their opinions

in the substantial of the Buke of Wellings, and the ropinions of what steps ought to be taken in what they were pleased to term whis momentous crisis? of the affairs of England. The meeting, the several others attempted in the metropolis, turned out a most majorable failure, a few Radical leaders and some 70 or 80 of the agreet unwashed? constituting its whole force.

The Morning Post of Tuesday says:—" Notice was given on Sunday in Greenwich Church, during dwine service, that a meeting would be held one evening during this week, to consider an address this Majesty, on the subject of the dismissal of his late Ministers!! The Rector of this Church was private tutor in Earl Gray's family. He was brought up in St. Paul's School, and is the son of a tradesman in Ludgate-hill."

Lord Auckland has favoured the country with another proof of the disinterestedness and delicacy for which some of our contemporaries have given him so much credit. We allude to his appointment, in the last hour of his political existence, of Lord Edward Russell has held his present rank just twelve months, and went to sea about has held his present rank just twelve months, and went to sea about mitted by the most captains who were seeking for employment before this boy was born think of this scandalous sample of official corruption? This is making hay while the sun image with a witness! It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers fast ford Enwarp Russitl is a son of his Grace the Duke of Berrono.—United Service Gazette.

Melearn from Vienna that Prince Paul Esternazy, when he has taken possession of his estates, will return to London as Ambassador. Comit Onlors is also expected shortly to arrive in this country, on a

pecial mission from the Emperor of Russia to the British Court.

His Majesty has been pleased, under the advice of Lord Duncian-His Mayery has been pleased, under the advice of Lord Duxcaxnew, to grant a free pardon to all the prisoners sentenced by the
High Court of Justiciary to suffer imprisonment in Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Stirling, for various periods, from seven to 15 months.
This act of Royal clemency, so worthy of a liberal Government, will
be duly appreciated by the trades.—Scotsman.

A letter of the 18th inst. from Leipsic, says:—"There is a great
decline in the wool trade. We are not, however, so unfortunate
hiere as they are at Berlin, where there have been failures, it is said,

nere as they are at Berlin, where there have been failures, it is said, to the amount of two millions. It is true the speculations have been to an alarming extent. This impulse was given from England, where the crisis has been preparing these nine months."

The Lord Maron has very properly refused to comply with the request of a knot of City Radicals to convene a Common Hall on the splicet of the dismissal of the Whigs. The following is the requisition presented to his Lordshin: presented to his Lordship:-

"To THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.
"We the undersigned Liverymen of the City of London, request
your-Lordship will be plensed to convene a Common Hall of the
editions without delay, for the purpose of enabling them to deliberate
which measures which ought to be adopted in the present alarming
happened the public affairs of our country."

resented on Tuesday—on Wednesday his Lordship re turned the following answer:

turned the following answer:—

"Mansion-House, Nov. 26.

"Gewiese—In reply to your application to me with a requisition for a Common Hall," To deliberate upon the measures which ought to be adopted in the procent alarming aspect of the publicaffairs of our country, I beg most respectfully to say that, from the observations made when you were with me yesterday, I found that in the above proposition it was intended to introduce questions which I had another recent instance decided as improper to be discussed under my authority, I am in the conscientions discharge of my public duty under the necessity of declining to call the Common Hall for the purposes intended.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your most obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) "Henry Winchester.

"To the Deputation of the Livery who signed the Requisition."
This decision of the Lour Mayon has caused much satisfaction among the nonical and commercial circles. It was, however, a most grievous disappointment to Messrs. Fearon, Pairchard, and Co.; and the Hinchester measure is therefore become very unpopulat with the City arithmess. lar with the City agitators.

The Heratto of Tuesday contained the following:—" Left his home, on the day of the dissolution of the late Administration, and has not since been heard of, the late Noble Secretary of State for Forcian Affairs. Wheever will give such information as may be the means of restoring him to his disconsolate friends, will be hand somely rearranged and restoring the state of somely rewarded, and no questions asked."

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BCCLESLASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. John When to the Rece Robert Trainer, on the presculation of the Rev. Hosper France, in the Persental Rev. of Okehimpton, the true partons.

The Rev. Genome, of Okehimpton, the true partons, on the Persental Chracy of Coletord, in the Forest of Dean.—Patron, the Lord Bird Colleges, R.A., of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, to Vicarrage of Ryhall num Essendine, in the county of Radland, vacant by the death of the Rev. Martin Amphlett.—Patron, the Maryins of Exeter.

The Rev. Transphy Mothematics, to the Vicarrage of Hardmann and Colleges, and the Maryins of Exeter.

The Rev. Arthurst Woosworm, M.A., to the Vicarrage of Hardmann and Colleges, and the King.

The Rev. This Woosworm, to the living of Rye (vacant by the death of the Rev. Mer. Worst) on the presentation of the Right Homourable Rev. Mr. Wors); on the presentation of the Right The Rev. The Bollows, to the Living of Aughton, near Ormskirk. The Rev. Mr. Vusacrovus, Curate of Newtown-Forbes, to the Chaplainey of the new Church in Upper Baggot-street, Dublin.

The Rev. Thomos, No. 2002, Causing of Bargitans, the Rev. Frederick William Blamberg, D. D., Causing residentiary of Strensal, Verkelber, whos the Patron of the Rev. Frederick The Rev. Rev. The R

tar, The Rer, R. R. FAURNER, late Rector of Round Church, Camdler, In the Living of Havering Atto Bower, Essex, vacant by the signation of the Rev. Mr. Ward.—Patron, C. E. Hezton, Esq.

of complexy, ared 68 years, the Rev. W. Warsl.—Patton, C. E. Heaton, Esq. OBITIAN.

Der Winder, Winder & Germann, W. G. E. Heaton, Vicar of St. Mary Bourne, Al Bitherburch, Hant.

All Bitherburch, Hant.

John Warsley Court, in the country of Salon, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Al Waishley of years Rector of the parish of Bitterly.

Calley, Cumbridger, and Rever, Al A., late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene Artifyed shifter, and Rever of Darkston, Staffyed-hirt.

Flat of South Stondards, Rector of Chale, Like of Wight, and Salon South Stondards, Regel in Carrier of Salon South Stondards, Rector of Chale, Like of Wight, and Carrier of Salon South Stondards, aged in Carrier of Salon South Stondards, and Carrier of Salon South Stondards, aged in Carrier of Salon South Stondards, and Carrier of Salon Salon South Stondards, and Carrier of Salon S

Esq., of Swinton Hall Lanoushire; and dientleman Commonter of Worcester College. Mr. Chadwick was presented to the Vider Chancellor and Proctors in a concise but appropriate speech by the Rev. R. Cox Clitton, Mr. A, late Fellow of Worcester.

In the same Convocation an instrument, hearing the common corporate seal of the Warden and Scholars of St. Mary Witton College, in Oxford, commonly called New College, was promulated to the House. By this instrument the right of exemption from the caramitation for degrees, interpretable by Fellows of New College, is relinquished by that body for ever ombeliad for all persons hereafter to be elected from the loundation of Winchester College, with a express reservation, however, to themselved and to their successors, of their auctent privilege of proceeding to degrees without supplicating the grace of the House of Convocation.

And in the same Convocation the following gentlemen were

express reservation, however, to themselves and to their successors, of their ancient privilege of proceeding to degrees without supplicating the grace of the House of Convocation.

And in the same Convocation the following gendemen were approved of as Select Prenchers, to succeed to the office of Select Prencher at Michaelmas, 1835.—Rev. John Russell, D.D., of Christ Church; Rev., James Stuart Murray Anderson, M.A., of Ralliol; Rev. William Fisher Audland, M.A., of Queen's; Rev. Charles Abel Heuriley, M.A., of Corpus Chestic College; Rev. Joseph Esmond Middle, M.A., of St. Edmund Hell.

In a Congregation holden on the same day, the following Degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: A. W. Tooke, St. Alban Hall; Rev. W. Tooke, St. Alban Hall; Rev. H. Hogarth, Rev. R. Parson, Magdalen Hall; Rev. W. Wayman, Exeter; J. Osborne, Trinity; Rev. S. R. Spicer, Worcester.—Bachelors of Arts: J. Beach, Corpus, Grand Compounder; T. Jackson, St. Mary Hall; L. W. Owen, Scholar of Balliol; W. Hussey, Balliol; B. King, T. Hammer, H. C. Legh, Brasennose; J. G. Domville, Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, Christ Church; R. H. Fortescue, Exeter; H. Dals, C. Daman, Demies of Magdalen; W. Sawell, Magdalen; W. de Salis, G. S. Law, Oriel; W. H. Gunner, R. P. Pigott, B. C. Dowding, Trinity; J. R. Goven, Scholar of Jestis; O. H. B. Hyman, Scholar of Waldman; W. Jeans, P. Aubertin, J. Bush, Waldham; L. P. Hird, Merton; R. Govett, Scholar of Worcester; C. C. Smowden, H. Kooper, Worcester.

C. Smowden, H. Kooper, Worcester.

C. Smouten, H. Coper, Worcester.

On Saturday, last, the Rev. Francis J. B. Hooper, of Christ's College, was admitted to the degree of Banchelor of Arts.

MINCELLANEOUS

MANCAESTER CHURCH RATES—We are now able to announce the termination of the scrutiny upon the Manchester Church Rat at the close of the poll there was an apparent migning printy of 1,122 gagainst the rate, the numbers being—for the ordinal molion, 5,897; for the amendment, 7,019. At the close of the scrutiny the numbers stand thus:—

match for its active and not over-scrupulous adversaries.—Manchester Heraa.

A public meeting was held at the Green-row Rooms, Portsmouth, on the 17th instant, for the purpose of establishing a Society for the protection of the interests of the Church of England. The room was completely crowded with nearly all the rank, wealth, and influence of the place; Sir Lucrus Cuarrs, Bart., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Hone, J. W. Williams, Esq., the Rev. C. V. Henville, Mr. Lang, the Rev. J. Henville, Rev. Slocock, the Rev. E. Dewdney, Captain Travers, and Captain Campbell, spoke infavour of the resolutions, which were all carried unanimously. Nine hearty cheers were then given for the Church, and the meeting broke up. One bondered the supplies of the Society before the room was cleaved.

The congregation of St. Mary's Church, Newington, have lately presented, through the medium of the Churchwardeus, a very splendid silver timepiece to the Rev. II. S. Putsurran, on his retirement from the office of morning prencher to take possession of St. Mary's Church and the hearts to state that this is the second tribute of respect which the Rev. gentleman has received at the hands of the congregation during the short space of less than three years.

The Episcopal Chapel creeting at the sole expense of Sir T. D.

silver timepiece to the Rev. II. S. PLUMPTER, on his retirement from the office of morning prencher to take possession of St. Mary's Chapel, Lambeth. It is but justice to all parties to state that this is the second tribute of respect which the Rev. gentleman has received at the hands of the congregation during the short space of less than three years.

The Episcopal Chapel erecting at the sole expense of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart, at Bude, under the superintendence of Mr. Wight will reflect the highest credit on the talents of the architect, it will present a lasting memorial of the truly liberal spirit of Sir Thomas We understand the Chapel will cost the worthy Baronet upwards of 3,0001.—Exeter Post.

A letter was received on Tuesday last by the Dean and Chapter of Ery, from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, signifying his Lordship's intention to present them with painted glass for the east window of their beautiful Cathedral. This is the second munificent act of liberality towards ornamenting that manificent structure, his Lordship having, on a recent occasion, expended a sum of money exceeding 5001, in beautifying the interior of the choir.

The collection at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, on Sundynfermoon last, after a sermon by the Rev. Hugh James Rose, of Trinity College, in aid of the Old Charity Schools, of that town, amounded to the libroid sum of 81). S. 34d.

At this moment, there are not less than forty Churches, in connexion with the Ectablishment, building, or shout to be built in Scotland, independent altogether of those in Glasgow, being more than for the last twenty years.—Southis Granding deep chosed some months for repuir, and for the purpose of adding a new aisie and callery to the sacred edifice, by means of which extra Church room is afforded for nearly 200 persons: the Church now provides 600 sittines, of which 300 are free.

The Bishop of Goodestern's next general ordination will be held in the city of Gloncester, on the Sunday before Christmas Dny, and the examination will commence on

nead amster of the Devenport Classical School, to which he was elected a short time since.

The Rev. Charles Day, Vicar of Rushmere, has this year, unsolicitel, reduced the tithes of his parish 12 per cent. The Rev. Mr. Dasuwoon, Rector of Foulsham and Themelthorpe, Norfolk, hast breek/returine) to the purishioners 15 per cent. on their tithes. The Revu Charle Jennie, Rector of Great Leights, at his tithe mudit, mades reduction of 15 per cent., and promised a further decrease in case the times should require it. The Rev. Mr. Sursyon, of Little Horsted, Sussex, at his late tithe audit, made a reduction of 10, per cent. At the late annual tithe audit for the parish of St. Mabyn, Devon, the Rev. Law sook Gowen made a deduction of ten per cent. from the amount of his regular demands, in consideration of the existing agricultural distress. A similar reduction was made by the Rev. Mr. Honson, from the titles due for the adjoining parish of St. Tudy.

Mr. Hongson, from the tithes due for the adjoining parish of St. Tudy.

The members of the Bath Church of Enghand Lay Association, including the leading gouthy of the city, dined together at the White Hart, Beths, on Thesday last. The donsts. of the "Church and King;" One excellent and virtuals Queen;" "Those amoint seminaries of learning—the Universities of the land," were received with nost rabutaries appliance. Some excellent speeches in defence of the Church were delivered by Sin-W. Coursian, Bart, in the chair, Jef. Gunnius, Baq., Colonel Dausent, Capitain Rooks, W. Jeffs, Esq., Capit. Scort, Mr. Borthwick, Capit. Mettreburg with the loudest and off-reitevated testimonies of approbation.

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ARENCYCLOP EDIA of GARDENING; comprising the Theory and Practice of Hosticulture, Professor Belling the Action of the Engelopadia of Agriculture, in January 1831. By J. C. London, F. H. H. G. and Z. S., &c. 8vo., 2l. 10s. b

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week there has been some pressure for money, which, up to Friday, affected considerably the Money market, Consols for Money being as low as 90%, and for the New Account at 91%. Today there has been a reaction, and that closing proses for the New Account was 91% %. The floating Sectifies have be a confidentially affected. Excheance fills have fallen; \$43 956, and that glosing found to 17s 19s. India Stock is flat, at 263 to 34, and Bay Stock at 321 222. The settlement of the Consol Agabout took place over dealers of the Consol Agabout took place over dealers of the Foreign Account took place over dealers.

The Settlement of the Foreign Account took place eyesterday, and also passed over quicily. The differences were not of any moment compared with previous accounts. The fluctuation of Spanish Christopher and Express arrived, with date from Madrid to the 22d inst. inclusive, by which we learn that the biddings for the new Loan were from 60 to 66, and that at a medium price the courtner would be taken. This gave considerable animation to Spanish Stock, which had been 54 to 55 throughout the week, butch 5 per Cent. Soo of the Spanish Stock, which had been 54 to 55 throughout the week at a standard to the 22d inst. inclusive, by which we learn that the biddings for the new Loan were from 60 to 66, and that at a medium price the courtner would be taken. This gave considerable animation to Spanish Stock, which had been 54 to 55 throughout the week. Dutch 5 per Cent. consels, 91% A pourish at 75% 76%, Belgian 88% A, and Russian at 106%. Brazilian Stock closed at 77% 76%, and Chillian at 33% 34%. In other Securities there is nothing dongs.

Paris, Nov. 27.—A report which has gained some credit on Plane is, that our Ministry is on the eve of its dissolution. What-

PARIS, Nov. 27.—A report which has gained some credit on 'Change is, that our Ministry is on the eve of its dissolution. Whatever may be said, the late patching up has not produced more harmony among the Members of the Administration than there was before.—A general re-modelling of the Cabinet, and the return of the Duke of Bassano to office, have also been spoken of. It was even said that the Doctrinaries would not venture to wait for the meeting of the Chambers.—Lord Grey has arrived at Paris with a numerous suite. Lord Brougham is expected to-morrow.

The Belgian Journals and letters are full of reports of the warlike attitude of Holland. They declare that the Dutch officers have all received orders to join without delay their respective regiments.

The Course of last night says:—" We understand that Lord Brougham has written from Boulogne to Lord Lyndhurst, repeating his request to be appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and urging the matter very earnestly.—This is quite lamentable." Lord Thomas Chinton (second son of the Duke of Newcostle), is likely to become a candidate for the hundred of Bassetlaw, on the requisition of the electors, who seem resolved to return two Conservative Members.

requisition of the electors, who seem resolved to return two Conservative Members.

Our renders will be delighted to hear that Sir Charles Knightly proceeds on his canvass with a degree of success that seems to increase as he advances. It is no uncommon circumstance to find whole parishes giving their support to the popular Baronet, and if an individual exception is found, to find him regarded by the farmers as a black sheep. Several farmers who are prevented by circumstances from promising their votes to Sir Charles, assure him privately that their hearts are with him. What an encouragement to the northern division!—Northampton Herald.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—Lord Wellesley privately leaves Ireland this evening at five o'clock, by the mail packet from Kingstown to Holyhead, and the Lords Justices are to be sworn in at three o'clock tomorrow in the Council Chamber. The executive details of the government will be carried on as usual by the Under Secretary, Sir Wim. Gosset.

The Bengal Gazette to the 30th of June contains little in addition

head, and the Lords Justices are to be sworn in at three o'clock formorrow in the Council Chamber. The executive details of the government will be carried on as usual by the Under Secretary, Sir Thm Gosset.

The Bengal Gazette to the 30th of June contains little in addition to the advices previously received. The cholera had broken out at Chuttapoor, and the heat was excessive. The thermometer in the shade stood at 115 at noon, and from 20 to 30 died adily. The bodies were conveyed every day to a spot outside the precincts of the station called Sokit Gah, and a large funeral pile was erected, the wood being daily furnished by the Government; and the collection of corses were, without respect to caste or faith, burnt to ashes. A second edition of the Siamese twins had occurred at Agra, but they lived but a very short time, although they excited much curiosity.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, Frederick Peter Finneraga, a short ill-looking follow, aged 28, was indicted for the willul marder of Catherine Matilda Finnegan, his own child, aged twenty months, by drowning the said infant in a ditch near to the Surrey Canal, on the 8th of August. After a protracted trial, the prisoner was found guilty, and the Recorder ordered him to be executed ou Monday at Horsemonger-lane.—Catherine Hellen, aged 46, and described in the Calendar as a widow, was found guilty of forging and uttering a bill of exchange for 4,6631. 14s., with intent to defraud Messrs. Drummond and Co., the bankers.

In the Court of Exchequer, Guildhall, on Thursday, a Miss Richards, housekeeper of the well known Carille, recovered 2501. damages against the equally well known Reverend Robert Taylor, who, after repeated promises to marry her, took to wife an elderly woman of property.

Information was yesterday given at the office of H. Gell, Esq., the Coroner for Westminster, that a middle-aged gentleman had been brought to the workhouse in Poland-street, he having suddeinly dropped down dead in the street. On his person were found notes and go

was juling his horse at a leny, the animal stumbled, threw his rider, and fell upon him with such force that he never spoke again.

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square, the lady of George Barnard, Eq., of Cross Deep, Twickelman, a daughter, still-born.

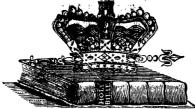
MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Joseph C. Jarges, Giraltar, to Marion Eleanor Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bernard-street, Russell-square.

On the 26th inst, at Upton, Bucks, Sir William Coots Seton, of Plustelland, and the Cooking of th

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Her Royal Histohnefs the PRINCESS ATGUSTA.
AGENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held on THURBDAY, December II, at the House of the Institution, St. Andrew's Place, Regents Park, for the ELECTION of PIVE CONTRIBUTARY WARDS. The foll to commence at Two, and close at Four o'clock precisely.

A T an ASSEMBLY of the Mayor, Aldermen, Assistants, and Common Council of the Borough of Colebester, in the County of Essex, holden at the Moot Hall there, on the 1st day of December, 1884, it was unanimously resolved that the following Address be presented to the Kine:——nassistants, and Common Council of the Borough of Colebester, in the County of Seex, most respectfully entrest your Majesty fo accept our renewed assurances of unsigned attachment to your Moyal Person and Government. The recent change in your Majesty's Councils affords us the most lively satisfaction, and is hailed by us as the precursor of those wise and salutary measures where the hallow the production of the properties of the production of the county of the county of the County of Seex, most respectfully entrest your Majesty fo accept our renewed assurances of unforted the production of the county of the county of the County of Seex, most respectfully entrest your Majesty fo accept our renewed assurances of unforted the production of the county of the County of Seex, most respectfully entrest your Majesty for accept our renewed assurances of unforted the county of t

A for SIX WEEKS, commercing fourth Stunday in Advent.—Address, postace paid, E. A.P., care of Mr. H. Wix, Bookseller, No. 41, New Bridge-street,
Blackfriars, London.

The PARRNT'S and GUARDIANS.—TUITTON.—A married
Beneficed CLERGYMAN, residing in a beautiful and healthy parts of the
county of Sussex, who educates his own Sous, wishes to receive into his Family
TWO BOYS, from the age of seven to twelve, to study with them. They would
be treated in every respect like his own children. The highest and most satisfactory references will be given.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Rivington, Waterloop-place, London—If by letter, post paid, addressed to B. W.

MONEY to LEND.—£83,000 at 3 per Cent. and upwards, upon
Personal and other Security.—To the Nobility, Clergy, and others.—this
amount, in sums not less than Two Hundred Pounds, is really to be lent upon
extremely moderate terms, where the security offered is eligible.—Address by
etter, post paid, to Messrs. Bareings, Brownson, and Co., Cavendish Chambers,
9, Henriett-arteet, (Cavendish-enjaner, London.

THE RICHEST ORIENTAL SILKS ever introduced into this
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UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS, No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square.

PRAWING ROOM and DINING ROOM CURTAINS.—The
most splendid Silk Tabborets, which are usually sold at 4a. 6d. and 5s. 6d.
bey are selling, also, heautifully Watered Moreans at 104d.
and 1s., and the most splendid Chinitz Furnitures, worth 1s. per yard, at 6fd.
They make up Draperies in the very find sple of taste and legance considerably
less in price than any other house. The Stock of Cabinet Furniture, consisting
approximate than any other house. The Stock of Cabinet Furniture, consisting
functional propersion and Dining-mon Chair, Bedsteads, Bedding,
Stelboards, Sofons, &c. &c., is 50 per cent. less than the usual charges of the trade.

Upholstery and Cabinet Department, Royal Emporium, opposite the Mansion
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— Expandery and Cannet Department, Royal Emportation, popular the Manasco House, City of London.

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SABLES, Sable Tig, Sable Tail, and Sable Skin Boas, heantiful Chin
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and repaired.

5th December, 1834.

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DICH BLACK SILKS, at 2c. per yard.—Bombazines, Crapes,
Merinco, and Saxony Clothe squally cheap.

350 Black Silk and Shawl Closks, full size, at One Guinea each.

470 Turkish Shawl Dresses, commencing at 7s, 69d. the Dress.
One Thousand new Piedmont Evening Dresses, at 3s, 11d. each.

The above will be offered on MONDAY, and following days, at MURRAY
and BROWN'S, LONDON SILK ESTABLISHMENT, 137, Oxford-street, near
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Cavendish-square.

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MOURNING.—STRONG, STRACHAN and WOOLLEY, 337,

and 339, Oxford-street, will offer TO-MORROW, Monday, a large Loi

Black Gross de Naples, Discapes, Silk Bose, &c., ronsiderably under the regular

rice.—STRONG, STRACHAN and WOOLLEY, 337 and 339, Oxford-street,

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NTW ERP HOUSE, 77, Long-Acre.—Important to Housekeepers, Hotel-keepers, and the Public generally.—TO-MORROW Morning at Nine o'Clock precisely the following Lots will be ready, when Message
BERNARD and MORGAN very respectfully solicit their Friends and the Public
at large, to an early inspection, as such an advantageous opportunity may never
assin occur:

above 'price, by T. COX SAVOKY, Wording Silver and Gold-Smith, Ar, Corn-bill, London.

NING-TABLES, LOO-TABLES, Cheffoniers, Sideboards, Wardrobes, &c.—JOSEPH WALKER, Cabinet-maker, and I 'pholsterer, 108 and 109, High Holborn, near Day and Martin's, respectfully acquaints the Public that he has ready for inspection one of the most extensive STOCKS of sound and well-manufactured FURNITURE in London. None of the vile trash with which the town abounds, and sold by Drapers, Carpel-cealers, Brokers, &c., is permitted in this stock. Every article is warranted. Charges one-fourth less than other houses for same quality. Experienced worknew will wait no families with patterns, designs, and estimates. Drawing and dining-toom curtains, and leel-hangings fixed in the most tasty manner. Houses completely furnished. Bedding and mattresses of superior quality.

Dedicated, by permission, to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria,

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CHURCH OF EXGLAND MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVI., for DECEMBER, price 2c. 6d., of
RELIGIOUS and ECCLESIASTICAL INFORMATION, contains:—Church Markers—Historical Notices and Descriptions of Christian Archifecture of Religious and Ecclesias and Descriptions of Christian Archifecture and the content of the content

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London: Baddwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

LURRIOANE IN DOMINICA.—Subscriptions for the poorer Experiments of the State of State Charles of Bitton.

London: Baddwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

LURRIOANE IN DOMINICA.—Subscriptions for the poorer Experiment state, "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. Coults, 39, Strand; Smith, Payne, and Smith, South Sap House; Herrier, Earquaber, and Co., 16, 81, Lumes's-street; Sir Clande Scott and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Robarts and Co., 15, Lombard-street; Ladbroke and Co. Bank-square; Robarts and Co., 15, Lombard-street; Ladbroke and Co. Bank-square; Robarts and Co., 15, Lombard-street; Ladbroke and Co. Bank-square; Robarts and Co., 16, 10, Lombard-street; Ladbroke and Co. Bank-square; Rey, Chellers, J. Dombard-street; Ladbroke and Co. Bank-square; Country, States, States,

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANRUPTS.

J. ATKIN, Bridgewater-square, City, stationer. Atts. Burrel and Co., Lothbury—T. D. SMITH, Mitthood. Surrey, entitle keepon. Atts. Birret and Ton, Clouk-lew—W. ELKINGTON, Birmingham, morey scrivener. Atts. Wright an Tokenhouse-yard, London—J. BROWN, Wapping-wall, victualler. Att. rewest, Tokenhouse-yard.—R. GREY, Kmpstreet, Aldgate, ironamonger. Att. Woolinston, Leadenhall-street—T. JONES, Little Newport-street, trimming-seller. Att. Davier, Phigrare-place, Temphs—It. MOOKE, Brighton, hotel-keeper. Att. Billing, King-street, Cheapaile—J. ENDS, Stonehouse, neur Devonport, linen draper. Att. Butt, Aldertanabury—E. BLANKLEY, Bloome Davrymarket, plumber. Att. Kookes, Charlotte-street, Bloomeburymarket, Plumber. Att. Sookes, Charlotte-street, Bloomeburymarket, Plumber. Att. Rootte-street, Bloomeburymarket, Plumber. Att. Rootte-street, Bloomeburymarket, Plumber. Att. Rootte-street, Bloomeburymarket, Plumber. Att. Rootte-street, Helboom, College, Koliber. Att. Rootte-street, Helboom, College, Koliber. Att. Rootte-street, Helboom, College, Koliber. Att. Bloomeburymarket, Milk. Bloome and Soo, Duraby, White and Co., Bedford row, London—R. BLIGH, Bishop Auckland, Duraby, White and Co., Bedford row, London—R. BLIGH, Bishop Auckland, Duraby, Mirke and Co., Bedford row, London—R. BLIGH, Bishop Auckland, Duraby, White and Co., Bedford row, London—R. BLIGH, Bishop Auckl

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

TANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. SALTHOUSE, Foulino, Lancashir, sueskister—J. EROOKS, Wells, Somersubaline, mercer—J. BELLAMY, Ross, Herefordshire, apothecary.

J. D. SMITH, Norwood, stable-keeper. Atts. Birkett and Son, Cloak-lane—
J. BEVETT, Cold-ector, siage-coach projection. Att. Feachey, Salishury-quare,
Bavetster, A. A. S. D. M. Lincoln's lan., law-stationer. Aits. Hupwood and
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LETTER FROM LORD BROUGHAM.—The seventh edition of Mr. Balwer on the Present Crisis, which will be published to-morrow, will contain an important letter from Lord Brougham to Mr. Bulwer, as received from Paris.

Musical.—Mori's Concerts at Clifton and Bath have met with the most complete success; at the former place upwards of 800 of the amost fashionable residents and visitants attended, and at the latter mot less than 1000. The performances were, in every instance, received with the most cordial, satisfaction, and it is not saying to match in observing, that all the vocalists and instrumentalists engaged in these delightful entertainments acquitted themselves in a manner that defies all criticism. Mr. Mori was assisted on both occasions by the united talents of Miss Bruce, Miss Clarn Novello, Miss Fanny Healy, and Mr. H. Phillips: Miss Alicia Windsor and Mr. H. Field, both resident professors of Bath, also contributed the aid of their

The these delicities are successful to the tension of the content of the content

A match between Lord WATERFORD'S Cock Robin and Cap IAMN's Livian, took place on Tucklay, over four miles of the Mar-ket Harborough constry, commencing at Mr. Warson's farm-house, leaving Knowsley, Goadby, and Kaythorpe to the right, and finishing and in Rowsier, toucoy, and may not per to use right, amount and the Ram's Head cover, belonging to Lord Brakens. The method was well contested, Lord Watersoan being first over the last fence: Freian, however, bad the best of the concluding struggle, and wor cleverly by fine or six lengths; he was ridden by Captain Beaches.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 5.

Output Was to be Lieute. W. R. Sands to be Cuptain by pur. vice Stracey, who ret; corner Waste to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Stade; W. Coningham, Gent. to be corner, in pur. vice Yorke. Collistream Resp. Fost 60a. — Lieut. J. Ellimpton Ensign and Lieut. J. Ellimpton Sandan and Capt. by pur. vice lines, who retires; W. S. Kewton, Gent. to be Sandan and Lieut. J. Cambell, and the Stade of Control of March 1997. See the Control of March 1997. Cambell, who was the Control of Control o 1st Drage.

exch.—A Provisional naturation—age to the 27th Foot, to be Captain, without performer.

A Commission signed by Lord-Licertenant—Southern Regt. of Nottinghamshire Yeomany Cavalve—T. Wright, Es., to be Captain by Brevet.

Commanders—W. D. Puget; R. Fair, to the Champion; A. W. Millward, to the Busset; G. W. G. The Commanders—W. D. Puget; R. Fair, to the Champion; A. W. Millward, to the Busset; G. W. G. The Commanders—W. D. Puget; R. Fair, to the Champion; A. W. Millward, to the Busset; G. W. G. The Commanders—W. D. Puget; R. Fair, to the Champion; A. W. Millward, to the Busset; G. W. G. The Champion; C. W. G. W.

GRAYESEN, DEC. 5.—The drafts destined for the West Indies sailed this day in the Julia freight ship, Capt. Hodnett, master, for their destination. They consist of Lieut. Macpherson and one serjeant, 1st Royal regiment; Lieut. Chambers and 11 men, 19th regiment; Ensign Dillon, 25th regiment; Lieutenants Home and Burrows, 35th regiment; Ensigns Coote, Losack, and Moore, 69th regiment; Ensigns Coote, Losack, and Moore, 69th regiment; Ensigns of the 86th regiment. Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey Vivian has issued a general order relating to soldiers absent without leave from their respective corps, who avail themselves of the regimental uniform to evade detection. Sir H. Vivian directs that all such persons passing any military station shall be examined; and if the furlough of leave is not found in their possession, that such offenders shall be immediately put in confinement and reported to their commanding officers.

The Infantry in Limerick garrison are daily instructed in working the greatguus, under the superintendence of a party of the Royal Artillery. The garrison of Limerick at present detach to is xi different places, viz.:—Tipperary, Ruthkeale, Killaloe, Ardare, Newcastle, and the Lower Shannon Forts.

esday's Gazette contains the following orders for mourning for his late Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER:

nis late Royal Highness the Duke of GLOCESTER.—

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 1, 1834.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 4th inst., for his late Royal Highness the Duke of GLOCCESTER, first cousin and brother-in-law to the King—viz.:—

The ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black silk shoes, black glazed gloves, and black paper fans.

love hoods, black silk shoes, black glazed gloves, and discovered properfiant.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, black words and buckles.

In pursuance of his Malitaty's commands, these are to give public not that, upon the presont melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of thoucrasten, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning; the said mourning to begin on Thursday next, the 4th instant.

Monyoux, Earl Marshal.**

Admiratlu. Dec. 1.**

Admirally, Dec. 1.

His Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER than a black crape round the left arm with their GEORGE ELLIOT.

uniform.

Horse Guards, Dec. 1, 1834.

It is not required that the Officers of the Army shall wear any other mourning on the present melaucholy occasion than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.—By command of the Right Hon. the General-Commanding-in-Chief,
John Macdonald, A.G.

Mr. G. R. Dawson has addressed the ionowing......
of the Morning Chronicle:—

"Sir—I have just seen a letter in the Morning Chronicle, signed
"B. D.," from Brighton, in which 'B. D.' states, on my authority,
that it was very, very doubtful, whether Sir Romert Perl. would
form any part of the new Administration. I beg that you will
instantly contradict any such report on my authority, as I have never
made any assertion of the kind; and I have a right to demand from
you the name of your impudent correspondent, 'B.D.,' first to correct him, and next to expose to the world the wretched tools upon
whose anonymous information you presume to take liberties with
the characters of public men.

"I remain your obedient servant,
"George R. Dawson."

"George R. Dawson."

"I remain your obedient servant,
"Brighton, Nov. 29.
"George R. Dawson."
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council went in state on Tuesday to St. James's Palace, and presented the Address of the Common Council to his Majesty on the dismissal of Ministers. The address was read by the Recorder as usual. His Majesty received the address on the throne, the Duke of Wellingrox being at his right hand. After the address had been read the Duke of Wellington handed his Majesty the written answer, which was

of Wealingroy handed his Majisty the written answer, which was ns follows:—

"It has been, and ever will be, the object of my carnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country. I trust that the Ministers I may appoint will, by the successful prosecution of this, the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence and obtain that of my people."

The Post of Wednesday says:—

"The attendance of the members of the Corporation of London

yesterday on the presentation of the address to the Crown was entirely worthy of the whole proceeding. The Court of Alderman was represented by Mr. Alderman Harmen. Mr. Alderman Kry was anxious to attend from a flachment to beneficial contracts and his old friends, but was told that his presence would have an ugly has old triends, but was contained as presented when a many all heads as he stayed at home. Of the 100 members of the Common Council who voted for the address there could only be found 64 to parade themselves through the streets of London in carrying it up; only 64 out of 109, notwithstanding the attractions of a halfsovereign a-piece, allowed by the munificent Corporation upon these occasions, and a ride in a glass conch for nothing. We have not heard the names of the 64, but they were probably persons who owe everything in life to the former professional exertions of the worthy Adderman at the head of the appropriate cortige. The remainder of the 100 who had the weakness to vote in favour of the address were absent on the Falstoff principle, 'I will not march through Goven-

Prince Talleyrann's return to this country is still very doubtful, although it is the wish of Louis Princer. His Highness's reducalthough it is the wish of Louis Philippe. His Highness's reluctuace to actuader the authority of the present French Ministers is

There are at present four vacancies in the illustrious Order of the There are at present four vacancies in the illustrious Order of the Garter, occasioned by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Glodicestrae, and Earls Batheuser, Spercer, and Hardwick.—So say the supient newspapers. The fact being that there is but one. In the first place, the Ribbands of the Princes of the Blood are extra—in the second place, the Duke of Nortonk has Lord Batheuser's Ribbon, and the Duke of Gratton Lord Spercer's. One only remains, which will, in all probability, be conferred upon either the Marquess of Salisbury, or the Earl of Jerry.

Lord Brougham is figuring in Paris. On Saturday his Lordship

Lord BROUGHAM is figuring in Paris. On Saturday his Lordship candescended to honour the Ciczen-King with a visit, with whom he reansined nearly an hour. The Messager says that his Lordship, at a party where the Duke of Onleans and many diplomatic personages

were present, expressed himself very plainly upon the subject of the were present, expressed numeric very planing upon the subject of fig.

Wellington Administration, which he declared he thought must have comes it that he has twice solicited a favour at the hands of one of the most eminent Members? This is another proof of the unfortunate state of Lord Bhoughay's mind.

In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Fleming and Mr.

In the event of a dissolution of Farmanent, John Fernance and Mr. Compton will dispute the southern division of Hampshire with Lpd Palmerston and Sir George Staunton—for the northern division, it is expected that the Marquess of Douro and Mr. WALTER LOSG will

valk over the course.

LORD PLUNKET TURNED OUT.—A KING'S MESSENGE Load Plunket Turned Out.—A King's Messenger arms yesterday with directions to take the Seals from his Lordship if necessary by force. His Lordship had up to the last moment been in hopes of being, at all events, one of the Lords Justices.—The hadron with the commission to morrow. The Mastership had the commission to morrow. The Mastership had the commission to morrow. In hopes of being, at an events, one of the Lorus Justices. The Great Seal will be put into commission to-morrow. The Master, the Rolls, the Chief Justice, and Judge Moonz are to be Commis

the Kolls, the Chief Justice, and Judge Moore are to be commissioners.—Dublin Evening Mail.

The anniversary of the Duke of Buccleuch's birthday has been selebrated in the different parts of the country with which his Grace is connected, in a manner equally flattering to the feelings of the Noble Duke, considered as an individual and as a large landed proprietor.

At the eleventh hour (says the Post)—nay, it must have been almost a quarter to twelve—Mr. Spring Rice thought propers make an appointment. He has conferred an office upon a Cambridge have no dowbt most efficient functionary to a part of the world, when Whigs and Radicals abound—to New South Wules.

Whigs and Itanicals about the Commissary-General to his Markette Forces, and late chief of that department of the army sering with the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal, died on the 30th ult., at Ardeley Bury, Herts, at the age of 69 years, deeply and deservedly lamented.

deservedly lamented.

The desire expressed by Lord Brougham to the Lord Chancillon to succeed his Lordship as Chief Baron of the Exchequer was made without the knowledge of any of his political councisions.

At the Lewes-dinner on Tuesday, Mr. Curters not only refused to drink the Duke of Wellington's health, but actually turned domi

his glass. A correspondent who was present at the dinner, says that the frequent ejaculation of Mr. Curress—"So help me God?" reminded him of the facility with which some people make affidarith. - Brighton Gazette.

tenants of his Grace the Duke of RUTLAND have been requested to send in the amount of arable land they each occupy, so

that his Grace may lower his rents fairly, as the present distress of the agriculturist is mainly on land under the plough.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., of Edstone, Staffordshire, at his auditof Friday, held at the Foley Arms Hotel, Droitwich, having previously had his estates valued by a practical farmer, liberally caused be valuation to be presented to the tenantry, and the reductions, which were very considerable, in some cases thirty per cent., were made accordingly.

The following notice was posted at the Bank of England on Thursday :--

Thursday:—
"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that on and after the 4th instant they will be restricted by the control of the control o

THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.—CHARLES SMYTH FOSTER Esq., M.P., of Walsall, near Birmingham, banker, has withdrawn himself from the Committee of this bank. He was the only respectable gentleman connected with the Committee. Of Mr. O'Coxxxxx's family there are four or five members at present on the Boardin London, and report states that each of them are to receive 300, per

annum for the use of Mr. O'CONNELL's name!—II ater for Mail.

The following paragraph is extracted from a late number of an American journal, called The Settler:—" At this moment there we traitors in New York, Montreal, Quebec, Dublin, and London all in correspondence and concocting their plans for dismembering the British empire; and while the Canadas are made use of as a blind, un internal member of the empire is fixed on to be lopped off, namely, Ireland: we could name some of those truitors, if we chose, but one of them went to America, instead of being hanged at Vinegar Arthur O'Connor.—One of the first acts of the Duke of Wi

ton—and a happy angury does it give of the spirit in which the set Administration is likely to be conducted—has been to issue orders to Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the rebel of 'Ninety-eight, forthwith equilibrium and the control of the c that country which he once deluged in blood, and to which in the evil hour, he was permitted to return, by the most imbeeds and destructive Ministry that ever cursed by their sway the destinate of the country. This appropriate was a reader to the country that ever cursed by their sway the destinate of the country that ever cursed by the cursed This announcement was made at a Rulical meeting helds Cork on Monday last; and trifling as the thing may be in itself, it should not be forgotten that straws give the indication of the quarter in which the wind sets.—Dublin Evening Mail.

The Warder says:—"We are happy to observe a continued accertion to the names of those landlawhy who are taking muon them the

The Warder says:—"We are happy to observe a continued accersion to the names of those landlords who are taking upon them the payment of tithes to the Clergy; and among those names we are doubly happy to see many who have been heretofore the dope of a fulse liberality. These we congratulate on their corrected opinions; and, generally, we felicitate our Aristocracy upon a policy which would soon embrace their care results as well as the tithes of which would soon embrace their own rents as well as the titler of the Clergy. We trust that one of the earliest acts of the new Government will be to cancel the Loan Debt, and relieve our suffering and cruelly oppressed Pastors from a responsibility inflicted on them by misrule the most wicked and necessity the most grievous. If we shall be disampointed in this hour proper other will remain to us of an experiment of the control of the co be disappointed in this hope, none other will remain to us of the honester and better Ministry."

honester and better Ministry."

On the 11th of October last, a certain person, styling himself.

Daniel O'Connell, addressed a letter, dated 'Darrynane,' to Lord
Dencannon, saying, among other things—

"It is my duty, tranquilly but firmly, to declare to the people of
I'eland, that they have nothing to expect from you—that you are
feeply steeped in the old system of mis-government is from you need
freeling diberal principles—and that we must have a change of
men before we have any chance of a change of measures."

The change of men, so tranquilly and firmly insisted on, is about
to take place, or rather has come; and what says the oracle now;
Egad we must have Lord Duncannon back again! On Monday last

Egad we must have Lord Duncannon have again! On Monday last he revoked the call for a change, and said—

"I am not the culogist of the Whigs. They hated me most confirmed the call for a change, and said—

"I am not the culogist of the Whigs. They hated me most confirmed the call for the confirmed the confirme

SUNDERLAND BOROUGH.—In the event of a dissolution of Parish пент, the independence of this borough is again to be confessed.

Mr. Banclay, it appears, has announced, through the editor of the Sunderland Herald, his intention of again offering himself as a can-Sanderland Herald, his intention of again offering himself as a candidate. Siv N. Chayron, we also hear, is determined to offer himself again, and as both these candidates will be supported by the Lisuron interest, it is quite evident the independence of the borough in menaced. It behoves the friends of Mr. Alderman Thompson to be careful how they pledge their votes, for if Sir William Chayron should be supported by the Banclay party in return for the Lambor votes, a hard battle may possibly have to be fought, though we have no fear for Mr. Alderman Thompson's sent. We are assured

by notes, though we sent to be longer, though we speen of ear for Mr. Alderman Thompson's sent. We are assured by "ill triumphantly head the poll. Strong as the independent party are, it is their duty, should dictation be thus attempted, to bring flyward a fourth man—one well acquainted with the great interests of the port, and sufficiently independent as to guarantee to the agreement their franchise will not be at the dictation of Lord Draray. If once his Lordship gets hold of the borough—farewell—along farewell, to its boasted independence!

Berlin, Nov. 25.—Ilis Majesty the Emperor of Russia last night, or ather this morning, set out between twelve and one o'clock to return to St. Petersburgh, by way of Breslau and Warsaw. It is said that the young Grand Duke ALEXANDER will accompany the Empers his mother on her return. The resolution of the Emperor of Russia to visit Warsaw on his return home gives great pleasure to all friends of humanity, as after all that has passed, his presence in the city cannot fail to be attended with beneficial effects. The frincess of Olanse accompanies the Emperor to the frontiers. His Moiserr thinks to meet the Empress again at Riga. Prince Estra-Mijesry thinks to meet the Empress again at Riga. Prince Estra-Hizt, Austrian Ambassador in London, was sent by his Court to compliment the Emperor of Russia on his visit to this city, because Count TRANTMANSBORF, the Austrian Ambassador to this Court, is billieve of absence at Vienna. Prince ESTERHAZY has been treated off all Cocasions by their Imperial MAJESTIES with the greatest disfiling to the Vietnam Ambassador. main constant of the insignia of various orders were given to a great number of persons in the army by the Emperor of Russia.

Died, on the 28th ult., the Countess Maria Theresa Machanara, Canoness of the Royal Chapter of St. Anne of Bavaria, daughter of James Macnanana, Esq., and neice of General Harold, late in the Bararian service; a lady of no ordinary character, abounding in works of mercy; who was eminently conspicuous for her solicitude and exertions, in conjunction with the late Marchioness of Bucking-HAM, in behalf of the exiled French Clergy and Nobility, and for her devotedness to the Royal Family of France in their misfortunes. Herremains were deposited on the 4th inst. in the Catholic Chapel,

The Madras Gazette of June 14, announces the important event of the arrival of the Right Hon. T. B. MACAULAY, Member of the Su-preme Council of India.

Recent letters from Egypt annnounce that the magnificent project

Recent retters from Egypt announce that the magnificent project for uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by means of a canal across the isthmus of Suez, has been again resumed.

Apublic dinner was to be given on the 8th ult. to Mr. Sheaidan Knówles, in Philadelphia, "as a manifestation of the high sense entertained of his talents and genius as one of the first dramatists of the case."

A New York paper publishes a treaty of indemnification for claims

A New York paper publishes a treaty of indemnification for claims of American citizens on Spain. By this treaty Spain agrees to pay take United States 600,000 dollars, to be divided among the several claimants who may be entitled to receive it, which sum is to be in full of all claims on both sides from Feb. 22, 1819, to Feb. 17, 1834. Accounts from Madras state that it was understood very important changes were about to be made in the Government of Mysore. Mr. Cassanaton had left the hills to meet the Rajah at Nunjungode, to propose to his Highness the advantage of giving up a portion of his country in lieu of the subsidy of thirteen lacs of Cantery pagodas, eithy threaty of 1799. The subsidy was seven lacs of star pagodas; fifty thousand for pensions, and four lacs for the Siledars. On his interview, had made some strong objection to the propositions of the Governor-General. The revenue under the Commissioners had been seventeen or nineteen lacs annually, while under the Rajah it was twenty-four lacs.

By the accounts from the United States to the 2d ult. we learn that

the cotton crop was estimated at 1.110,000 bales.

Last week as Lord Folky was inspecting Worcester Gaol, he was recognised by a man employed at the trendmill, who had been committed to the control of the control of

recognised by a man employed at the treadmill, who had been committed for ponching on his Lordship's estate, when the fellow exclaimed, "Ah! my Lord, I shall have done here before long, and shall soon be amongst your phenanuts again."

The Morning Herald snys:—"It is related of a celebrated dandy, who was more notorious for running in debt than for paying his tradesmen, that he always made an exception in favour of his wigmaker, that he might be applied to declare that he wore his own maker, that he might be enabled to declare that he wore his own

At an auction at Bradford, last week, the auctioneer, whilst expanding on the merits of a telescope he was offering for sale, which observed, "How often the window's heart leaped for joy, when the beheld her husband at a distance, brought near to her by such an instrument on the last."

see benefit her Austanat at a distance, brought.

In a month's time the period of the famous prophecy of Napolson will expire.

'In twenty years,' said he, "Europe will be either Republican or Cossack!" It is quite certain she will not be

The fourth dividend in Wentworrs and Co.'s bankraptcy, was declared at the Sessions House, Wakefield, on Friday, the 21st of Morember, of 1s. in the pound to the Wakefield and Bradford creditions. the miner, of 1s. in the pound to the Wakeneta and Drauora closes, which will make in the whole 13s. in the pound. A fourth dividend was declared at the same time of 8d. in the pound to the stellitors of the York bank, which will make in the whole 15s. 2d. in the pound from that heart and a fauthor dividend from both these the pound from that branch, and a further dividend from both these

hies will be produced.

A French paper gives the following description of Marshal MORTIER:-

A french paper gives the following description of Marsian Mortiers. The present Prime Minister of France, Marshal Mortiers, Duke of Treps, is a man of extraordinary stature, being six feet some two of Treps, is a man of extraordinary stature, heing six feet some two of the moles tall. As usual, upon his installation to office, he took be presidently for the property of the proper

Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Dixusion of Useful Knowledge.
In 8vo., with E Engravings on Steel, and more than 300 on Wood,

Under the Seperintendence of the Seciety for the DiAusion of Useful Knowledge. In 8vo., with 2 Engravings on Steel, and more than 300 on Wood, PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, LINEAR PERSPECTIVE and PROISCTION: including Isometrical Perspective, Projections of the Sphere, and the Projection including Isometrical Perspective, Projections of the Including Isometrical Perspective, Projections of the Sphere, and the Projection including Isometrical Perspective, Projections of the Including Isometrical Perspective, Inc

COMPLETION of WAVERLEY NOVELS, former Editions, 11 OVO. ADMINISTRATION of WAVERLEY NOVELS, New Issue, vol. 48, which completes this Issue. CAPTAIN BASIL HALLS: FRAGMENTS, Third Series, New Edition.

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AWORD or TWO of FRIENDLY EXPOSTULATION on the Use of the TERM TRINITY. By a MEMBER of the CHURCH Of ENGLAND.

Notes by the Translator.

Notes by the Translator.

London: Orr and Smith, Amen Corner, Paternoster-row.

AWRD or TWO of FRIENDLY EXPOSTULATION on the USE of the TERM TRINITY. By a MEMBER of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

What! must the Church of England deny the Deity of the Son of God, if henceforth she should affirm such a doctrine only in the language of that Son of God himself, or of the preachers of His word from His own lips? O, thou whitele Specifichts," Anathansainsin: Perish thy vile slanders on the hallowed parameters of the preachers of His word from His own lips? O, thou whitele Specifichts, and than sainties. Perish thy vile slanders on the hallowed parameters of the preachers of His word from His own lips? O, thou whitele Specific His own lips of the His own lips? O, the His own lips of the His own lips? O, the His own lips of the His own lips? O, the His own lips of th

DTTED CHAR, esteemed a most delicious appendinge to the Breakfast or Luncheon Table, just received at CLARKSON'S Italian Warchouse, 109, Oxford-street, the corner of Margheone-lane. Ripe Sillions, this per little print; also, the Double Coltenham Crean Cheese, new Westphalta Hame, Gorgona Anchovies, 16s. the original barrel, sample jar 2s. da. lione; in the COMM, French Urreerved Ornages, China Preserved Ornger, with a choice assort-

The second of the efficiency of the second of Marylebone-inne. rappe situons, 14th perits, also, the Double Cottenhand tream Cheese, new Westphalia Hangingtong and Anchovius, 16th, the original barrel, sample jar 2s. 6dd. Honey in the COMB, French Preserved Oranges, China Preserved Chinges, with a choice assorted to the control of the efficiency of your relebrated MACASSAR OH. Dr. Rodine, of this biots, bad a patient who had been bald for several years, and who had tried vasticity and a patient who had been bald for several years, and who had tried vasticity and a patient who had been bald for several years, and who had tried vasticity and the property of the efficiency of your relebrated MACASSAR OH. Dr. Rodine, of this biots, bad a patient who had been bald for several years, and who had tried vasticity and the property of the efficiency of your relebrated MACASSAR OH. Dr. Rodine, of this place, bad a patient who had been bald for several years, and who had tried vasticity which he herewith wends. The property of the control of the contro

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, No. 419, WEST STRAND, LONDON: Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital, 25,000,000 Sterling, Insufainted at Edinburgh, 1824. LONDON BOARD.

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Socitish Union Office.

London, Dec. 4, 1831.

RETIFICIAL TEETH.—Addressed to those who values the Life are indispensable assistants to our case, and often chief auxiliaries in exertions of fame or fortune. Impressed with this conviction, Mesers. A. and J. JONES, Dentites to their Royal Highness the Princers August and the Dunches of Gloucester, dec. do., after devoting much time to the practice of Dental Surgery, both in Proprietory, and the services and the Dunches of Gloucester, dec. do., after devoting much time to the practice of Dental Surgery, both in Proprietory, and the development of the proprietor is an advanced in the proprietor is a service of the proprietor is a service of the prop

respectable druggists in the kingdom.

THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING GERMAN TRUSS, acting effectually without pressure or any complications, is recommended by the Faculty for the Cure and Relief of Hernia. The first members of the profession are convinced that pressure is not the desideration of a good Truss, but a mechanical Resisting power, which cannot be applied to any Truss where straps are used, that have a pad behind, or where spiral springs and other complications are introduced. J. EGG and CO., the inventors, onegae to cure any reducible Ruptime, if left to to their management.—Manufactory, No. 1, Published by the Inventors, A Treatise on the Cure of Hernia by Mechanical Power, price 2s. 6d.

REGIMENTAL COURDING.

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"The regiment to-morrow will form for inspection, Each man to be characterized by reflection:"
The Colonel meant steadiness—other pursuits
A Putlander thinking of, polish'd his boots;
And shone on parade in resplendence so bright,
That all to his seeming was perfectly right,
And proved so—for Pat had the order obeyed
By boots that suroussing reflection displayed,
Not menta., noese, outsat ractive.ya are,
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THIS Easy-slining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by
ROBERT WARREN 36 STRAND, London; and sold a everytowing
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that the communication of our Bristol currespondent exts not appear to us, calculated to meet the public eye.

We have received a letter from JONN ONLEY PARER, Erg., inted Springsteld Place, December 2, in which that gentlemms contradicts the report which it seems appeared in last Sunday's Bux, that he had seem killed by a fall from his horse white hemaling. Mr. Panker informs us that he had seever fall, but that he is not deed. It is impossible to doubt the fact upon such authority; and elthough we have not the honour of Mr. Panker's personal acquisintance, we are extracted by the control of the property of the most appropriate chain ding imble for such a communication.

INDEED IS tetter from Shrewshay has reached use. We are delighted hear that he is in such high feedbrait, and 'most the 'list previous tetters were consecutively from Cork, Brighton, Carlisle, Exeter, Clasgow, Cuernavoon, and Midienhad, and, therefore, we must say his expectation of our being able to guess where he actually was four days ago, or where he will be four days hence, is somewhat unreasonable.

It did intend to day to give some account of an excellent week here.

the.

If a did intend to-day to give some account of an excellent novel by firs LANDON—of some most admirable tales by Mrs. S. C. HALL—If the beautifut Souvenir of Mr. A.LARC WATTS—and several where iteresting publications; but it appears to us, that at this crisis of extensine, our observations on liferary matters would be disregarded, and the threefore postpone for the moment the remarks which we feel justice bound to make upon those, and other, valuable and important orks.

in justice bound to make upon those, and other, valuable and important tooks.

We perceive that the most numerously attended meeting that has been held for the purpose of complimenting the late Ministers, was assembled at the appropriately-named town of Dunce!

We are desired by the Hon. Captain ELLIOT to contradict, in the strongest terms, a paragraph which appeared in our last Sanday's number, stating that he "had written to his agent at Melrose, desiring him to agitate, and call a public meeting," such statement being, as Captain ELLIOT informs us, "without the slightest foundation of any kind." We gladly make this unnoncement, and are much pleased at perceiving the warmth and carnestness with which the Honouruble and gallant Secretary of the Admirally repets the charge groundlessly made against him.

The letters from Richmond, and "On Missionary Contributions," are acknowledged. We have not seen "The Governor."

We rejoice to find that the painter of the Nigger Allegory, to which we a short time since alluded, is not the Mr. Ritpingature to whose talents the country is indebted for many beautiful pictures. We thought at the time it could not be that gentleman, and we are very glad to have our doubts turned into certainty.

"One of the Soil" next week.

The communication from Devizes will also appear next Sunday.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain in London, and will not return to Brighton until after the arrival of Sir Robert Peel.
On Tuesday His MAJESTY went to Bagshot to pay a visit of condolence to His MAJESTY illustrious sister, the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, and returned in the afternoon.

WE have received private letters from Spain which repre sent the QUEER'S Government as extremely uneasy in their seats. The insurrection in the Asturias "engrossit rapidement."

ment."

In yesterday's Times, a correspondent states that young Don Carlos has reached Spain. He is at this moment in London, learning his lessons and saying his prayers, in the vicinity of Hanover-square.

SIR ROBERT PEEL may be confidently expected in London on Monday—it may be sooner.

on Monday—it may be sooner.

After the frequent repetitions of the quibble about Lord Melbourne's conversation with the King at Brighton, we are not going to enter into any long discussion of a question which the Chronicle and Globe have reduced to the level of Billingsgate, in the language of whose "ancient and fishike" dictionary they substitute low vulgarity for truth, and make statements which, however few the persons may be who know the truth, everybody knows to be false.

Lord Melbourne, who has been pestered with letters, messages, communications, and (till he got out of town) personal scoldings from his plebeian associates in the late Cabinet, made in the honest sincerity of his heart when he was safe in Derbyshire, a plain, straightforward, incontrovertible, and unimpeachable statement, that nothing had occurred which could either aggrieve him personally, or afford the slightest pretext for a belief in the existence of any intripue in the recent change of Ministers. And this is the truth—Lord Melbourne was not personally aggrieved; and we firmly believe that he has been urged, or we may say, knowing the character of some of the high foolish and the low malignant Members of the late Cabinet, bullied into making a second speech at a public meeting at Melbourne, unto which meeting the draye in his car-Cabinet, bullied into making a second speech at a public meet-ing at Melbourne, unto which meeting he drove in his car-

the high foolish and the low malignant Members of the late Cabinet, bullied into making a second speech at a public meeting at Melbourne, unto which meeting he drove in his carriage.

There was an article in the Post of Friday—which we have reason to know is founded in fact—in which it is stated, that Lord Melbourne might not, either in his suggestions to the King, or his answers to His Majesty's questions, have stated that there actually existed dissensions in the Cabinet; but upon His Majesty pressing him as to whether, when certain points did come to be discussed, there would or would not be dissensions, we believe Lord Melhourne to have answered, that he anticipated dissensions would arise.

The Globe—the organ of the party—has distinctly told us what the topics were upon which these differences would occur; and, as the Radical Whigs and their creatures always do, that paper immediately begins a gross personal attack upon the King for vindicating the Established Church, and proceeds to promulgate falsehoods—lies, the decent old Chronicle would call them—which need no refutation, inasmuch as they carry their contradiction with them.

But what is all this? What does it mean? Lord Melbourne is at this moment as well aware of the danger and impracticability of permitting the Radical feeling in the Cabinet to get the upper hand, as the King is, or as the country is. A little later (because perhaps not quite so talented) than Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, the amiable, and gentlemanly Lord Melbourne saw the horrid chasm yawning at his feet. Lord Grey has already announced his alarm; Lord Howick has called upon the Northumbrians to pause in their career; and Lord Brougham, who first cried "sawe qui peut" of the last division, has not only expressed his opinion by trampling down Messrs.

Abergrown at his feet. Lord Grey has already announced his alarm; Lord Howick has called upon the Northumbrians to pause in their career; and Lord Brough and merely for the shelter of its respectability.

Whether Lord Melbourne

some noble rats who ought never to have been there, and who, we must sincerely hope, will never be anywhere again. Then came the alarm of Lord Grey himself—and then the avowals of Lord Brougham.—Now we only ask, can the country require stronger testimonials as to the actual miscoler and prospective danger of the destructive system, than this decided abandonment of the Cabinet; the residue being Messrs. Abergromment of the Cabinet; the residue being Messrs. Abergromment of the Cabinet; the residue being Messrs. Abergromment of the Cabinet; the two kendown Lord Palmestyn, the agreeable Lord Mulgrave.

Mr. Spring Rice, and my Lord Lansdowne—the two last being ready to start the instant that the octavo edition of Don Carlos was to become, what the venerable Chronicle would call the "leading article" in the House of Commons.—Lord Holland (chaque um à son gout) would, perhaps, have kept his seat under any circumstances, because moving, to his Lordship, is inconvenient, and because the two long-tailed black horses would in all probability not be kept in such good condition after the salary of the Duchy was gone; and Lord Auckland, whose knowledge of naval affairs must have been acquired by looking out of the garret windows of the snug official residence attached to his late Greenwich sinecure, would have funcied the Admiralty garden a second Eden, and have stuck there as long as he could.

The bubble, however, has burst—the truth has come upon the country, and everybody sees—av, without excention—the

some noble rats who ought never to have been there, and who, we midst sincerely hope, will never be anywhere again. Then came the alarm of Lord Grey himself—and then the avowals of Lord Brougham.—Now we only ask, can the country require stronger testimonials as to the actual mischief and prospective danger of the destructive system, than this decided abandonment of the Cabinet; the residue being Messrs. Arer (romby, Hobhouse, Ellice, the brokendown Lord Palmerston, the agreeable Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Spring Rice, and my Lord Landdown-—the two last being ready to start the instant that the octave edition of Don Carlos was to become, what the venerable Chronicle would call the "leading article" in the House of Commons.—Lord Holland (chaque un à son goil) would, perhaps, have kept his seat under any circumstances, because moving, to his Lordship, is inconvenient, and because the two long-tailed black horses would in all probability not be kept in such good condition after the salary of the Duchy was gone; and Lord Auckland, whose knowledge of naval affairs must have been acquired by looking out of the garret windows of the sing official residence attached to his late Greenwich sinceure, would have fancied the Admiralty garden a second Eden, and have stuck there as long as he could.

The bubble, however, has burst—the truth has come upon the country, and everybody secs—ay, without exception—the necessity of forming a powerful Conservative Government, to protect the interest of the State. From small things take examples from great: look at the rascally Radical incendiarism at Rotherhithe—look, we say, to that; Mr. Snobns and Mr. Dobrs hate each other—they are not on speaking terms; Mrs. Hagins and Mrs. Figgins are rival queens; Tom Horson and Jack Simpson are as much opposed in all parish matters as John Gully and Tom Gregson were when they fought pitched battles for fifty pounds a-side, and knocked each other about for an hour and a half, and thought it cheap at the money;—but what happens; the moment the firebrand co ten-fold degree.
Naturally enough-

Naturally enough—the russelling noise—(they spell it with a T in the police report) which was heard, as of somebody escaping after having lighted the train, excited a strong feeling; and the indignation of Rotherhithe is aroused by finding that a sneaking little fellow, who by virtue of an appointment (paid and clothed at the public expense) is put into a situation where he is expected to protect the interests of the people, instead of doing so, diverts the pitch intended for paying, to the purpose of consuming what he is hired to defend.

So, in the country—nobody cares, now, for small differences. -the *russelling* noise

defend. So, in the country—nobody cares, now, for small differences. The question is, are we to be burned in our beds, or are we to establish a patrol? If assurance could have saved us, the last Ministry had abundance of it; but no—the thing is too far gone, and so every man, Whig or Tory as they used to be, now thinks. We refer with the highest satisfaction and confidence to the reports which we have elsewhere collected and collated from the provincial press and our own correspondents; and certain we are that nothing is wanting to ensure a permanent and prosperous Ministry but a total forgetfulness of what have hitherto been considered the distinctive differences between W H IG and TORY, and a firm combination of the Conservative interest against the Destructive nation of the Conservative interest against the Destructive faction, without reference to other days, or a remembrance of discrepancies which might have occurred from honourable though mistaken motives.

THOSE who admire the judicial talents of Lord BROUGHAM will do well to pay some little attention to the proceedings in the Court of Chancery on Thursday last, of which the following is the ordinary report:—

owing is the ordinary report:—
"Townley v. Bedwell.
"Mr. Knight, in moving that this cause he set down for hearing on an early day, and that the drawing up of an order of the late Lord Chaucellor may be stayed, said that he did so on the ground that the orders so pronounced had no relation whatever to the question in the cause. The paper delivered to the Registrar as a judgment had written underneath the name of the cause, "I affirm the order, with costs." Now no order had been pronounced, nor was any affirmation prayed; and the cause must therefore be re-heard, as these words had no bearing on the case."

This, we think is a convincing angle of "

had no bearing on the case."

This, we think, is a convincing proof of the vast judicial wisdom, patience, knowledge, and perspicuity of the late Chancellor—a proof either that his Lordship was in the habit of giving judgments and making decrees upon cases which he had never booked into, or of his incapacity to comprehend their nature and character, if he had. It is a pity that his Lordship should have got away before he was found out.

out.
By the way, Mr. Le Marchart perhaps could inform us who sent or carried the intelligence of the dissolution of Lord Melbourke's Ministry to the Times and Chronicle, late at night on the 15th of November, after Lord Brougham had seen Lord Melbourne when he came back from Holland House.

In is curious chough, that at the moment when the respectable Chronicle is declaiming, day after day, against the probable consequences of the Duke of Wellington's arbitrary conduct, and bigotted proceedings, that from Oxford, reports should have been circulated in the newspapers connected with the Chronicle's party, vituperating his Grace, because it is said, that as Chancellor he has made some suggestions touching an alteration in what that very party so very much objected to with regard to the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles by very young men at the time of their matriculation.

It has ever been the fate of the greatest men to be most foully misrepresented—In gazing at the sun the eye is unable to rest upon his brilliancy without the use of a medium glass—so it is with the Duke; and the worst of the story is, that every man looks at the sun through that coloured glass which best suits his fancy—the jaundiced yellow is the favourite with a certain party at Oxford, and the very desire which his Grace is said to have exhibited to qualify and moderate dissensions, and to accommodate differences, has been manifested at the very moment when he is attacked by the two London papers (who, for reasons best known to themselves, still stick to the Destructives) as a bigot, and a Dictator, and

their different degrees stability.

That this was natural enough may be conceded, when it is known that in the first place that the half renegade, half inbecile party in Golgotha, who were glad to make the bule's alleged letter a prop for their weakness and a pretext for their treachery, openly declared that the proposition came from his Grace.

treachery, openly declared that the proposition came from a Grace.

In the second place, whether the Duke's letter be or be not intimately connected with the proposition, there can be no doubt that it proved the immediate occasion of the agration of the question, and that it has led to the discovery part some (a scant minority, we admit) of resident members are unsound, and ready to cat their words.

These circumstances may naturally be supposed to lare exasperated the unflinching subscribers to the declaration of April last.

Thirdly, the men of Oxford think it right, at the outset

Thirdly, the men of Oxford think it right, at the outset

These circumstances may naturally be supposed to lare exasperated the unflinching subscribers to the declaration of April last.

Thirdly, the men of Oxford think it right, at the outset of an Administration—of which, if the Duke even is not hereafter a member, he has been, by the King's command, the nucleus; to express unreservedly, that whatever concessions the political feelings of Statesmen may be tempted to adule, the new Government must not look to Oxford, for componise as far as the Church and her interests are concerned. The University of Oxford feels that its principles of conduct are of a higher order than mere Statesmen may acknowledge; and it feels, too, that if it were altogether silent at the present juncture, the country might suppose it prepared to concede some points hereafter, merely for the purpose of supporting what, even with those concessions, might call itself a Congervative Government.

For ourselves—we believe that the Duke's letter proposed no such alterations as those which have been alleged; and that, on the contrary, his Grace expresses, in the much-debated communication, a strong disinclination to any change. As to the apprehension of creating a difference in the University, the difference can only arise from an opposition to those who abide by their original principles and declarations, and from the efforts of those who vifully contradict, or weakly abandon them. The independence of our Universities must be left intact, their discipline inviolate, and (as a mean to those ends) their communities undivided. It is, however, curious—almost conic—to perceive, as we have before observed, that at the very moment the Destructives are accusing the Duke of bigotry and despotism, the more enlightened portions of the communities undivided. It is, however, curious—almost conic—to perceive, as we have before observed, that at the very moment the Destructives are accusing the Duke of bigotry and despotism, the more enlightened portions of the community are actually taxing his Grace with too much

The Albion gave the following authorised statement on

The Albion gave the following authorised statement of Friday evening:—

"We are happy to be able to acquaint our readers that we have authority to state that information has been received of Sir Robert Pren's intention of leaving Rome on the morning of the 20th November to return forthwith to England.

"We learn that Mr. Hubbon, who left Brighton on Saturday evening the 15th November, arrived in Rome on Tuesday hadroned the 25th November, arrived in Rome on Tuesday Palazzod the 25th November, He found Sir R. Peer, at a ball at the Palazzod the 25th November, He found Sir R. Peer, at a ball at the palazzod the 25th November, He found Sir R. Peer, at a ball at the founding the state of t

thome on wenesday, zoth November, at hall-past one r.m., rived at Paris at hall-past one on Wednesday, December 3, where was detained until five o'clock, to repair the breakages of his Hidge. Arrived at Boulogne at a quarter past twelve next day—r at three-quarters past twelve in an open boat, arrived at Dover a quarter past six, and at Apsley-house at a quarter past one, this orning.
"Sir Robert Pert left Rome at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 26, for Rand."

We have to-day the melancholy duty to perform of amouncing the death of His Royal Highness Prince WILLIAM Duke of GLOUGESTER, which event took place at Bagshot on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

The intelligence was officially communicated to the LORD MAYOR of London by the Duke of Wellington, iacting pro tempore as Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the following letter:—

"London, Dec. 1, 1834.

"Lo

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The announcement occasioned but little surprise, the public mind being fully prepared to receive it, owing to the daily billetins which but too plainly told the fatal progress which the disorder had made.

His Royal Highness WILLIAM FREDERICK Duke of GLOUCES-

His Royal Highness WILLIAM PREDERICK Juke of GLOUCES-rra was in his 58th year, and had he lived until next month would have completed it, being born in January 1776, at Rome, whither his father went shortly after his private mar-riage, on the 6th of September, 1766, with Maria, the Countess Dowager of Waldegnave—a match which so highly incensed his brother George III., that he refused to receive the bride at Court, and was also the cause of the bringing in, and passing the Royal Marriage Act. Their union was not generally known until 1772, when, in consequence of the Bill just named, the Duke thought proper publicly to acknowledge the Duchess as his wife, and in 1776 returned to England, when soon afterwards areconciliation took place between his Royal Highness and the King, and his children by the Duchess were acknowledged as his legal heirs. Of these but two survived, the late Duke and

his sister the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

The Duke completed his education at Cambridge under Dr. BEADON, and had scarcely quitted college before he entered

In 1805, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title, and on the motion of Lord HENRY PETTY (the present Lord LANSDOWNE), who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, his allowance was increased to 14,000l. a year; and, greatly to his credit, his Royal Highness has always kept within the bounds of his income.

of his income.

In politics, until within these few years, the Duke generally voted with the Whiga; and while the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline was pending he uniformly acted

in her Majesty's favour.

In 1816 the Duke married his first cousin, the Princess MARY, the fourth daughter of GEORGE III., and is said to have stipulated that it should by no means be expected to influence political conduct.

His Royal Highness notwithstanding his limited fortune, was a munificent patron of many of the public charities, which happily abound in this vast metropolis. To the African Institution and St. Patrick's Charity he was particularly attentive;

of the former he was President.

Besides being a Kuight of the Garter, and a Knight Grand

Desires being a Knight of the Garter, and a Knight orand Cross of the Bath, his Royal Highness was Ranger of Bagshot-park, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The military career of the Duke was as follows:—The first commission of his Royal Highness was that of Captain in the First Foot Guards, with the rank of Colonel, and dated 11th of March 1700. The military career of the Duke was as follows:—The first commission of his Royal Highness was that of Capitain in the First Foot Guards, with the rank of Colonel, and dated 11th of March 1789. In march 1794, his Royal Highness then Prince William, and on the 16th of April was appointed to the command of a brigade, consisting of the 14th, 37th, and 53d Registant the 17th he was employed in the column under Sir W. Buskenk, who orlered his Royal Highness to attack the village of Yremout, in which he succeeded, and received the General thanks in the field. His Royal Highness was immediated atterwards appointed to the command of the 115th Register of the 1794 and had a letter of service as a Colonel on the saff and to do the duty of General Officer in the army, in which capacity he served the whole of the campaign.—On Feb. 18th, Sir Royal Highness received the runk of Major-General, Nov. 8, same year, he was appointed Colonel of the 6th Reg. 16th Major-General Differs in the army, in which capacity he served the whole of the command of a brigade comprising two lastialisms of the command of a brigade comprising two lastialisms of the same, and the server of the was appointed (1789) to the command of a brigade comprising two lastialisms of the same, and the server of the morning the whole of it was, by degrees, detached, excepting the 1st Austral Charles of the same of

in Tuesday's Gazette, to commence from last Thursday. The funeral is fixed for Thursday next, at Windsor.

The Post of Friday has the following, which we must beg, Tather take leave, to borrow:—
"We had hoped that increasing years, a cooling regimen, and the

uir and water of Cheitenham might have produced a salutary effect upon the mind and character of Mr. Joseph Hums. We have been mistaken; the Honourable Gentleman is quite as mad as ever. If he had but an affectionate brother to 'joost open' his head, the sight would be, if not amusing, at least very instructive to his ers and supporters.

"Mr. Huze has written a letter to his constituents, and has also made a speech to them, in which he expresses an intention of im-peaching the Duke of Wellington for dutifully obeying the Kina's commands; for having the ambitious rapacity to recommen individual as Prime Minister and taking nothing for himself; for the unconstitutional temerity which his Graco has displayed in making no appointments whatever except those absolutely necessary; and for his evident want of delicacy and wisdom in making those only provisionally.

"The Duke is also to be impeached upon a charge of conspiring and contring to overthrow the late Ministry, in conjunction with Sir Robert Perl and others not yet discovered; a charge which will be fully substantiated by the unanswerable facts that his Grace had been for a long period previous to the overthrow of the Whigs quietly domesticated at Walmer, devoting his time and influence to the important improvements of the harbour and town of Dover; during which very period his accomplice was travelling upon the Continent as fast as he possibly could, away from England, in order to put his great design in execution, of being waited for, three weeks or a month after the Duke had carried his point, which was secured by his Grace receiving from his Sovereign an utterly unexpected command, which command was most certainly sanctioned, if not suggested, by the Whig Premier whom he was to supplant.
"His Grace is also to be impeached because he induced Lord

MELBOURNE to admit the anticipation of coming dissensions in the the Cabinet; and above all, because Lord Brougham and three other Cabinet Ministers chose to quarrel publicly at the Edinburgh banquet given to Lord Gary, and so reveal the mysteries of Downing-street to the eyes and ears of the 'rabble rout.'

"For these and several other crimes the Duke of Wellington is

to be impeached, especially those of obtaining a series of victories— crowned and closed by that of Waterloo! of having granted Catholic emancipation; of having repealed the Test and Corporation Acts; of having abolished between three and four thousand places; and of various other heinous offerces, all tending to show his Grace's bigotry and tyranny, both of which, in the most reckless manner, his Grace defends at the point of the bayonet, by never upon any occasion using a military force, either to awe, alarm, or coerce the

reopie.

"In addition to these criminal charges certain allegations are to be made against his Grace's want of capacity, his shameful negligence and inattention to public business, and that sluggish inactivity and want of decision which are proverbial in his Grace's character.

"The managers of the impeachment are to be Joseph Esq., well known in India and other parts in a mixed medical and military capacity, the personal friend of Mr. Constantine Jen-nings, 'the oppener' of his brother, and an eminent shareholder in the Greek Loan; and Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, the Member for Finsbury. These are the patriots who are to bring the un-fortunate Актиин Duke of Wellington to condign punishment for the high crimes and misdemeanours which we have endeavoured to

REPORT OF A LATE CASE IN THE MEDICAL JOURNALS:

Showing how Miss Frances was taken very ill, and how Mr. Bull caught the same complaint; with various other notable particulars.

In one of the western counties there abode a lady of a certain age yclept Miss Frances. She was always of a rather volatile character but till latterly had contrived to maintain a shadow of reputation so as to be visited by various respectable families in the neighbourhood. However, one morning it was strongly suspected she had committed a faux-pas, as there was an extraordinary hubbub in her

mitted a Jaux-pag, as there was an extraordinary hubbub in her house, and great running to and fro.

Though there was nothing to show in support of this serious charge at the time (nor indeed till sometime after, when a bullended hoy came to live with her, who kept all his play-fellows in awe of him, and whom she called her nephew); it appeared, howawe of nim, and whom she cancel her hephows; it uppeared, nowever, that she had at least taken some very virulent and catching
inflammatory disorder, no one knows how. She hereupon took to
doctoring herself by blood-letting, but unfortunately contrived to lose
all the few drops of healthy blood she had, and let the diseased remain. In fact, she shed so much, and presented so disgusting a spectacle by wallowing in it three parts drunk, after throwing off all tacle by wallowing in it three parts drunk, after throwing of all shame, that though all the neighbouring gentry had cut her, yet to prevent her doing mischief they determined to treat her to a dose which should cure her whether she would or no. This, however, was not so soon done as said, for her nephew, whom she had made master of the house, having now grown a fine lusty fellow, was in the habit of bestowing very hard hits upon any who presumed to show their noses about the premises without his leave; and not content with that, used to make excursions into the country, shooting over all his neighbours' preserves, and knocking the keepers on the head if they dared to stop him. At length, after long watching and dodging them about, during which the aunt and nephew occasionally contrived to clapper-claw some of them pretty nephew occasionally contrived to clapper-claw some of them pretty severely, they succeeded in hemming them up in a corner, and poured down her throat such a powerful dose, compounded of Prussic poured down her throat such a powerful dose, compounded of Prussic acid, Russian bear's grease, and Scarlet pills, mixed up in a Wellington boot, which happened to lie handy and answered very well, that they cured her of her mad fit for the time; and the smell of the dose so frightened her dutiful nephew that he took to his heels, and in his panic fell into the clutches of a fierce old virago, nicknamed Helen, who kept him in durance ville for the rest of his natural life. Now, you must know that Miss Frances having lost her bullying nephew, besides being thoroughly subdued by the physic that had been forced down her throat, took it is the his head to behave with such decorum, that some of the neighsnounce by the physic that had been direct down her throat, took it into her head to behave with such decorum, that some of the neighbours thought the story of the faux-pas must be all fudge, and that she was only a little weak in the head, and might be all the better she was only a little weak in the head, and might be all the better for the physic she had taken: so they forgot the mess she had made, and the fright she looked when she covered herself with blood, and used to call upon her now and then; as it could not be denied that, notwithstanding her vagaries, she was come not be defined than, however, and the rest, a respectable elderly bachelor by the name of Mr. Bull, who lived on the other side of the river, took it into his head, like an old fool as he was, that she looked quite interesting after her illness, and must needs go and call upon her too. Now this was the more extraordinary, as he never can upon her before, but used to take a little gin-and-water occasionally liked her befores but used to take a uttle gin-and-water occasionally to drink lie was wery fond of), with a very respectable old lady called Jurrhow Numrhäturisch who went to the same Church as he did, and agreed with him in most of his plain straightforward opinions. Some malicious people indeed used to whisper that the Vrouw

and the testy old gentleman had not always agreed so well; and there was a sly story going of his having once torn off the cape of her closk in a tussle with her; but be that as it may, they always cordially agreed in their dislike of Miss Frances, which she as cordially returned; indeed to such a pitch did Mr. Bull and the latter lady carry their animosity, that one fine day when they met in an aquatic excursion on the river, she threw some water over him, whereupon he called her a mantua-making strumpet, which provoked her to box, his ears—whereat the old boy was which provoked her to box his ears—whereat the old boy so enraged, that he broke into her wash-house soon after, took several of her washing tubs away as a sort of security for her better behaviour. However, as I said before, the old gentleman must needs forget old sores, and go and pay his respects with the rest, and not only cut his respectable German friend, but meanly help to take a piece of her garden away, and give it to a young scape-grace had once been connected with him by marriage, and all to p Miss Frances, to whom the aforesaid young scape-grace had been paying great court of late. Now the artful courtezan, who hated Mr. Bull in her heart as much as ever, and had never forgotten the affair of the washing tubs and the dose of physic which she well knew he had a hand in administering, was delighted to be able to entrap the old fellow; so she got him, one hot day in July, just as the fall a strategy of the state of the strategy of the stra to entrap the old fellow; so she got him, one hot day in July, just as she felt a return of her old complaint, and made him very drunk upon French brandy; and what passed after that I know not; but so it fell that just as her old complaint broke out, Mr. But. felt very bad too, and with the same disease, which looked rather suspicious: though his constitution and general health being better and stronger than hers, it broke out in a mitigated form, and might have been soon cured by his regular physicians had they not unfortu-nately, though well-meaning men, mistaken the nature of his complaint, and by checking the inflammation too suddenly, endangered ereupon a rascally wig-maker, barber, apothecary, and oms—in short, a Jack of all trades and master of none, w dealer in broomssaving the noble art and science of thimble-rig, who had the imsaving the noble art and science of thimble-rig, who had the impudence by getting bolstered with false credit to set up an opposition shop against the regular and respectable practitioners, having an eye to Mr. Bell's purse—got introduced, in some sneaking way, begging just to offera purge, which he said would be sure to reform his constitution. Poor Boll engerly caught at the bait, which so far from doing him good, only drove the disease deeper into his vitals, and weakened his intellects to such a degree, that he again and again embraced the busy from whom he got his complaint, and swore she was the best finad he had in the world; and now man! in his mad vagaries. friend he had in the world; and, poor man! in his mad vagaries, several times set fire to different parts of his house and straw-yard, and one day when the parson came to ask him how he did, he so forgot himself that he was very near kicking his old-tried friend down stairs. However, this quackery at last made poor Mr. B. so sick, that he swept the rascally wig-maker out of the house with a dirty Broom which the scoundrel had sold him at a ruinous price, and then threw the said Broom after him for luck. He has since returned to his former medical advisers, and having

ome wise by experience, it is trusted that they will in future treat old gentleman's complaints with greater skill, and get him to fight shy of the hussy Frances as soon as possible.

At the present moment, we think nothing can be more satisfactory to our readers, than collecting for their information, the views and statements of our provincial contemporaries. From the letters of our own correspondents, we gather that the Conservative feeling is universal all over the country amongst those whose influence and respectability of station and character render their opinions and sentiments valuable and important—we say Conservative feeling, in opposition to what heretofore was a feeling of hostility between Whig and Tory: those differences have faded and vanished, and following the example which never can be too often quoted of Lord STANLEY and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, we find the division of party—not to be, as of old, but between loyalty and anarchy, monarchy and republicanism—distinguished in the persons and characters of the Conservatives and Destructives. and Destructives.

To shew the extent of this sentiment, not only by our own statements, but by the evidence of others, we quote the fol-lowing from the Brighton Gazette of Thursday:—

"We rejoice to find, from various indications in the newspapers, "he rejoice to find, from various indications in the newspapers, as well as from the general tone of conversation in society, that the conviction daily gains ground of the deep necessity which exists, at this important juncture, for a cordial union and co-peration of true Conservatives of all parties. Earl Gray himself, we are assured, is deeply impressed with this feeling; and if our information do not greatly mislead us, he will not be found among the opposers of the new Administration. Lord Melbourans is snother example of this honourable spirit; and the adminble letter of Mr. Serjeant STANKIE alfords another noble proof. We earnessly entreat the attention of our readers (if, indeed, there be any who have not vet read it) to this composition, which is beyond all praise, and which, we trust, will be circulated, not in the newspapers alone, where it must be inaccessible to many of the poorer classes, but in a cheaper form through every nook and corner of the empire. Such a union as the heretofore opposed it now advocating with equal strenousness—such a union, and nothing else, will save the country."

In the Newcastle paper we find that Lord HOWICK has already made a manifestation of his altered opinions. In the following observations upon his Lordship's address to the Gollowing observations upon his Lordship's address to the Gollowing observations upon his Lordship's address to the mental state of the contraction of Northumberland, the Newcastle paper says:—

"But Lord Howick's address is not without some claim to commendation even from as who now oursules even do the proper says transas well as from the general tone of conversation in society, that the

following observations upon his Lordship's address to the electors of Northumberland, the Newcastle paper says:—

"But Load Howick's address is not without some claim to commendation even from us, who avow ourselves opposed to his pretensious under whatever character he may urge them. He says that he is not prepared to support any further changes in the constitution of the House of Commons. 'The people have now (he adds) an effectual controll over their representatives, and through them, over the Government of the country; and it appears to me, therefore, to be our duty, instead a mining at further alterations in the constitution of the Legisland of aiming at further alterations in the constitution of the Legislature, to apply ourselves to the consideration of the house by which an improved system of Government may be made to produce the greatest amount of public advantage.' Here's a pretty slap in the face for my Loud Durham, the Noble Viscount's own dear brother-in-law. The one, a perfect political Bob Handy, cries, 'Prish on, keep moving!'—the other, having the fear of the calm and sensible electors of the Northern Division before his eyes, shouts, the top of his voice, 'Halt!' you have done enough; stop where you are, and consolidate, or you'll cause infinite mischief!'"

For our own parts we should wish to attribute to much better feelings than the fear of the electors, the altered tone of those Whigs, who have tried the dangerous experiment of tampering with our glorious Constitution, and are now resolved to make a stand. Common sense and common reason ought to have told those persons who have something to lose, that no game could be so dangerous to the State and to themselves as that which they played, into the hands of the reckless and wretched, who, possessing nothing, have everything to gain by the chances and changes of revolution. Even, however, granting that the Newcastle Journal is right, and that Lord Howick speaks as he does from the conviction that he is

Howick speaks as he does from the conviction that he is thereby pleasing the electors, it is most satisfactory as a new

and convincing proof of the state of popular feeling in Ner-

Inwrote.—On Tweedey a very large body of the most influential Conservatives, reading in this borough, and in the entrounding different of East Smidel, dined together at the Ground White Horse Institutes of Smidel, when the product of the target of the kingfols, when they expect the target and the state of the product of the target of the kingdom. We never recollect wintering at any assembly art of the kingdom. We never recollect wintering at any assembly attachment and devotion to the Throne, the Church, and the other statisticities of the Clerry, then among these Conservatives of East Subols. Though the church and boen only advertised on the Saturation of the Conservative of the Saturation of the Church and the other hand the condition of the Church and the Ch

vn. ir Handley, M.P., honoured Boston with a visit last week, with it was understood, of cancassing the borough, but after due and deliberation it was resolved that no step should be taken

pelizo the agrical of Mr. Wilks, the ables Member. The meeting on Saturday inght was a decided, falure, and on Sanday the gallant them. (Promote the Edwards Edwards Pennis Peet of Saturday.)

Although the Whigh have been most scalve in sitering up a noisy relationship to the Lock of Williagon, we are play to observe that the them of the peakers, and the peakers of the conduct of the late Ministry. The control of the peakers of the peakers of the conduct of the late Ministry. The conduction of the peakers of the peakers of the conduct of the late Ministry. The conduction of the late Ministry. The late of the late Ministry of the late Ministry. The late of the late of

In this "awful orisis." Instead of 5000 being present, there was set 500, although the invitation extended to all Reformers in Royal Chatham, Strood, and vicinity. Only one or two of the speaker, Chatham, Strood, and vicinity. Only one or two of the speaker, Chatham, Strood, and vicinity. Only one or two of the speaker, that the class connexion with Rochester; the rest were fearned known by name in the city. The assemblings was chiefly composed of the lowest ranks of Mr. Perry's party, when that person, candidate to represent Chatham. All the leading Conservatives, both Tory and Whig, were absent; and the county Member, and one city Member, appeared assounded at the company they had been called to neet. The speaking was wretched; and the impassent actiled to neet. The speaking was wretched; and the impassent made from the frequent allusion, by Mr. Perry, to the Times, that it was a Chronicle job between him and the Chairman. The whole business from beginning to end was a dead failure, and the thint is that it was a Chronicle job between him and the Chairman. The whole business from beginning to end was a dead failure, and the cause, with much truth, no doubt, is attributed to the character of some of the local leaders; but with still greater truths to the general disgust that prevals upon everything connected with the lake Administration.

Devorsaming.—To the astonishment of the Duke, Tavistock will be well fought. Mr. Carpenter, of Mount Tavy House, has connected with the local consequence of Mr. Potter being much disliked.—York Chronicle.

Livernoot.—Lord Lincoln and Sir H. Douglas are brough forward by the Tories for Liverpool. The Whigs have only one candidate, Mr. Ewart.—Bid.

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Livernoot.—Lord Lincoln and Sir H. Douglas are br

then. Albans.—We rejoice to hear that the return of the Hon. E. Grimston for this borough is certain. His canwass has been successful beyond precedent, and never was a candidate so popular.—Buck Herald.

beyond precedent, and never was a candidate so popular—back
Mr. Attwood and Mr. Scholefield have not, as we hear, decided
whether or not they will offer themselves again for the borough of
Bramasham and in the southern distance and the southern distanc

and I beg you to notice "the officin?' reply. There is no denial of the fact, but simply that "the opinion of the trade (what trade?) had been taken," and then ordered the release, as if all were quite right and correct! No measures appear to have been taken to investigate the matter, either here or in the Isle of Man; no inquiry as to the origin of this grain, from whence it came, where it grew, or how came by! No; this might have possibly proved too much. It might have been trade out not to be of the home growth. This would have been repreted by those free-trade gentlemen. Its introduction was no could sally injurious to the agriculturist, but no matter,—the agriculturist is one whom it has hitherto been safe to injure, and whom the Government disregard."
"If these proceedings of the Government of Incapables do not dispast every landowner and faviner in the British Empire to whom they become known, they are not the men we take them for; and if they do not unite in expressing their utter detestation of such Whigh and the such as the such containing the such as the such

INTELLIGENCE has been received from MATHEWS—the Lord BROUGHAM of the Stage. A faction, it appears, had conspired to interrupt, and if possible, prevent his performance in New York, on the ground that he had written and acted pieces tending to bring the American people, and their national character, into contempt in England. MATHEWS, with great promptitude and decision, determined of acting his Trip to America to a New York audience, and leaving them to decide as to the extent of his guilt. We think the experiment a remarkably bold one—the following is the published account of its success:—

Mr. MATHEWS, on Monday, performed the much talked-of piece the "Trip to America," which he did with perfect and gratifying saccess to a full and highly-respectable audience. Previously to opening the Budget, he addressed the house to the following effect:—Laddes and Gentlemen,—The moment, long promised to myself, is arrived, and I am about to place before you, in my entertainment called the "Trip to America" in 1823, the very head and front of my (supposed) offence, when I presumed to use this country, as I have so many others, for the purposes of good-humoured mirth and anusement.

"It has been insinuated, maliciously I will say, that I have, in this

many others, for the purposes of good manners.

"It has been insinuated, maliciously I will say, that I have, in this instance, misemployed my humble talents in misrepresenting and abusing a country, which, in fact, I quitted with the warmest feelings of esteen and gratitude. This evening's trial, I hope, will release me from the charge, and, as I shall in my performance nothing extenuate, nor set down aught un-said in England eleven years ago (when first this entertainment was given to the public). I trust your candour will give me a patient judgment, and form the context from your decision.

"For a period of fifteen years, during which time these peculiar mentowness have hear before the bublic. I never recollect (except

emdour will give me a patient judgment, and form the context from your decision.

"For a period of fifteen years, during which time these peculiar performances have been before the public. I never recollect (except in this instance) having been charged with using my small powers in purposes of mere ridicule, or personal pique.—My sim has been to please;—my interest, had my disjosition been otherwise, prompted me to avoid giving offence and making enemies. My sketches are strictly those of manners; and as annusement is positively required of me, I naturally and necessarity soize upon those promineness of the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and French, I have unhesitatingly delivered them upon their own ground, their respective peculiarities and manners, and have never, in a single instance, given them collarge. As I dealt with them, so I dealt with Americas,—what I found a source of innocent amusement I certainly made use of, but I mere intentionally, or with knowledge, touched upon individual feelings with ill-nature, or a desire to wound;—and, least of all, could feeling the summer of the my matter so grossly contradictory to my known sentiments of America, as that insituated by persons evidently as indisposed to truth, as (in this particular case) they were ignorant of it.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I will briefly add, that my reliance is on

as indisposed to truth, as (in this particular case) they were ignorant of it.

"Ladies and Gentiemen—I will briefly add, that my reliance is on your kind and patient hearing, and at the most, if I offend, that you will beheve I do it neconsciously."

The performance proceeded with general approbation, and at its conclusion all present were fully satisfied that the nature of the piece had been misrepresented, and that it really contained nothing whatever offensive to the American people. Mr. Mathews then addressed the house, and said—
"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have redeemed my pledge—I assured you I would deliver the Internainment called the 'Trip to America,' verbatim et literatim. I solemnly declare I have not omitted one line, excepting description of localities—such as the distances between one city and another, etc.—which would have occupied time without being annusing. I made use necibentally of the expression,' I will put myself on my Trial,' I have been fairly judged. Now, Gentlemen of the Jury, what way you, 'Guilty or not Guilty' of having libelled or ridiculed yon?' Not Guilty,' shouted the whole of the pit—and Mr. Mathews withdrew, amidst cheers from all parts of the house.

This is very curious, hesides being very grafifying—for it.

This is very curious, besides being very gratifying—for it confirms the truth of Mr. MATHEW'S American portraits, which, until we had this authority for them, we always thought were carried to the confirmation.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. J. GOBERTS, A.M., to the perpetual Curacy of Tal-y-Lyn, roid by the cession of the Rev. J. Vincent. Patron, O. F. Meyrick, of Redorgan, Esq.

The Rev. J. ROBERTS, A.M., to the perpetual Curacy of Stoney of Redorgan, Esq.

The Rev. J. ROBERTS, A.M., to the perpetual Curacy of Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, void by the death of the Rev. A. B. Greaves. Patron, the Vicin of Huttersige.

The Rev. J. G. GERFFITH, Carate of Dunchideock, Devon, to the Leiding of Albury.

The Rev. J. G. GERFFITH, Carate of Dunchideock, Devon, to the Read Mastership of the Endowed School of Bridgewater.

The Rev. J. G. GERFFITH, Carate of Dunchideock, Devon, to the Read Mastership of the Endowed School of Bridgewater.

The Rev. J. G. GERFFITH, Carate of Dunchideock, Devon, to the John, Huntingdon, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Edwards.

The Rev. Thomas Watson, Clerk, to the Vicarage of Newton, by Sallcarce, in Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of ly.

The Rev. Patt. Johnson, the younger, M.A., to the Rectory of Hampstead, in Middlesex, Esq., and others.

Che Rev. Richard Coopen Charkfite, Barbing, Chingwood Forster Fenwick, of Brook, in the 1sle of Wight.

Chingwood Forster Fenwick, of Brook, in the 1sle of Wight.

Cambridge, to the Rectory of Fritham, Gloucestershire, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Cane. Patron, the Rev. James Hurtley Dunsford. Patron, the Rev. Thomas Hartrox, M.A., and Smisennose College, Oxford, On The The Markey of Challenger of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

On The Watshire of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

The Markey of Chester Cethedral, and on the same day presented by the Patron of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

The Rev. Thomas Hartrox, M.A., of Brasennose College, Oxford, On The Charkey last, the Rev. William Bartow, M.A., was installed the Dender of the Curates of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

The Rev. Thomas Hartrox, M.A., and Smisennose College, Oxford, Oxfo

At Owsden Hall, Suffolk, the Rev. J. T. Hand, M.A., Rector of Owsden, in the

of Circiden Hall, Suffolk, the Rev. J. T. Hand, M.A., nectors of the Managery of the Circiden Hall, Suffolk, the Ven. Archdearon St. Leger.

The Rev. Cinc. Riv-hard., Rector of South Stone-Sain. son of the late Rev. Ches. Richards. of Salishum, the Rev. William Webster, at a very advanced age, leaving a widow and large family. UNIVERSITY UNTELLIGENCE.

ONFORR, Nav. 29.—Messrs. Archibald Campbell Tait, B.A., and Christ Charch, afterwards Scholar of Ballid, and William George Ward, B.A., formerly of Christ Charch, afterwards Scholar of Lincoln, are elected Fellows of

Balliol College; and Mr. Lake, of Rugby School, and Mr. Goulburn, of Eton School, Scholars of that Society.

The examinations in Literis Himanioribus terminated this aft ranon, and the following class list was soon after promulgated:—

"Nomina Caudidatorum Termino Michaelis, A.D., 1834, qui honce digni sunt habiti, in unaquaque classe secundum ordinem alphabeticum disposita."

clarist I.—Barnes, Carolina, C.C. C. Dale, Honfrom, Coll. Meel. Daman, Coll. Ball. Hyman, Oxfande H. B. et Coll. Water. Mayer, Coll. Ball. Hyman, Oxfande H. B. et Coll. Water. Mayer, Coll. Springer, Coll. Part. Hyman, Oxfande H. B. et Coll. Water. Mayer, Coll. Vison. Gunner, Gulletimus H. et Coll. Tim. Moris, Jeannes B. et Coll. Gunner, Coll. Vison. Gunner, Gulletimus H. et Coll. Tim. Moris, Jeannes B. et Coll. Gunner, Coll. Vison. Gunner, Gulletimus H. et Coll. Tim. Moris, Jeannes B. et Coll. Gunner, Coll. Vison. Gunner, Gulletimus H. et Coll. Tim. Moris, Jeannes B. et Coll. Gunner, Coll. Coll. Exon. Coll. Exon. Coll. Exon. Coll. Exon. Coll. Gunner, Coll. Coll. Exon. Coll. Exon. Coll. Exon. Coll. Gunner, Coll. Coll. Exon. Coll. Coll. Coll. Exon. Coll. Coll. Coll. Exon. Coll. Coll. Coll. Exon. Coll. Coll.

building a new cholds are glad to learn is going on prosperously.—

Exceler Post.

Exceler Post.

New your New Crurch.—A meeting of the committee for promoting this excellent object was held at New your last week, Sir

Charles Mongan, Bert. in the chair. Thogas Jones Paintars,
Esq., announced to the meeting that his frace the Public of Branch
or had subscribed towards the lind the manificent sum of 1001:
and the Marquess of Worcerers and Lord Gianveilles Someager
each 501. This intelligence was received with incomment sum of 1001:
and the Marquess of Worcerers and Lord Gianveilles Someager
each 501. This intelligence was received withing appleance, and a
vote of thanks unanimously passed with acolamations, to the Noble
Dake and to the two Noble Lords. Instances like these, much asyve
delight in recording them, will now ise surprise those who know the
habitual generosity of the House of Beaufort, "Activity Guardian.

The Cambridge, Auxiliary Society for the Propagation, of the
Grospel in Foreign parts held a migrating on Theady in the Townhall, Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Fiernes, Vice Chancellor, in the
chairs.—The Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Martin, Rev. Professor
chairs's Callege, the Rev. W. Selwyn, the President of
Masternof Christ's Callege, the Rev. W. Selwyn, the President of
Onem's College, Dr. Thuckeray, &c., addressed the meeting in
ecoquent speeches in advocating the important interests of the

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STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING

This has been rather an important week in the Con the pressure felt in the monetary circle during the the beginning of the pression, has beginning the been a gradual advance in Consols for the Accoof few days, and shortly before the close of business 92½ % was the price, but it closed at 92½ sellers.

Exchequer Bills have experienced a very considerable re-act

Exchequer Bills have experienced a very considerable re-action, having risen to 41 premium; and India Bonds are at 23 premium, being, in both, a marked proof of the unimpaired state of public confidence. Long Annuities are also as high as 17%. The Bank has structed its usual quarterly notice for loans of sums not less than £5000 on Bills of Exchange, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, and other approved Securities, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, such loans to be returned on or before the 15th January next. This being a higher rate of interest than that required at the last quarterly notice, has been a tonic of considerable accurate in waves the review of circumstances. has been a topic of considerable excitement among the monied cir-

cles.

In our Foreign market there has been a considerable demand for Dutch Stock, and the 5 per Cents. are as high as 1994, 34; the 2½ per Cents. being, 53% 54. Belgian Stock is 1984, and Russian 106%. There has been but little speculation in Spanish Stock, which closed at 54½, but the general feeling is downwards. Nothing positive is known with respect to the loan, but it is said that when the change in the English Cholinet was made known, that M. Ardouin requested to withdraw his acceptance of the contract. In Portuguese Bonds there is little doing; the closing price is S3% 84. In South American Securities the reduction is very unimportant: Brazilian Stock is 73%, Columbian 31%, Chilian 334, 34½, and Mexican 41½.

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(disented) | India Bonda, 21:23 pm. (disented) | Exchequer Bills, 40:41 pm. Consols for Account, 92% X

The patch-work Cabinet of Louis Philippe has met the Chambers. The session commenced on Monday. In the Peers the Duke of Nemours took his seat. In the Deputies the Ministry seemed anxious to prove the strength of the Ters parti. After the formation of the Bureaux the Minister of Justice, Persil, presented a bill on the responsibility of Ministers, declaring in his prefatory speech that no Administration could stand unless it met with the unequivocal support of the majority of the House. —After some bonsting by De Rigny, which was checked by Berryer, the Chamber adjourned, it being understood that on Friday the war of words should formally commence. Mr. Jauge, the banker, has been finally acquitted after months of monstrous persecution.

Span.—The Memorial des Pyrennees states a rumour of a sanguinary engagement between the forces of Mina and Zamulacartegui, in which the former was only saved by a vigorous charge from being made prisoner.—The news of the dismission of the manual of Whigs and adventurers from power in England produced a panic at 60 per cent, with three per cent. commission for one half; for the other half at 65, in case there should be a certuin rise in the Funds. The contractors are Messrs. Ardouin and Ricardo: two hundred millions of reaux are to be pain by instalments in the course of the next twelve months.

milions of reaux are to be paid by instalments in the course of the text twelve months.

Died, on Friday last, at Peterborough House, Fulham, (having urrived his wife, the Lady Sophia Kent, only three weeks) Sircharles Egleton Kent, of Ponton House, near Grantham, and of ornham in Suffolk, Bart, in the 50th year of his age. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only child, now Sir Charles cent, Bart, a minor.

The family of Lord Kilmaine has been plunged in the deepest ffliction by the premature death of her ladyship, who expired on Aonday, at his Lordship's residence in South-street, Park-lane.

Addresses to support his Majesty in dismissing his late Ministers are been agreed to in Dublin, Leith, Greenock, Anstruther, Wester, Kirkady, Inverness, Cupar, Fife, Ayr, and by the Senatus cademicus of the University of St. Andrew's.

The total loss sustained by the manufacturers of Paris from July 9, 1830, to December 20, 1830, is estimated by Mr. Weber, editor of a Historical and Statistical Annual, published at Breslau, it no less an two thousand one hundred millions of francs! So much for the stricked in the state of the sta

e Historical and Statistical Annual, published at Breslau, at no less an two thousand one hundred millions of francs! So much for the tricade revolution.

Another increase the property of th

The course of October.—Hamburgh Reporter.

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Wheat 41s 11d [Rys. 30 6 61] Wheat. 41s 10d [Ryc. 32s 40] Relates 33s 2d [Rena. 33s 9 8] Barley. 31s 61] Beans. 36s 00 Oxts. 22s 7d [Pease. 43s 0d] Oxts. 21s 8d [Pease. 42s 40] Oxts. 21s 8d [Pease. 42s 40] Oxts. 22s 7d [Pease. 43s 0d] Oxts. 21s 8d [Pease. 42s 40]

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Bank Stock	2214	2214	2214	222	223	2234
3 per cent. Red		901	503	903	90€	91
3 per cent. Consuls	91	918	911	914	- 1	_
31 per cent. 1818	_	981	1		991	
3 per cent. Reduced	987	987	987	993	991	994
New 34 per cent	993	100	100		- '	-
4 per cent. of 1826		99	983		l –	
Bank Long Annuities		17	17	17	17	13
India Bonds	17 p	20 p	13 p	20 p	21 p	23
Exchequer Bills	36 p	36 p	34 p	37 p	36 p	41.
Consols for Account	912	914	911	913	924	921
Contains to Account IIIIII	*15 1					

cestersbire, Mr. Charles Pitt Bartley, of Some-rest-street, Portinana-signification, to Semb Foord, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. Brisley, of Stroud.

On the 3d inst., at Owsden Hall, Suffolk, the Rev. J. T. Hand, M.A., Rector of Owsden, in the 82d year of his age.

Owsden, in the 82d year of his age.

All Dominiae, in the 31st year of his age, in consequence of injuries recived All Downing, and the street of the street

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWAND SHACKELI, at No Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Editor (post-p are received

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 731.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1834.

HEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be preformed, the new groad Opera of the RBD MASK. After which, the Parce of TAM O'SHANTER.—On Tuesday, the Comedy of The Clandestins Marriage. With Tam o'Shanter.—On Welnesday, the grand Opera of The Red Mask. With Tam o'Shanter.—The Red Mask will be performed Berry other Evening until Christmas; and the Farce of Tam o'Shanter Every Rening until University of the Parce of T

Bening until further notice.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow
which, the grand ballet of THE REVOLT OF THE HAREM.—On Tuesday,
tool Byron's grand Drams of Manfred, And other Entertainments.—On Wednesday, the Tragedy of King Lear, King Lear, Mr. Vandenholf, Edgar, Mr.
of MANFRED will be performed EVE Enterthinments.—Ond Byron's Drama
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HARTRE NUMBER OF MINISTREES AND A STATE OF THE AVERTOR UNIT UTILIST CITE. CONTROL OF THE ATTREE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Positively the last Six Mights of Agnes De Vere.—To-morrow, and during the week, will be prepaid, a new Historical Burletta, edit THE LAST DAYS OF POMPERI. or, register, and the state of the s

St. James's-street.
PUBLISHED, the following SONGS, &c., from the hypopular National Opera, THE LORD OF THE ISLES, composed

MASHIONABLE QUADRILLES.—LA RAGE, or Le Duc de Reichstudt's Quadrilles, by the Author of the Water Witch Quadrilles, plendid Portrait, splendid Portrait.

Also, New Editions of the following favourities, by G. Weinnert:

tidi Portrait.

Also, New Aditions of the following favourities, by G. Weippert:—

1st Set, Reho of the Bands, or The Alpine.

2d Set, Do. Do. or The Robert.

3d Set, Do. Do. or The Bohemian.

4th Set, Do. Do. or the Bohemian.

5th Set, Do. Do. or Le Gustave.

Also as Duets for Piano, Hary and Piano, and small Quadrille Bands.

London: Z. T. PURDAY, 45, High Holborn.

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ASRIHON, MB, F. CLOAKS,—H. N.FWTON respectifully in
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rigac Clocks, comprising every novely in Cechance, Backete, printed Merica,
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kapped and the printed Merica, Cachanters de Grand
unine, Satile, Sunirret, Kolinski, Mink, Lynx, &c., &c. Fur Trimmings made
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and hack and coloured Velvets, rich figured Satine, Ribbons, Blondes, &c., at summit low prices. SeptraLFIE.108 HOT-SE, 234, Regent-street, exactly opposite Hanover-stars and Table Till. Septral Regent Stars and Table Land Cross's.

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12. None need apply but those who perfectly understand their business.

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during the steam homsels and Blonde Caps that caused so much controversy distly sold.

Self-W. SySTEM of BUSINESS.**—The many lesses that arise from evine long result, how enabled stilled bulled by the steam of the system of BUSINESS.**—The many lesses that arise from evine long result, how enabled stilled bulled bulle

line and Rule. of Kuliburgh, being their sixth consignment to this part of a fulled Kinolugh, being their sixth consignment to this part of a fulled Kinolugh, being their sixth consignment to this part of a full of Kinolugh and Rule to SEIL, but AUTOIN. At the WART of TESDAY DECEMBERRY WINES, two Loss of their splendid GINGER of ANSPIERRY WINES, twice and an every own stamped inside. This sale will commence at One specially and every own stamped inside. This sale will commence at One specially and from the rapid manner in which the former consignments there is an every own stamped inside. This sale will commence at One of the above are sold the second portion of the BISHOPSGATE WINES, conflict the special will be finished by half-past one. Immediately which will be second portion of the BISHOPSGATE WINES, conflict upon the special will be finished between the work of the second portion of the BISHOPSGATE WINES, conflict upon the special will be failed by the special will be failed by the special will be failed and Tavern-keepers for the Foreien Wines, when comments exceed the manner of the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies' Pocket Book to the present time, reduced in price to 2a, All Marnhall's Ladies

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London, Dec. 5, 1834.

a rina and kegrulations of the Company, may be obtained at the Office.—Applit cations for Shares to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, 22 Orutched friam, and or before the 17th inst.

London, Dec. 5, 182 ULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

Under the Patronage of Their MAJESTIES, and Her Royal Highness the Princess AUGUSTA.

A Ta GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Institution, held on Thurday the 11th inst., for the ELECTION of FIVE CONTRIBUTARY WARDS, at the close of the Poil the numbers were as follow, viz.:

Miss Prattent. 843 Miss Plistors. 369 Miss Pattent. 843 Miss Plistors. 369 Miss Protect. 843 Miss Plistors. 369 Miss Photology. 360 Miss Protect. 843 Miss Rodrick. 103 Miss Pluthy. 369 Miss Rodrick. 103 Miss Pluthy. 369 Miss Rodrick. 103 Miss Pluthy. 370 Miss Pluthy. 371 Miss Pluthy. 371 Miss Pluthy. 372 Miss Pluthy. 373 Miss Holpinan. 377 Whereupon Miss Prattent, Miss Dowell, Miss Rule, Miss Danford, and Miss Duthy were declared duly elected. R. S. B. SANDILANDS, A.M., Hon. Sec. Miss Pluthy. 374 Miss Pluthy. 375 Miss Pluthy. 375 Miss Pluthy. 375 Miss Pluthy. 375 Miss Pluthy. 377 Miss Pluthy. 377 Miss Pluthy. 377 Miss Pluthy. 377 Miss Pluthy. 378 Miss Pluthy. 379 Miss Pluthy. 379 Miss Pluthy. 379 Miss Pluthy. 379 Miss Pluthy. 370 M

the Rev. T.G., Mr. Barchy's, Hatter, 42, 82, James's stight, London.

A Married LADY, who has herself hitherto educated her own Daughter, is now desirous of affording her the advantage of the hest Masters, and as a means of doing so, she wishes to encase her time in the daily SUPERINTENDENCE of the EDUCATION of a YOUNG FAMILY, in the neighbourhood of Relgrave or Eaton-square—Letters may be addressed to S. C., at Mr. Colnaghis, 23, Cockspur-street.

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PLAYING-CARDS, NEW and SECOND-HAND, the greates variety, the Cheapest and most extensive Stock in London.—SECOND LAYING-CARDS, NEW and SECOND-HAND, the greatest warrier the Chempetand most extensive Stock in London.—SECOND-HAND PLAYING-CARDS (Hunfa very best, warranted perfect) may always be head at MIDIB and SDNS, stationers, No. 15, Coventry-street, exactly opposite the Hawmariet, at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. a pack, or 18s. and 20s. a dozen. NEW CARDS, by the best makers, at the following low prices (white or coloured backs): 1s. 10d., 2s., and very best 2s. 6d. a pack, or 22s., 23s., and 27s. a dozen; ditto, 1s. 10d., 2s., and very best 2s. 6d. a pack, or 22s., adozen. Sec. 10d., 2s., 6d. 1. Plance Cards, 3s., in we fixered Satin Cards, 3s. 6d.: the Goldwing Cards on 9d., coach. The second Land cands (which are always open for impetioneral at the lowest prices. Both of their very superior quality., fine ditto, 8d. a curier, or 12s. a rean; in 6s. 4th of the complete of the complete Satin Cards. 2s. 6d. a parter, or 5s. a rean; good Sealing-Wax, 4s. a lb., very best 5s. at 1st., 1st., 2st., 2st.

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Price 7d.

CITY of OXFORD.—At a very numerous and highly-respectable

Meting of the PREEMEN and ELECTORS of this City, held this day in
the Assembly Koom, Star Inn, WILLIAM THORP, Exs., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—
First—Moved by Mr. G. Hitchings, and seconded by Mr. J. Thorp—
That we are arrived at so peculiar a position of affairs, that every independent
Englishman is called upon to do his duty to the Protesiant Constitution under
which he lives, and from which he has received the most inestimable benefits.

That in the discharge of the important livy throws man by whittion, of sending our Representatives to Parliament, it is incumbent on us to select
tion, of sending our Representatives to Parliament, it is incumbent on us to select
to the Constitution of the country, are known to be beyond suspicion.

Thirl—Moved by Mr. Unifield, and seconded by Str. J. Lock—
That it is the driy of our Representatives in the House of Commons to defend
with zeal, and prot, ct with devotion, the rights and liberites, both civil and religious, of the United Xingdom, and to give their steady support to all that is
intrinsically valuable in tight Constitution, by the removal of such defects as may
be proved on due deliberation to respect the support of the constitution, by the removal of such defects as may
be proved on due deliberation to such and such proved by Mr. J. Prox., Seq., set, sho mis be policial views, his talents,
and his character and an analysis of the provention of the Metalogical parts of the constitutional means in our power.

Oxford, Dec. 8, 1834.

**PLECTORS of HARWICH and Dev ERCOURT—Should the
wisdom of His Majesty deem a DisSoult_TION in PARLIAMENT necessery, permit me, with the greatest respect for the vellage of proving the constitution of those honese straightforward men, who see, and have felt, the
necessity of being represented by persons who will WORK, and do their duty to
the Town that confers the high honour of entrasting them with its interests.

Het

or your good. Harwich, Dec. 9, 1834.

Harwich, Dec. 9, 1834.

ALETTER to a TORY PEER, on ONE POINT of the PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

London: pristed for Roake and Varty, 31, Strand.

Just published, price 24, or by the hundred, for distribution, price 8s., SECOND LETTER from Mr. SERJEANT SPANKIE to his CONSTITUENTS of the Metropolitan BORDGIGH of FINSBURY.

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Mr. SERJEANT SPANKIES PIRST LETTEM.

O' H. H. TO H. H. TO H. H. TO H. THE STANKIES PIRST LETTEM.

O' H. H. THE STANKIES PIRST LETTEM AD I C A L S:—
THOUGHTS O' H. H. THE STANKIES PIRST LETTEM AND PRESENT TO HE DEVELOP THE STANKIES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. In Answer to a Letter by E. L. Bulwer, Evo., 100.

AFFAIRS. In Answer to a Letter by E. L. Bulwer, Evo., 100.

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NICENDIARISM.

SATAN'S WORKSHOP; or, the dreadful Effects of Drinking plainly proved: A SERMON preached at the Parish Church of Walcot, Wilts, May 4th, 1834. To which are added several Letters, written by Charles Kimmer, who was executed for the crime of Rick-burning, Aug. 5th, 1834. By the Rev. G. J. MALENDIR, Vicar of Stanton 81, Bernard, and Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxon. London: Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

**SCENES AND STORIES BY A CLERGYMAN IN DEBT.*

Kimmton, also was executed for the estime of Rici-harming, Aug. 5th, 1881. By the Rev. G. J. AMARNDIR, Viera of Stanton 8l. Bernard, and Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxon. London: Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

CENES AND STORIES BY A CLERCKWAN IN DEBT.

**Writte during his Confinement in the Politore Prisons. In 3 vols., pact Son. 4 view of the Politore Prisons in 3 vols., pact Son. 4 Mere sening them propriety succumoidated for the night, I next attends the shortlift officers to the prison. ** * I expected, upon my entrance, to find nothing but lamentation and various sounds of misery, but it was very different. * * * I found the prisoners very merry, and each prepared with some good trick to play upon the Doctor. * * In my opinion, the heart that is buried in a dungeon is as precious as that seated upon a throne. * * * And it were highly to be wished that fegislative power would thus direct the law rather to reforms of a Series of Moral Stories, strongly pourturnjug the various scenes of life unfolded to the experience of a Clergyman who has been himself confined in the folded to the experience of a Clergyman who has been himself confined in the debtor's prisons. Penned purity with a political, and always having a moral purpose, these Tales are only so far fictions as delicacy in naming individuals demands. Every circumstance in the volumes can be vonched for as a fact, and known to the public. For instance, it is probable that the only true account of the escape of Earl Dundonnel, when Lord Cochrane, from prison—the extraordinary life of Johason, the smusgler, and other notices of equally celebrated persons—to say end the found to embrace events fragrical or Indirons—grave or pay—to refer to the discribitative decid dramatis—in short, every class and character of soriety to be found in these speeces of adversity, and consequently in every-day life. The reading will be adapted for families, and the avowed purpose of the book is to aid in the Application of the proper store of the servent of the circle of the

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LE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co., begr a equaint their Priends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON EDINBURGH, and PRESTONPANS ALS. Pale Als. as prepared for India Dorchester Rev., London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Citler and Perry, and fine order for use, and, as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, over your superior class.—22, Hearietta-street, Covent-garden.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

R. ELFORD, jun., Twickenham Common, Middlesev, veterinary surgeon—W. BURRIWS, Leiroster street, Leiroster-square, phanther—B. P. LVNCH, Haggertone-lane, Hackney, manufacturer of tristical gertone-lane, Hackney, manufacturer of tristical gertone-lane, Hackney, manufacturer of tristical gertone-lane, Landenshall market, leader factor. Att. Hutchinson, Cowneout, Threadreed-street—W. B. STRART, Mount-street Growen-prosquare, court, Threadreed-street—W. B. STRART, Mount-street Growen-prosquare, court, Threadreed-street—W. B. STRART, Mount-street Growen-prosquare, Edford-shirts, Shopping Street, Strand—J. Edford-shirts, Shopping Street, Strand—J. HUMPHREYS, Newgate-street, victualler. Att. Tucker, Bank buildings—J. HUMPHREYS, Newgate-street, Atts. Birket and Sons, Clond-lane—A. RICHTER, Soho-square, bookseller. Atts. Few and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-ganden—W. POOLE and V. THOMSON, Surrey Theater Coffee-house, Great Surrey-street, Blackfirats-road. Atts. Lewis and Co., Ely-pince, Holborns—J. BERRY, Tabermack-walk, Hoxton, draper. Att. Red. Bread-street, Cheapside—W. BLOXAM, Wamford-court, Throgmorton-street, stock broker. Att. Stading, Leice-test-square—C. M. PAYNE, and J. JONES, Garnett-hane, Wandsworth, silk prinders. Atts. Broughton and Co., Falcon-square—T. COLEMAN, Dynamon, Staffordshire, and lumster. Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's lin-fields, London; Serratt, Sandbach, St. Mackett, Single-tin, London; Serratt, Sandbach, St. Mackett, Single-tin, London; Serratt, Sandbach, Chaesire—W. Larke, Bungay, Ilyuot-merchant. Atts. Kingsbury and Co., Bungay; Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Ins-field, London; Serratt, Sandbach, Chaesire—W. Larke, Bungay, Ilyuot-merchant. Atts. Kingsbury and Co., Bungay; Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Ins-field, London; Serratt, Sandbach, Chaesire—W. Larke, Bungay, Ilyuot-merchant. Atts. Kingsbury and Co., Bungay; Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Ins-field, London.

the Court at St. James's, the 10th day of December, 1834, Excellent Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered and that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thur of December instant, be further prorogued to Thursday

Some Development and the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the eighteentil hay of December instant, be further prorogued to Thursday the fifteenth day of Whitehall, Dec. 10.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Training to the Right Hon. Sir. Robert Peel, Bart. the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

St. James's Palace, Dec. 9.—The King has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint Edward Clarke, Eeq., one of his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Knappana, resigned.

H.W. KING, Bristol, service Knappana, resigned.

J. VOLLANS, jun., Leeds, Vorkshirk woollen cloth manufacturer. Att. Turstra, Basin-lane—D. ROWNS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, linen-draper. Att. Wright, Hare court, Temple—R. and G. SHARPLEY, Oxford street, stationers, Att. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand—W. BROADY. Leeds, wool-dealer. Atts Kixon and Sons, Jewry-street, Aldgate—R. KEHOE, New-street, Bishopszate-feds, mondard-street, City, tailor and draper. Att. Green, Basinghall-street—S. DAN-Street, Chapters-fields, mondard-street—D. HAIGH, Limbwatte, and J. HAIGH, Slaithwatte, Street, Haidespield, Chapter, Haidespield, Limbwatte, and J. HAIGH, Slaithwatte, Street, Haidespield, Limbwatte, and J. HAIGH, Slaithwatte, Surshirk, Gloth manufactures. Atts. Lords and Atter-D. HAIGH, Limbwatte, and J. HAIGH, Slaithwatte, Surshirk, Gloth manufactures. Atts. Lords Rupers and Heep, Huddersleid—H. O. ARR Bridgwater, Soure-restelling, Innea-Street, May Sharmad's lan, London; Braber, Liverpool—F. E. BINGLEY, Wake-Bald, printer. Atts. Jones and Ward, John-street, Bedford-ow, London; Babner, Liverpool—W. POPE and A. CAMBRIDGE, Liverpool—J. E. BEVEY, Harcott Mill, Kidderminster, miller. Atts. Danger-Dool, Ship-builders. Atts. Blackstock and Go., Inner Temple, London; Brabner, Liverpool—F. E. BROELEY, Wake-Bald, printer. Atts. Jones and Ward, John-street, Bedford-cow, London; Brabner, Li

Party Company of the Company of the

nuch tact, love and gallantry, guiefy and gravity, priesteraft and worldly wit, were all most strangely intermingled. We doubt not that first Landon's romance will be a great favourite.—Morning Herald.

Society or Battish Musicians.—The third Concert took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday last. The overture by Mr. I. Griesbach, is a fine spirited composition: the combined parts of the harmony are rich, and the whole in good keeping; it gave general pleasure, and was loudly applanded. The secun, "Friend of the ariner, hail?" composed by Mr. Westrop, was sum a with considerable animation by Mr. Wilson; it is clever, but too full in the intrumentation. Mr. Macharen's cavatina is a very pleasing moreau, and was tastefully sing by Miss Turpin. "Thy heart is airly Miss Bruce will force her voice, which is naturally of a good maility; it did not blend well with Mr. Wilson's. One of John Yeld's concertos was played by Miss C. Calkin. This composition bounds with graceful planoforte passages, which the young lady Kecuted in a neat and tasteful manner. Mr. Purry's song, "Ves, hease are the meadows," is in the true English style, and was avorred with an encore from its elegant execution by Mr. arry, jun., aided by the obligato accompaniment of Mr. Lucas on the vicloncello. The sweet trio from the Mountain Supph, "This arry, jun., aided by the obligato accompaniment of Mr. Lucas on the vicloncello. The sweet trio from the Mountain Supph, "This will be supplied by Mr. S. Hennett. There are some elever the first act ended with an overture, entitled "Merry Wives of Unidosor," composed by Mr. S. Hennett. There are some elever the first act ended with an overture, entitled "Merry Wives of Unidosor," composed by Mr. S. Hennett. There are some elever the first act ended with an overture, entitled a sinfonin by Mr. acas; it is a work of great merit, and we should have admired the first act ended with an overture, entitled so many hursts of the played by Harper, is an admirable composition, and does Mr. Siehot hear mere g

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Soon after seven o'clock the people in the neighbourhood of Bagslato began to assemble, and in a short time afterwards there was a large muster of the curriages of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, amounting to 45. The children of a charity-school, of, which his Royal Highness was a patron, also attended. At a quarter to mine the heurse, with the usual number of mourning coaches, proceeded towards Windsor, according to the following programme:—

A mourning coach drawn by four horses, in which were four Pages. The carriage of his late Royal Highness was a will highness and the Field-Marshal's Baton of his late Royal Highness shousehold.

The Hearse drawn by eight horses, decorated with escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's farms.

A mourning coach drawn by six horses, in which were the Grooms of the Bed-chamber of his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains and Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

At mourning coach drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains and Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

At mourning coach drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains and Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

At the entrance of the great gate of Windsor Park the purpose of escorting the funeral procession towards Windsor.

Everything being in readmess, the troops presented arms, and the procession proceeded.

At Windsor Great Park the procession was met by the Scotch Fusileer Guards, of which his late Royal Highness was Colonel (Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond commanding.)—The coffin, which was made of mahogany, studded with silver-gilt nails, lay in state at Cumberland Lodge, in the Great Park, Windsor, until four ciclock, the military attending with reversed arms and muffled drums. It is worthy of remark, that the greater part of those who attended his Royal Highness's funeral—all his neighbours, and many his tenants—were affected even to tears. But this expression of respect and regret

in the following order:—
A Detachment of the King's Own Light Dragoons, bearing flambeaux.
The Band of the Scots Fusilier Regiment of Gaards, to perform the Dead March in Saul, between the flourish of Drums, Trumpets, &c., &c.

Trumpets and Drums of the Royal Household.
Sorjeant Trumpeter.
Footmen and Grooms of the Royal Family, in state liveries, with crape hat bands and black gloves, bearing flambeaux.
Footmen and Grooms of his late Royal Highness, in deep mourning, bearing flambeaux.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, in which were four Pages of his late Royal Highness.
Four Generals supporters of the Pall and Canopy in full uniforms, withcrape in their hats, on their arms, and swords, and with black gloves.
Grooms of the Bed-chamber of his late Royal Highness.
A Gentleman Usher.

The Baton of his late Royal High.
A Gentleman Usher.

The Botton of his late Royal High.
A Gentleman Usher.

The Chamberof his late Royal High.
A Gentleman Usher.

Garter principal King of Arms.

The CHIEF MOININER

THE CHIEF MOININER

A Gentleman Usher.

The CHIEF MOININER

THE CHIEF MOININER

A Gentleman Usher.

A Gentleman Less upon a black ever cushion, A Gentleman borne by the Comptroller of his Late Royal Highness's Household.

A Gentleman Usher. Carter principal King of A Gentleman Usher. Garter principal King of A Gentleman Usher. Garter principal King of A Gentleman Usher. THE CHIEF MOURNER.

Supporter. In a long black cloak, his train borne by Supporter. It three Grintemen of his Household.

After these followed his late Royal Highness's carriage, the hearse, &c. &c., as already mentioned.

The Life Guards, bearing each a flambean, headed and flanked the procession from Cumberland Lodge to the Chapel, at Windsor, a distance of four miles. The cortege started at eight o'clock, and nothing could be more imposing than the appearance which it presented as it passed up the Long-walk, and into the town of Windsor. The death-like stillness of the night, interrupted only by the heavy and uniform step of the soldiers, and the occasional stifled noise of the drums and other instruments, was calculated to impress one with the deepest and most serious cellings.

Lyon arrival at Windsor Castle the cavalry filed off, and the procession was flanked by the Guard's from the Guard-room to the Guard of Honour at the entrance of St. George's Chapel, where the drums and rumpets of the Royal Household and footmen and grooms of the Royal Family filed off without the door.

At the entrance to St. George's Chapel, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the body, the procession (attended as before by the Guards, bearing flambeaux) moved down the south asies, and up the nave into the choir, in the following order:—Servants of his late Royal Highness, and those of the Cheir Mourner, the Royal Highness.

Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

The preparations in the chapel were on a much less extensive scale (as far as mourning decorations were concerned) than at and of the Royal functures for some years. The chapel, and its approaches from the yard, were hung with black, and to bo

which the coffin was to be brought into the clour, was also similarly covered.

The body being placed on the trestles, the Chief Mourner, the Duke of Sussex, took his place at the head of the corpus. Amongst the persons in attendance in the choir, we noticed the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire (who officiated as Lord Chambershie) and placed Hill, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Verulam, Lord Jersey, Lord Maryborough, Sir James Scarlett, and several other distinguished individuals.

The Chief Mourner having taken his seat, the choir, accompanied of the burial service. When that was done the choir chanted another thymn, after which the Dean read the first part thymn, after which the Dean came from the communion-table into the body of the chapel. The come from the communion-table

COPY OF AN ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF MARKET LAVINGTON TO HIS MAJESTY.

COPY OF AN ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF MARKET

"OT THE KINA'S MOST EXCELLERT MAJESTY.

"AMAY is please you'Majesty.

"We, the undersigned, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subject, inhabitants of Market Lavington, Wilts, and its vicinity, respectfully approach your Royal Person, to express our regret at the late subter.

"That your Petiloners have for a few past years contemplate with high gratification the form and stability of your Majesty's Government.

"That your petiloners have for a few past years contemplate with high gratification the form and stability of your Majesty's Government.

"That your Petiloners have for a few past years contemplated the interest of the properties of the series of the properties of the property of the country is mortgaged to extraorgance, until the property of the country is mortgaged to extraorgance, until the property of the country is mortgaged to extraorgance, the property of the property of the country, as the pension list faily so and families the property of the country, as the pension list faily so and families the property of the country, as the pension list faily so and families the property of the country, as the property of the properties of the properties of the country, as the properties of the prope

Sir, yours, obliged,

A COUNTRY CONSERVATIVE.

JEDRUMOH.—This ancient and loyal town, the equital of Roxburghshire, has nobly distinguished itself at the present crisis, by standing forth to support the Kine in the constitutional exercise of his Rogal prerogative. On Monday evening the Maristrates and Conneil may be more and the support of the Kine in the constitutional exercise of his Rogal prerogative. On Monday evening the Maristrates and Conneil may be presented to the Soverheam.—

"May it please your Majesty."

"May it please your Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty."

"We would have the standard with the most profound repet for your Majesty." Councils his Grace the Duke of Wellingsia, a Nobleman whom, while we recognise him as the first statesman Europe, we believe to possess the confidence of a great majority of the wealthy and intelligent of this mighty nation. "Impressed with a deep sense of the dangers and injury to the best interests of the empire, caused by a vacillating and uncertain system of Government, we hail with unmingled satisfaction this volume of the highest thlent, and of the most approved in the substitution of the State, the Prime Minister of the Crown will receive the assistance of men of the highest thlent, and of the most approved in the substitution of the kinglem, under one of the most tegrity and practical wisdom, and that by their combine of offors the country will again enjoy the blessings of a firm, vigorous, and mile tegrity and practical wisdom, and that by their combine of the most approach of the standard of the sense of modern tiness. A circumst

he as ingily gratifying to your Majesty, is Italians and decision ary viewed by the nation at large."

The Fatton or Beauty—Amid the revelry, song, and the dance of the season, few things are more justly welcomed at the successful renovator, beautifier, and sustainer of indeed more influential of all personal beauties—Ladies Hair. It is indeed more influential of all personal beauties—Ladies Hair. It is inherent and Rowland's Macasan Ort, evinced such general satisfications and Rowland's Macasan Ort, evinced such general satisfication and representation of the dance of the theory of look and the charms of fashion, its application never fails to profice an enduring curl and gloss that is retained by the from the bers of the beauty mende in decorative display alike through the best of the beauty mende in decorative display alike through the location of the dance and the heat incidental to crowded roms. Sold by the Proprietor, &c.

The Theatres, major and minor, are full of activity in preparing their "annuals." Farley is employed on a grand Pantonine at their "annuals." Farley is employed on a grand Pantonine at their "annuals." Farley is employed on a syncholic section of the dance on the first appearance of Mr. Macregoly, and the proposition of the dance of the sold papear. Table, and in which Mr. Ducrow and his kinglist good of tast in The good folks of Louth appear to be sailly accordingly, the receipts and matters, for on the first appearance of Mr. Macregoly, only amounted to 31. 12s. The conventicle is a bitter (so to Phetare.

Caul. Marryat's Jacob Fullfull was produced on Monday the Caul. Marryat's Jacob Fullfull was produced on Monday At neither menter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 12.

12th Light Drugs.—Cornet Hon. R. Needhan to be Lieut. by pur. vice Bayntum, who retires; W. Miller, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Needhan. 13th Light Drugs.—Cornet E. H. Read to be Lieut. by pur. vice Heneage, who retires; H. Hamilton, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Rend. Scots Fusilier Gds.—Gen. Gro. Juke of Gordon, G.C.B. from 1st Foot, to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal bis Royal Highses the Dike of Gordon, G.C.B. from 1st Foot, to be Colonel, vice Teled-Marshal bis memory of the Corner of the Corner of the Corner of the Corner of Corner of the Corner of Corner

ordered to attend at the Admirally, for the purpose of being surveyed for their private licented. W. Churchill, to the Pique J. Mitchell. to the Chatham Division, vice Yamold, placed on the reserve half-pay, deed Nov. 29, 1884. Second Licut.—6. Lambrick, to the Pique.

The Harrier, Commander S. L. H. Vassall, while cruising in the Straitof Malacca, sent a boat on shore on one of the islands, to turn tirtle, in doing which the Malays surprised the party, wounded the Second Licutenant, Master, and one seaman, and killed another. With difficulty the party (which included several Midshipmen) reached their boat, and Commander Vassall manned and armed all his boats, and proceeded on shore to discover the delinquents, which resulted in sixteen Malays being killed.

The Hyacinth, Com. F. P. Blackwood, arrived at the Manritius the latter end of July, from Madras, and brought intelligence from thence that the cholera was raging with unusual violence in Bengal, and that Lord W. Bentinck's establishment had fallen victims to its violence at Calcutta. She afterwards returned with despatches to Madras, and thence to New South Wales.

Manine Antificial Hoaizon.—Lieutenant A. B. Becher has succeeded in producing this desideratum, by a machine of simple construction and of a small size. It is founded on the principle that the same fluid (in this case mercury) preserves it level when distributed in different tubes; and the experiment has been found to answer when tried in the north seas by day, by Captain Hewett, of the Fairy. A duel was fought at Cumberland Fort on the 1st instant between the right of the production of Graptain Morrison, R.M., and Mr. Boyce, Master's Mate of his Majesty's ship Buffato. The quarrel arose about taking the right side, when both gentlemen were walking with ladies; in consequence a blow was given. Captain M. missed his antagonist, when Mr. B. fired in the urir, and applogued.

One hundred shipwrights are ordered to join Sheerness dock-yard an order to increase the establishment, some of whom are dai

been made.

ROYLL ARTHLERY.—Lientenant-Colonel Douglas, C.B., who is now in command of the R yal Artillery at the Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin, has received orders, from the Master-General of the Ordenance, to proceed to Bermuda, for the purpose of relieving Lieut-Colonel Oliver, in the command of the Royal Artillery serving in that island.—Lieut-Colonel Dugald Campbell has been appointed by the Master-General to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, at the Pigeon-house Fort.

Anace, to proceed to Bermuda, for the purpose of renewing Libratic Colonel Oliver, in the command of the Royal Artillery serving in that island.—Libratic commands of the Royal Artillery serving in that island.—Libratic content to succeed Libratic Royal Colonel Douglas, at the Pigou-house Fort.

In alluding to Lady Morgan's new novel, called The Princess, now on the eve of appearance, the Metropolitan snys—"The forthcoming production will answer to the public call that has long demanded from her Ladyship another specimen in that species of composition in which site so eminently excels. This work will add to all the riches of a brilliant immeniation, facts for the historian, and many new views for the philosopher.

Ing. Last Days of Pompell.—Our notice of this splendid production will be short; bursts of admiration are necessarily so. In discisor was speaking in her most triumphant language. She has placed tongues in the dead of centuries, and they enchant us. She has placed tongues in the dead of centuries, and they enchant us. She has placed tongues in the dead of centuries, and they enchant us. She has placed tongues in the dead of centuries, and they enchant us. She has placed tongues in the dead of centuries, and they enchant us. She has placed tongues in the dead of centuries, and they enchant us. She has placed tongues in the dead of centuries, and they enchant us. She has placed tongues in the swork we see genius with the principal cliques of the work of the purpose. Were we to occupy pages, is, each read by a she was the substitution of the purpose were we to occupy pages, is, each read placed with the principal cliques in the state of things on the short with the principal clique down importably the result of his own observations, and to lay before the reader information, upon which he might fully rely, on every subject that would be likely to interest him, connected with a country to which the cyse of the whole civilized world are very naturally directed. The author resided some time at New York, Bosto

PATENT HOT WATER APPARATES.

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BURDIDGE and HEALY (late Ive and Burbidge), being the original Manufacturer of the above Apparatus, siter great experience, can salely recommend it as the best mode of Warming and Ventilation. The warming processed by this Apparatus over allother modes of conveying artificial warming processed by the Apparatus over allother modes of conveying artificial warming processed by the Apparatus over allother modes of conveying artificial warming processed by the Apparatus over allowed the modes of the processed of the site is highly recommended by the Apparatus over the theorem of the fisher of the modes of the fisher of the state of the site of the season of the fisher of the modes of the fisher of the Apparatus will give out any degree of heat statellate to the season of the year, for any length of time. The Apparatus may be seen in operation at Burbidge and Healy's, 130, Floet-street. Also, an elegant assortment of PATENT HOT ARR STOVES, on new and approved principle.

on new and approved principle.

PROTECTION AGAINST ROBBERY.—To the Nobility Gentry, Bankers, Merchants, & BURKINGE and HEALY beg to call general theory of the public attention to PARSONS'S INTENT LOCKS think they can now the more mend with confidence, as possessing not only geter inches they can now the more of the properties of the public attention to PARSONS'S INTENT LOCKS think they can now the more mend with confidence, as possessing not only geter inches the most adroit buried. The particulars of the unexampled severity of the tests they undervent, under B. and H.'s most vigilant observation, from 23d July to 21st August, is satisfactory to them, and is already before the public; so that they now need only to add, that the security, which increases immensely with every small addition to the price, is produced by the most simple means, without that useless complication of lumber which is found in locks in general. They are adapted to every purpose for which a lock can be wanted, and are made in suits in all varieties, to order, without a single ward or other addition. An extensive assorties, the production of the production

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Walth and Corner of the Savoy-steps, London,
Walth Burgess, London, Lo

is considerable. To be had of most Sance Venders, and at the Manufactory, 11, King, street, Soho. None is genuine unless sealed and signed, "Cross and Blackwell."

IN GLOVES CLEANED to EQUAL NEW, by LATOUR RATFAU, who has so improved on this his original discovery, as to free it from every imperfection. No unpleasant smell exists in Gloves cleaned by himthey are as soft and clean inside and out as when new. Specimens may be seen at, and Gloves received by, Mulde and Son, 15, Coventry-street; Errington, 39, Burlington-areade; Jacobs, 145, Regent-street; Mudle and Wilson, 37, Wigmore-street; Seart, 1, Crawford-street; West, 19, New-street, Dornet-square; Wel; Smith, 46, St. Paulic Church-yard, 4c. 4c. c. and Gillman and Co., Deers, Scontres, and Calenderers, 9, St. James's-street, Brighton—CAUTION. As there are some malicious and evil-minded persons abroad, who are attempting L. Rateau's ruin, it is necessary in order to defeat their wicked intentions, to ensure the safe delivery of Gloves to him, that his name, and that of the Agent, with the exact address of the latter, should be written on every parcel.

INDIVIDUALS going abroad from theport of Liverpool, are informed by S. W. 31LVER and CO., Wholesale Clothiers, of Nos. 9 and 10, Cornhill, London, that they may procure the WHOLE or any PART of an OUTFIT! (from the conress to the finest quality of Goods; likewise Uniforms, Accountements, Cabin Furniture, &c.) at their famel hiouse, Nos. 4 and 6, Star Furniture, &c.) at their famel hiouse, Nos. 4 and 6, Star Warchouse in London. They ship and clear all Bagagae on and home, and forward it to its destination on Passengers arriving from abroad. Daily communication between London and Liverpool for ship sailing information.

Vo SPORTSMEN.—SHOOLBRED and RENWICK beg to announce their newly-invended PAFENT ELASTIG BELTS. Gentlemen accustomed to horse exercise, much walking, travelling, corpulency, weakness in the back, and particularly those who follow field sports, should not be without one. They affew departs and par

The sum of a reservance.—In a rainines of Noblemen, and others, may depend every article being of the best quality.

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BY CONOMICAL NIGHT or CHAMBER LANP.—This invention has been some time before the public, and its peculiar merits known to thousan families and persons of the first class as a valuable acquisition to the chat being particularly safe, certain, and may be regulated to born from 1 to 24. as required; its portability renders the bed candle superfluous; and, as a ignorousy about the house, merits universal adoption. The patentee, being at convey about the house, merits universal adoption. The patentee, being at meanersh, he has, just completed an extensive assortment of chandleliers for dia and dimine-rooms, singularly a large for the dinner table, sidebond, study, staircase, dec., complaining all the late improvements, and of all sizes and dewaranted to burn well, and 25 per cent, lower, than the dealers prices. His rectified Sperinacet Uli-qual In partit; to spirits of wine, wholesale and Orders to any extent carefully packed and forwarded to any part of the word. TretCKBR, 29e, Strand, Lundon, opposite the Crowa- and Anchor Ta Lamps let on hire, repaired, and re-bronzed, Glassee, and cotton wicks of kind!

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maining perfectly secure in their places.—Charges as in France.

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Noaps, sold as above.

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ODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM, for the cure of Coughs, Colis, Ashmas, and Consumptions.—The proud attentation of curse personnel by the Medicine for the last Fifty Verars—the many daily profes 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 culogr is necessary to convince the public of its salutary effects in the cure of the above complaints. The present Proprietor (the Rev G. Goldold, Rector of Greatham, Hanis), has appointed Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 85. Farringdon-street, London, and 11s. the Plat bottle, and 22s. the Quart (duty included); and at every principal Medicine Vender's in Town and Country. None is genuine without the Signare of the Proprietor, written upon the Label, and also the name engraved on tha, Government Stamp.

ture of the Proprietor, written upon the Label, and also the name engraved on tag. Government Stump.

PERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.—MEDICAL ETHICS.—The following Works will serve as guides and monitor to all who may feel interested in their perusal:—ist. The ÆGIS of LIFE presents an extended view of the causes and effects of sield-abuse, intemperance, and libertinism, as tending to produce sexual debility and nervous irritation.—2d. The SVPHILIST recommends itself to the serious notice of the man of pleasures when suffering under the constitutional effects of Syphilis, Gonorrhou, &c.—3d. HI GEIAN A is addressed to the reserved and sensitive formale, who may possess in this work a consideration adviser under the most delicate circumstances; even where the hopes of material to the state of the production of the moral truths they contain as for the extensive and successful result of the author's experience.—

**These books can be safely recommended, as well for the moral truths they contain as for the extensive and successful result of the author's experience.—

**District of the moral truths they contain as for the extensive and successful result of the author's experience.—

**District of the moral truths they contain as for the extensive and successful result of the author's experience.—

**District of the moral truths they contain as for the extensive and successful as usual, every day, at their house; and Patients in the remotest parts of the moral trusted successfully, conducting the successfully and secreting pulmers added to any part of the world. No difficulty can occur, as the medicines will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.—

**THE EVILLO TS CROFULLA, LEPROSY, SORES, and Discusses the secret in the containers of the successful of the containers.

THE EVIL or SCROPULA, LEPROSY, SORES, and Diseases of the SKIN of every kind, and of however long standing, effectually cured, HITE SWELLINGS, and all diseased JOINTS, which are also of a exotation and all second JOINTS, which are also of a exotation and all second JOINTS, which are also of a exotation and all second JOINTS, which are also of a exotation and the second loss nature, equally successfully treated.

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CORUNNA.

O, England remembers that ill-fated day.

When by Comman's wide spreading plain,
Brave Moore, the great hero, in midst of the fmy,
By glory encircled, was sain the willage was saved
But England knotten and pillage and shame.

When the sons of Britannis by numbers o'erlaved
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 boot's by that black did display
Such bright, such superhive gleans,
That the high-vaulted for of where they hough a grave
Seemed illumined by heavenly beauss.

When into the village the ther aim,
They coarse in that mansion had ventured to look
Ere they left it as fast as they came:
For they facied their faces that in the bright bloom
That so lovely was shewn by the Blacking,
Were their friends' injured spirite had burst from the tomb
Corunan to save thus from sacking.

WHSE Sasy-shiring and Brilliant BLACKING, prepaged by R.
WARREN, 30, Strand London, and sold in every town in the Kingdom.
Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in Pots, at 6d., 12s., and 13d. each. Ba
particular to inquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

A Monday Estrion (for the Country) is published at Thre lock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

THEIR MAJESTIES have remained at St. James's since our last. The King paid a visit of condolence to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, at Bagshot, on Tuesday. There have been several Councils held at the Palace during the week, and one will be held to-morrow, at which several of the new Ministers will be sworn into office.

Palace during the week, and one will be held to-morrow, at which several of the new Ministers will be sworm into office.

The state of suspense in which the country remained when our last number was published, is ended. Sir Robert Peel arrived in London on Tuesday morning from Dover, which place he reached late on Monday night, and where Lady Peel and her daughters remained until the following day, her Ladyship having accompanied Sir Robert in his journey homewards, and having travelled through eight nights of the eleven which it occupied.

Late as it was when Sir Robert reached England, a number of the most respectable inhabitants and visitors at Dover thronged round his carriage, and loudly cheered him on his departure for town. At three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Sir Robert had an audience of His MAJESTY, and received from the Sovereign the appointments of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Immediately after his return from St. James's, Sir Robert dispatched messengers with letters to Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, inviting them to London, in order to assist him in forming an Administration.

On Wednesday the King held a Court and Council, at which Sir Robert Peel kissed hands on his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The office of First Lord of the Treasury is conferred by a Royal Commission, including the names of all the Lords, which has not yet been issued. On Sir Robert's alighting from his carriage, in the Ambassadors' Court at the Palace, he was warmly cheered and applauded.

We detail these circumstances—which, owing to our hebplauded.

Sir Robert's alighting from his carriage, in the Amoussadors' Court at the Palace, he was warmly cheered and applauded.

We detail these circumstances—which, owing to our hebdominal appearance only, may not be "news" to the great mass of our readers—as facts to be put upon record in our columns, and as the natural commencement of those observations to which they must naturally give rise.

It may be recollected by our friends, that we were the first who put forward, as a principle of action in the present crisis, the oblivion of all past party differences upon minor points, for the sake of the consolidation of the Conservative interest in opposition to the Destructives; and glad we were to find that upon the arrival of Sir Robert Peel, his first step was to request the co-operation of those men, who, without compromising what may be called in the language of the older time, their political opinions, maintained their Conservative principles, and quitted the Cabinet of which they were members, the moment their eyes were opened to the real designs and intentions of some of their colleagues.

To Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, then, as we have just said, Sir Robert Peel addressed himself—and upon every principle by which they had been previously actuated, they might have joined his Ministry. They have refused—and in the refusal, couched as it is in the most gratifying and constitutional terms, we see only a continuation of the high spirit and independent feeling which distinguished their previous conduct.

Sir Robert Peel, left by the negative of these individuals to look to other quarters for assistance in forning his Government, will, we are certain, act upon the principles by which, in the first instance, he was induced to invite their cooperation; and equally certain are we that we shall be able to congratulate the country upon the arrangements which will be made for filling the high offices of State; and the Administration (when formed and declared) upon the support and confidence of the country.

tion (when formed and declared) upon the support and confidence of the country.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM has arrived in town, in order to reply in person to Sir Robert Peel's letter; and although we conclude the Right Honourable Baronet will act in unison with Lord Stanley in declining office, the manner in which the offer has been received naturally leads us to expect from both that support, out of office, to Sir Robert's Government, which they could not conscientiously afford to the late Ministry.

With respect to the Ministerial arrangements, there will be a Court at St. James's to-morrow, when the principal Officers

a Court at St. James's to-morrow, when the principal Officers of State will be sworn in, and the appointments will be Gazetted on Tuesday.

WE were about to offer a few remarks upon the extraordinary conduct of Dr. Lushington, one of His Majesty's Judges in an inferior Court, and occupant of various lucrative offices connected with the Ecclesiastical department of Government, in delivering a speech to his constitutents of the Tower Hamlets—to designate which, we confess we have some difficulty in finding words sufficiently strong and severe—when we found the following correspondence upon the said speech in yesterday's Morning Chronicle:—

Begin we, in due order of precedence, with Sir Robert Preeli-

PEEL:
Whitehall, Dec. 12, 1834.

Sir—I have to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of giving publicity to the enclosed correspondence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

To the Editor of The Morning Chronicle.

To the Editor of The Morning Chronicle.

Whitchall Gardens, Dec. 12, 1834—Friday morning, 10 o'clock, a.m.

Sir—I have this moment read in The Morning Chronicle of to-day the following report of a speech attributed to you.

"When, said the Doctor, I hear people say, "Oh, for God's sake trust the Duke!—for Heaven's sake, listen kindly to Sir Romenr Peri, who carried Catholic Emancipation!" I cannot help exclaiming against such folly and absurdity. The man who patiently listens to such stuff is an ideot—the man who avows his belief in them is a traitor. How do men act in private life? Do you confide in those youk know to be convicted swindlers? If you seek a woman to be your companion for life, to you take as a weig-or as a mother to your families, a prostitute from the streets? If, then, men are your families, a prostitute from the streets? If, then, men are governed in private life by such feelings, should they not feel equally 'eadins of the character of those who govern them?"

I request that you will inform me whether that part of the above extract which I have marked, be an accurate report of expressions used by you?

I am, Sir, your obedient servent,

ROBERT PEEL.

Stephen Lushington, Esq., M.P.

Stephen Lushington, Esq., M.P.

Great George-street, Dec. 12, past 3.

Sir.—At the time your letter arrived, I was professionally engaged Court, but I have taken the earliest opportunity to write an

It is wholly impossible for me, considering the circumstances

estending the meeting of yesterday, to undertake to say with precision what particular expressions I used on that consists in though 'undombtedly' some of the words stated. by you in your letter were uttered by me, yet the whole passage is not correct. I know well the argument I used. I intended to support this position—that the world, in their opinion of statesmen, ought to be governed by past experience, and to rebut the assertion, alluding more particularly to the Times, that it was probable the new Administration having always opposed reform, were proper to be entrusted with carrying into effect the measured pression purporting to have any effect beyond this—that the Duke of Wellandron and yourself could not be expected to become zealous Heforners in the sense in which that term was understood by the meeting, any more than a great change of principles and character would be likely to occur suddenly in any individual. My observations, if all correctly detailed, did not reflect on the character of any one; they were directed exclusively to the inexpediency, in my judgment, of employing in the cause of reform, persons hitherto opposed thereto, and nothing was further from my intention than to make any personal allusions disrespectful to yourself.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed)

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Whitehall-gardens, Dec. 12, 1834.

Friday Evening.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Whitehalt-gardens, Dcc. 12, 1834.

Friday Evening.

Sta—The explanation which your letter conveys, and the frank assurance that nothing was further from your intention than to make any personal allusion disrespectful of me, are entirely satisfactory. It is perhaps right that I should add, that for the purpose of removing the very erroneous impressions to which the report of your speech might naturally give rise, it is my intention to give publicity to the correspondence which has passed between us.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.

Stephen Lushington, Esq., M.P.

So much for Dr. Lushingron's splendid specimen of word-eating. Nothing can be more clear or concise than the correspondence on the part of Sir Robert Peel: nothing can be more completely satisfactory than the Learned Doctor's unequivocal declaration that he meant nothing, when he said that, which his auditors were foolish enough to think meant something. But we must proceed one step farther, and take the Learned Doctor upon the ground of his "argument," which his coarse and offensive language was meant, as he says, to illustrate.

which his coarse and oriensive language was allown, which his coarse and oriensive language was allown, which has no February, 1829, the Learned Doctor, in a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons, speaks thus of Sir Robert Peel, his character, his principles, and of his conduct upon this particular question which has now excited the Learned Doctor's indignation and scurrility. The following is an extract from that oration, delivered in reply to a speech from the then Member for Doctor.

delivered in reply to a speech from the then Member for Dover:—

"The Hon. Member," said Dr. Lushington, "had ended his speech in a manner worthy its commencement, with the littleness and shallowness which distinguished a mind that was narrow. He had endeavoured to twit the Right Hon. Secretary (Sir R, PEEL) with a garbled extract from a speech which he had twelve years ago delivered. He was convinced that the Right Honourable Gentleman had a mind superior to taunts so petty. Conscious of having Discharged A Great Duly To his Country, he was not a mind superior to taunts so petty. Conscious of having Discharged A Great Duly To his Country, he was not a mind superior to taunts so petty. Conscious of having Discharged A Great Duly To his Country, he was not a mind superior to taunts so petty. Conscious of having Discharged A Great Duly To his Country, he was not a mind superior to taunts and the land that the little of the country of the constitution of the country of Dover:— "The Hon. Member," said Dr. Lushington, "had

ventured to assimilate to the criminality of the swindler and the venality of the prostitute.

The Learned Gentleman, however, has swallowed his dirt; and to use a pert wittieism which we find in the Chronicle—"let him digest it with what appetite he may." Having then, as we think, shewn the exact state of the case as regards the affair of Sir Robert Pfel, it becomes necessary to call attention to another part of the Learned Doctor's harangue, and we think the country in general, and His MAJESTY'S Attorney-General, and the Learned Doctor's own constituents, have a right to demand another exhibition of a similar process of retraction with regard to the following part of the same offensive speech, which we give as we find it reported in the newspapers:—

newspapers:—
Dr. LUSHINGTON is reported to have said—
Dr. LUSHINGTON is reported to avow and support.

newspapers:—
Dr. LUSHINGTON is reported to have said—
"That he was prepared to avow and support, and he did so, the whole of his political conduct since he had the honour of being a Member for the Tower Hamlets. He had adhered inviolably to all the great principles he professed when first he addressed the electors of third brough.—(Great confusion.)—He had told the electors that he was in favour of the belief, and his conduct in Parliament had shown he was so, for he had voted in support of it. He had told the electors that he was in favour of triennial Parliaments, and he had spoken and voted in favour of them.—(Great cheering.)—He had stated he was hostile to the impressment system, and he had voted for its abolition.—(Great cheering.)—He had stated that he was hostile to the Cora Laws, and he had voted for the motion of his Honourable Fiend for their abolition.—(Great cheering, and cries of "The Irish Coercion Bill.")—A man was to be judged by the whole tenor of his conduct, and he defied any person present to state that his conduct had not heen what he professed it should be when first he addressed the Tower Hamlets.—(Great deering, and cries of "It is not."—The electors had sent him into the House of Commous he hoped with a conscience, and he was answerable to his Gop for what he did under the dictates of that conscience.—(Great cheering.)—The

present was a great struiggle, and should not be treated with tom or negligence. They had against them first the Kino.—(Hearth—It was false delicacy, it was utterly abourd, to say that in dising these matters he was infiniging upon the prerogatives of Crown. The people also had their prerogatives, and the Kino wait for the people.—(Cheering.)—If he chose to appoint Min the people would not trust, the people could make him changes again.—(Applause.)—What was the state of their country? For years they had a Monarch who was insane; for ten more he succeeded by a cold-blooded voluptuary; a change canne which excited hopes, and these were now to be blasted. He warned a lovers of monarchy that if such a course was pursued monarchy was in danger." of the

lovers of monarchy that if such a course was pursued monarchy itself was in danger."

This is pretty plain speaking, and considering by whom spoken, not very mean evidence of the real aim and intentions of the DESTRUCTIVES. Had any of the cveryday speechifiers of the pot-house or timber-yard said these things, we might have pitted their stupidity while we despised their malevolence, and have set down the coarse and vulgar personal vituperation of our departed Sovereigns, and the insolent allusion to the Monarch on the Throne, as the outpurings of ignorance or the ravings of insanity. But not so—Who is the orator?—what his position in society?—what are his offices in the State?

Dr. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, who, with a reckless flinnager.

are his offices in the State?

Dr. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, who, with a reckless flippaner, which nothing but a similar infliction could justify, alludes to the calamity of the departed George the Third; and with a coarseness which no one but the paid opponent of his late King would venture to adopt, records his opinion of King George the Fourth; concluding with an attack upon his present MAJESTY, as coare and reckless as the others, and only less explicit in terms, because, thank God, he lives. This Dr. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON is, we say, Judge of the Prerogative, or Consistory Court, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, Official to the Archdeacon and Commissary of Westminster, Cssex, and Hertfordshire, and of the Deaneries of Essex and Barking, and, what may appear even more surprising to those who heard or may read his speech, a Doctor of Civil Law.

We have a high reard for the talents, the amenity, and

we have a high regard for the talents, the amenity, and the activity of Mr. Spring Rice. He was a most popular and efficient Secretary of the Treasury, and we dare say would have been in time, if fate had permitted, a very excellent Colonial Secretary. Tapps, the Twickculhain coachinan, says he thinks the Right Honourable Gentleman would look better if he did not let his hair grow so long over his collar behind; but that is a mere matter of taste.

What we are now going to say is of a graver cast of accusation—not against Mr. Rice personally, but against the late Government, while he was at the head of the Colonial bepartment. We are told that the late Ministers have granted to a Dr. Polding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hiero Casara, a sum of one thousand pounds sterling per annum, and one thousand acres of land, for the establishment of a Popish College in New South Wales, together with the expenses of the outfit of the said most eminent HIERA PICRA, and his suite.

We shall be too happy to contradict this statement if we have been misled; and as the said Bishop of Hiera Picra, or whatever it is, is living at No. 35, Golden-square, at the house of the Right Reverend + + Dr. Bramston, + + there can be no great difficulty in putting us down, if we are worng.

wrong.

house of the Right Reverend + + + Dr. Bramston, + + + there can be no great difficulty in putting us down, if we are wrong.

We were right in our prophetic pun as to the Duke's provisional Government affording relief to the starving and destitute Dominicans. In another part of our paper will be found an evidence of the fact of our having changed a Whig for a liberal Government.

We really regret, at a moment when His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX has just made an effort—" in spite (as the Morning Chronicle says) of the carnest entreaties of his friends,"—to pay the last tribute to the memory of His Royal Highness the late Duke of GLOUCESTER, for whom, crety body knows His Royal Highness had the highest possible regard and attachment, and of whom he has even to the latest period spoken in the most respectful and affectionate terms; to be obliged, for the sake of justice, and of the University of Cambridge and her interests, to publish two letters, whichnotwithstanding all the afflictions of illness and inconvenience under which His Royal Highness labours—he has contrived to write; but lest we should appear to be ill-disposed towards the Royal and Illustrious Personage in question, we prefer submitting them as we find them in the Cambridge Chronicle of Friday, observing that the prefatory matter is the work of the editor of that most excellent and constitutional paper—We are induced, at the suggestion of a valued correspondent, to publish two letters, which have already appeared in print, from the Duke of Sussex, respecting the University offices now vacanathink, however, that the friends of his Royal Highness have been much think however, that the friends of his Royal Highness have been much to blame in publishing letters which will do so little injury to their short-sightedness, seem to have miscalculated his influence of the cities of the control of the contr

"Your Grace's obliged servant, &c.
"AUGUSTUS FREDERIC.
"His Grace the Duke of Northumberland,
K.G., &c. &c."

"REVEREND SIR—In answer to the letter which you have addressed to me on the 2d inst., I have to express my regret at being unable to give the Marquess of Campan that support you have solicited for his Lordship; as no one entertained his higher respect for him or is more anxious to show him personal regard than I am. When or is more anxious to show him personal regard than I am. When the University of Combridge, I did so under a firmity College and had the University of Combridge, I did so under a firm impression and the University of Combridge, I did so under a firm impression and the University of Combridge, I did so under a firm impression and the University of Combridge, I did so under a firm impression and the University of Combridge in the vere distinguished, pre-emineutly distinguished, for possessing like were distinguished, and tolerant principles, such as I have ever a ral, constitutional, and tolerant principles, such as I have ever a covered and professed during a Parliamentary career of unwands to content and professed during a Parliamentary career of unwands of the exigencies and welfare of my country. Finding, however, by the the exigencies and welfare of my country. Finding, however, by the University are at variance with those I entertain; it is with deep retained the interest of the content of the content of the country of the University are at variance with those I entertain; it is with deep retained to the content of the country of t

with a nearmen body of ment, for several of whom, individually, I entertain the sincerest regard and affection, but with whose principles, as a body, I entirely differ. Under these circumstances, you will see his body, I entirely differ. Under these circumstances, you will see his body, I entirely differ. Under these circumstances, who will be the bodie Marquess will succeed in obtaining that honour, which can be conferred on no individual more describedly—I remain, with consideration, Reverend Str, your obliged,

"A UGUSTUS FREDERIC."

"A The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College."

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College."

The Conservative Press all over the country is making a fuss because Lieutenant DRUMMOND, of the Royal Engineers, has lad a pension given him by the late Ministry of 3001. a year. We see nothing to grumble at. It is true he was exceedingly well paid for all bis labour about the Reform Bill, and the divisions and subdivisions, and cuttings and carvings, and all the rest; but that has nothing to do with the pension—the pension is a reward, and a very inadequate one we think, for getting up and preparing all Lord Althorp's budgets; cheap at the money.

We abstained from any observation upon Mr. Entange.

WE abstained from any observation upon Mr. Feargus O'Connon's speech—the speech of a county Member—upon the autograph letter which that gentleman declared at a public meeting his uncle, Arthur O'Connon, and received from the Duke of Wellington, ordering him out of Ireland in eight and forty hours, or some such thing. We were quite sure that the truth would come out from the genuine source, and we now submit the following from the Cork Constitution

sure that the truth would come out from the genuine source, and we now submit the following from the Cork Constitution newspaper:—

"In our last publication we mention d the extraordinary fact, that the Duke of Wellington had written a letter to Arthur O'Connon, ordering his immediate departure from this country. At the time we had what we conceived to be incontrovertible evidence of the fact, it, the distinct and positive assertion of his nephew, Francus O'Connon, the member for the county. The followin explicit, but temperate contradiction of it has been addressed by Arthur O'Connon himself to the editor of the Southern Reporter:—

"Stra—Having heard that, at a public meeting held yesterday in this city, it was stated that I had received an autograph from the Duke of Wellington, written in a very arbitrary tone, directing me forthwith to quit this country, or that I would be exposed to the penalties of high tresson, beg to say this statement was uttrel in, what I am sure was an unintentional error, but one, on that account, not less necessary for me to correct.

"1 have received no letter from the Duke of Wellington, or that in which his Grace conveyed what that opinion was to the personage who applied for an extension of time for me to remain in this country—the sole purpose for which I have come to it, adjust private business, couched in terms to which the language alluded to is at all applicable.

"1 have further to add, Sir, that no individual who appeared and spoke at the meeting yesterday, ever saw either of the letters to which it is a rightly, for the low days I have to remain, as I have hitter to examinate should have drivan me from the privacy in which I desire to remain sightly, for the low days I have to remain, as I have hitter to examinate should have drivan me from the privacy in which I desire to remain should have drivan me from the privacy in which I desire to remain the condition in saying that we believe the uncle.

to remain. ""ARTHUR CONDORCET O'CONNOR.
""Cork, December 2."
"The question now rosts entirely between the uncle and the nephew. We have no hesitation in saying that we believe the uncle. But what will the English public think of Fearnors O'Convon's notion of raising (as he elegantly phrases it) a "hullabola" against the Duck. What will they think of the acts of opposition which Itals. Reformers are willing to employ against his Government. Abore all, how will they regard the unguarded disclosure of the uffigurate views of the Repealers elicited at this same meeting?—Fearners holdly says that his uncle, Arriva O'Convon, was banished for his devotion to his country. The Chairman of the meeting, in his opening speech, asks, "Can it be believed that that man will progress Retorm, whose very first act was to order the great, peaceable, particule Arrivar O'Convon out of his native country?—Here then, at length, is a distinct and open avowal that the reform sought by the O'Convon faction, is such a reform as Arriva O'Convon was banished for endeavouring to effect, viz., a separation of Ireland foron England by means of a bloody and fierce rebellion. This is what these gentry call devotion to his country. For this he is styled great, peaceable, and patriotic."

WE took occasion the week before last to bring before our readers, cutire, the admirable letter of Mr. Serjeant SPAKHE to the Electors of Finsbury—a letter to us most particularly valuable, not only from its public importance, but because it powerfully, eloquently, and constitutionally illustrates our position, that the factions distinctions of Whig and Torky are extinct in every honourable breast, and that the empire consists but of the two parties—CONSERVATIVES and DESTRUCTIVES.

Since we took leave to add to the extensive circulation of the Learned Serjeant's address to his constituents, he has published a second, superior to the first, inasmuch as that embraced one or two points upon which some differences might arise. In this which follows, there is nothing at which the most sensitive can cavil. It contains more sound sense,

published a second, superior to the first, inasmuch as contembraced one or two points upon which some differences might arise. In this which follows, there is nothing at which the most sensitive can cavil. It contains more sound sense-and that which is the result of the possession of sound sense-sound Christian, charitable, and constitutional feeling—than any composition has contained in the same—aye, or in ten times the same—space, for many a day. Again we say, let this, as its predecessor was—and its effect has been most powerful—stand recorded as a proof that we were right when we said that Conservatism is not confined to merely political parties. It is what it professes to be, a protection for the lives and property of the Prople against the rangle. Hence it arises that those who love their country and its Constitution, and who have property to render their lives easy, must range themselves in opposition to the Destructives, who, reckless of consequences—desperate, hardened, irreligious, atheists—idle, ignonant, and unprincipled—are resolved to try the experiment of revolution—the advantages of which have already exhibited themselves in the prosperity of France, the tranquillity of Portugal, the happiness of Spain, the respectability of Belgium, the importance of Brazil, and the uninterrupted tranquillity of the whole of liberalised South America, upon the principle of levelling all things by the process of dragging down to their own standard, everything to which they by no other process can hope to attain.

down to their own standard, everything to which they by no other process can hope to attain.

It is true that LAMBTON—the man whom the Duke of WELLINGTON, in a spirit of liberality which we must regret, raised to the peerage—is considered the head of this desperate faction. People are surprised, because his aim is higher than his deluded followers fancy. Does he, the has something to lose. We are not surprised, because his aim is higher than his deluded followers fancy. Does he, the haughty, morose, ill-conditioned Earl of DURHAM care one farthing for the cause he espouses? Does he value the drunken cheers to which he brings his wife and poor innocent daughter to listen?—Not more than he does the whistling of one of his own pitmen. He thinks he is using them for a particular purpose—a purpose which his vanity does not permit him to conceal. But let his dupes beware; the moment danger comes—danger which they will incur by pandering to

his ambition—he will leave them, spurn them, abandon them.

them.

Never let the Radicals (they have of late had some fresh experience as to their noble friends) forget what Cornettes says upon that particular point:—"When the hour for discomfaure comes, your Jack Straws leave you in the lurch."

But we have been led farther from the immediate subject of our praise and admiration than we had intended. The following is the second letter of Mr. Serjeant Spankie, from which we apologise to our readers for having so long detained them:—

GENTERIES.—I have already adversed to you a letter containing some observations upon the chadresed to you a letter containing some observations upon the change of Ministers and the present state constituents, and has been received with great approbation throughout the country at large, where it has been extensively circulated.
You cannot be unacquainted with the turbulent attempts made by any group to there, as well as clesswhere, to excite sometime, and the endeavours made directly to resist, or indirectly to defeat, the salutary perceptive of the Crown (like all other perceptives intended ultimately for the protection of the You must have seen that the object of the petitions, resolutions, and remonstrances of several partial and obscure meetings is to procure universal suffrage, short Parliament, vote by bullot, a total smaler the plausible own model of the upper House of Parliament, and introduce what is now called the colentary principle, namely, that all mens should provide for themselves such religious instructors as they pleases, and say them what they thinky props; a system which I am troduce among us a set of low medding Privists or Presidenters; for you must not imagine that if the Church of Eugland were abolished, you would any longer find those respectable well-rewarded ministers musing the Disenters who are now with an ionesy price endowed by hishmen. I am persuaded that you are all inclined to recommend and encourage a judicious system of economical administration in cerept reduction of unnecessary expresses, though you form too just an estimate of what is due to efficient public service, and to a provident regard for the public select, vor regulate the establishment of a great in the provident of the contraction of the public service, and to a provident regard for the public selection of choops as well as good Government, but that they will producilly and cautiously endeavour to decide the sum of the public expectation of choops as well as good Government, but that they will produce the contract

interchange of commodities, no means of buying, or opportunity of selling.

Just ask yourselves what farmer or grazier would raise and send produce to market when credit and confidence were destroyed, and wealth armilliated? What miller would trust the baker? What farmer the miller? What grazier or salesman the butcher? What farmer the miller? What grazier or salesman the butcher? What farmer the miller of those occupations of industry by which millions get, day by day, their daily bread?

Would the capitalists embark their wealth in useful undertakings? Would be a complete more of mention of mention of mention of mention of mention the more of mention of mention that we would cease, but active capital would be withdrawn from employment, and every difficulty would be accumulated in a country accustomed to the most perfect machinery and the most complete heclitites in the management of all transactions.

Let the sound of civil war be heard, and desolation would be in

your sitsute, poverty and despair in your dwellings. Your beam manufactories, your steam-engines, would stand still; your splendid shops, your elegant repositories would be deserted. Even the quiet occupations of hierature and its instalul embellishments, the genina of the painter and genlylor, and the whole retime of the instative arts dependent on the graph of the whole retime of the instative arts dependent on the graph of the world with a standard of the world with the standard of the world with the standard of the wives and familias of the Whet the standard of the wives and familias of the

The state of the state of the structure of the wives and families of the honest tradesmen of this city who calculate upon the regular returns of every day, for their subsistence should any seditions or rebellions disturling-shreak out among us? Ask yourselves. Is it not a real inconvenience to be compelled to shut up your shops for a day in the case of turbulent meetings and processions? What would be the state of things, if millions were permanently, or for years or months, thrown out of employment, and of course reduced to want or driven to robbery? None, believe me, are so dependent on peace and transcriptions are the middle and industrious classes like you, and it were madness as well as wickedness in them to encourage the disturbers of society.

madness as well as wickedness in them to encourage me unautors of society.

Happily the calamities of war, far more of civil war, are unknown among us. Those who read may form some idea of them. Those who have witnessed the battles and the barricades of conflicting fellow citizens in other countries can tell the fearful tale. The miseries of our own civil wars (the midest of civil wars) left a deep tinge of grief on the minds of their contemporaries, and a poet who touched upon the period describes the desolation of feeling men's hearts had suffered—

"Vouth that with joys had unacquainted been," unge of grief of the finds of their contemporaries, and a poet who clouched upon the period describes the desolation of feeling men's hearts had suffered—

"Youth that with joys had unacquainted been,
Envy'd grey hairs that once good days had seen."

Be warned in time lest your ideas of happiness may also become recollections of the past!

Be warned in time lest your ideas of happiness may also become recollections of the past!

But is our Government so utterly bad (and it is represented by some as an absolute nuisance, to be wholly abated) as to deserve to be subjected to the rude reformation proposed? Do you think that another Government would secure the personal liberty and property of all classes better than they are now secured and protected? Is any man's fair talent and industry harshly and oppressively kept down? I sthere any profession that does not yield to diligence and ability their fit reward? Do not ingenuity, skill, and perseverance emerge in every walk of life, in the professions, in trade, nanufactures, and commerce? Look around you and you will see innumerable instances of fortunate industry acquiring the highest wealth and distinction. Surely if there be truth in the divine saying that a "tree is known by its fruits," the fruits before yoo, and which if you are diligent and peaceable in your callings you yourselves may taste and enjoy, are not the fruits of bad Government.

If the late Ministers could not carry on public affairs without risking a collision between the different branches of the Legislature, and incurring the dangers of civil dissension, it surely was expedient that a change should be made, and a fair opportunity should be given to other men to endeavour, before an utter abandonment of the Constitution, to reconcile for the common safety the desires of the people with the necessary prerogative of the Crown and the just privileges of the Upper House of Parliament?

I see no reason to believe that the Ministers likely to be chosen by the King will be inferior to their predacessory in public account.

incurring the dangers of civil dissension, it surely was expedient that a change should be made, and a fair opportunity should be given to other men to endeavour, before an utter abandoument of the Constitution, to reconcile for the common safety the desires of the people with the necessary prerogative of the Crown and the just privileges of the Upper House of Parliament?

I see no reason to believe that the Ministers likely to be chosen by the King will be inferior to their predecessors in public or privator reputation, in ability, in experience, or in good intentions. It seems and to carry beneficial reforms, without pandering to a depraved appetite for change; and that while they reform with safety to the public peace, they will be enabled, by a more decisive concurrence of good men of all parties, to oppose the torrent of rash innovation.

But while I venture to recommend to you the duty prescribed in those oracles, which I am sure you still venerate as sacred, "thay on study to be quiet, and to do your own business," do not think that I entertain a supercilious and unwarrantable contempt for your capacity, or consider all concern on your part in public affairs as a real people, that the settled, considerate, reflecting part of the community should exercise an impartial judgment on the conduct of public men, sad the management of public affairs; and it is the best security and the best reward of good government to be heard, tried, and judged by a sober and enlightened national opinion.

I am sure that you justly prize your political rights, your elective franchise, your title to discouse public means that it is the best security and the best reward of good government to be heard, tried, and judged by a sober and enlightened national opinion.

I am sure that you justly prize your political rights, your elective franchises, your title to discouse public means that the long is to the citizen of a free state. You must see, however, that these rights were intended as a shield to defend, not as a sword to assall

than probable, and as many candidates have already commenced a canwass for your suffrages, it may not be improper to address a few words to you on the subject, although the event may prove that both are equally premature. Adopting however the common opinion, it may justly be said that never did the annals of this nation present a more important crisis than that which now offers itself, and never was it in the power of British Electors more effectually to serva their country, their Kine, their Church, and themselves, than at this moment. On you, in a very considerable degree, depends the future

destiny of this kingdom; your support of the real, or your encourage ment of the nominal friends of the State, by counteracting or addia ment of the nominal friends of the State, by counteracting or adding weight to an already preponderating influence, will, in all proba-bility, decide whether we shall henceforth mentatin the rank we have hitherto held among other nations, or shall sink, by certain and not perhaps slow degrees, into insignificance and contempt. Reflect seriously then on the consequences of your decision before it i for remember that a false step once taken, may be as far

your recall, as the ruin resulting from it may prove irremediable.

You are again about to be called upon to make a public demonstration of your principles and sentiments, and universal attention will tion of your principles and sentiments, and universal attention will be drawn upon you. Prepare then for the eventful hour as becomes men who are sensible of the importance of the stake at issue, and their own share in the result. Lay aside all feelings of mere party, all former hearthurnings of opposition, all considerations of selfish interest, and regard only the duty, the plain yet direct duty before you. Whatever else may be said, you have this great advantage over a previous election—that whereas judgment was then overpowered by sanguine expectations of permanent and essential good, you have now experience to guide you, and you may draw your deductions from facts, not promises. Reform was at that period the watchword, or more properly speaking, the match by which every train of inflammable feeling was fired; and hard and fast you bound your representatives to support every clause of the memorable Bill which was to ensure it. The object of your desire has been obtained: for two to ensure it. In e object or your desire has been obtained: for two years the country has been ruled by its advocates; for two years a reformed Parliament has exercised its functions. All former theories now resolve themselves into the compass of a few plain questions. Are your expectations answered? Has the benefit you anticipated followed, or are you disappointed in the working of your favourite measure? Do our sails again whiten the breast of Ocean, or are the measure? Do our same again written the preast of Ocean, or are the agricultural interests of the kingdom promoted by it or not? Have you received the relief of which you were so confident? Are your burthens less oppressive, your poor less numerous, your hopes of retwing prosperity brighter? In a word, have the promises which were made you been fulfilled, and is your condition at this moment better than when you deserted those who had formerly represented you, and whose families, through many generations, had been the guardians of your liberties and interests, to confide all to strangers and, as far as you in many instances were concerned—aliens; men having no local tie, no feeling in common with you, no personal claim either upon your respect or your gratitude? Let your own conviction of the fact supply your answer, and your good sense and just principles suggest the path you ought to pursue: wisdom is never too dearly bought, if it be not bought too late.

Reform, however, is still the cry. The State having been purged, as it is pretended, of its corruptions, the Church must follow. The war-whoop has been set up, and already has the enemy not only pursued, but, in imagination, overtaken, and divided the spoil. Reckless measures have been proposed for her spoliation, and abandoned only because the more honourable and conscientious of those doned only because the more honourable and conscientious of mose who were in array against her, refused to lend their hand to the sacrilegious work, and deserted their party to remain faithful to their Gop. But the experiment has been made; and it behoves you to draw a proper inference from the circumstance, and to make a right use of it. You have seen what was projected on the subject with respect to the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, and you may form a respect to the frame Chalch remposances Bills and you may form a tolerably correct calculation as to what will be projected in regard to the English Church, if you invest the same men with the same or greater power. The question in fact is, not whether any abuses exist in the present Church Establishment which may not be reformed advantageously to all parties, if undertaken in a true Christian advantageously to all parties, if undertaken in a true Christian spirit, and with discretion—but whether a Church Establishment shall exist at all; for let its maintainance cease to be a national charge, and its destruction is scaled. Beware then how you are deceived by a conscientious wish for that which is desirable, and which a judicious hand and temperate measures alone can safely effect, into a sacrilegious and impious demolition of that which ought to be most sacred to you. Beware how, with the best inten-tions, and the most sincere attachment to that Established Church which your ancestors bled to obtain, and which succeeding generations have concurred to cherish and reverence, you yield your aid to lay her in the dust, and leave yourselves no consecrated spot in which may worship the Goo of your faith, and the Goo of your

Electors! he that acts unwisely as regards only his own success in life, is little esteemed by his contemporaries; you have not only an individual interest at this moment at stake, but the best interests also of many generations to come; for it cannot fail but that the result of this election must vitally affect the welfare and stability of the kingdom, and form an important epoch in her history for the data of good or evil. Consider, therefore, that you are about to determine not merely on your own well-being, but upon that of pos-terity, and by the duty you owe to them as to your country and your Gon, reflect sincerely on the awful responsibilty with which you are charged, and so decide as you may hope hereafter to answer satisfac-torily to your conscience. It is a natural and laudable feeling which prompts us to consider in what remembrance we shall be held by who are to come after us; and few there are who are indifferent on this point. Shall your descendants then have cause to reverence on this point.

your memory as benefactors, or contemn you as foes? as having
faithfully transmitted to them the invaluable privileges you received from your own ancestors, or as having robbed them of all that was annexed to their birthright as Britons, and bequeathed them only the galling conviction that their name is their sole inheritance, the poor remnant of a patrimony too rich for the stranger to try. remember, if England be ruined, she will be ruined by those whose remember, il Engiana be ruined, she will be ruined by those whose duty it is to protect her; her peculiar and insular situation, the fertility of her soil, the variety of her resources, the strength and harmony of her Constitution, leave her little to fear from open assault; no foreign foe will wrench her glories from her, no usurping foot will dispossess her sons of the land which her futhers have tilled, no champion of a false faith will despoil or desecrate her altars, no successful adventurer change her government, binding "her no successful adventurer change her government, binding "her nobles with links of iron," and her husbandmen with fetters of brass. Those and those only whom she has nourished in her bosom can destroy her, and on them must the malediction of future ages fall. Remember then, that while the consequences of your determination will be beyond your control, the act itself by which these consequences are produced, is voluntary, and therefore subjects you to all the reproach and opprobrium which the sense of injury may east upon As men, as fathers, as free-born sons of a free soil, PAUSI

These last words suggest an admonitory cantion which might require an apology, if the fact to which they refer was not too notorious to render it necessary. On a former election, the complaint require an apology, if the not to which they refer was not too noto-rious to render it necessary. On a former election, the complaint was wide and generally made that the promise pleeged was, in many instances, not order never redeemed, but dishonourably forfeited at the moment of test. Conductlike this is so utterly disgraceful, and

so totally incompatible with the respectability of a British elector, that it ought to be regarded with detestation equally by all who know and feel their just importance as members of a free State, and by all who own the common principles of integrity. The same arts, the same persuasions, however, which formerly seduced you, will, most probably, be again employed; but spura with becoming indignation the insinuators of such baseness, and prove that you consider the man who would induce you to a breach of trust, is himself unworthy of confidence. Nor is such a conclusion anything but just and reasonable. He who is mean or unprincipled enough to urge another to break good faith, will himself, no doubt, break faith with you if his interest lead him to do so, and will repay with dishonour that which dishonour won; while he who has forfeited his own word leaves himself without one just ground to complain of the forfeiture of another's, and must be content to share both the disgrace and the contempt that each has incurred. Seize the opportunity of wiping away the stigma that has been attached to you; truth, honour, and integrity were the characteristics of British electors, let them be so still, and give no man the power to fling back in your face that which hould crimson it with shame—a broken faith.

One observation more. On a late occasion you claimed from the candidate for your suffrages, his positive pledge upon certain questions, and depriving him of all discretionary power, of all exercise of judgment as circumstances might demand it, you returned him to Parliament rather as your delegate than as your honourable representative. By so doing, you assumed a power which could searcely be said to belong to you, whilst you effectually prevented him from performing his duty truly to yourselves and the country at large, and at the same time in the most unequivocal manner marked your dis-trust and apprehension. In many cases these perhaps were not illfounded, and so far the course you adopted was excusable; but had you not bestowed your suffriges on individuals who could recom-mend themselves to your favour only by the vehemence and magnitude of their professions, you would not have deemed such requisitions necessary, nor such pledges more consistent with yourselves to demand, than another to give. Avoid this error in the present in-stance. Let the men to whom you would now entrust the guardian-ship of your interests, be those who invite confidence by upright characters and known principles—men whose local interests are closely united with your own, or who have a real stake in the property, and therefore in the prosperity of the nation, and who are consequently bound by a regard to their own welfare to maintain and protect yours Promises cannot bind the worthless, while they occasionally fetter the honourable, and nullify all the strength of talent, and all the ad-vantage of sound discrimination. If you cannot place dependence on ho offers himself to your choice, refuse him your support; but if you believe him worthy of the sacred trust you would repose in him, leave him his just share of the freedoms you claim for yourself, and holding in pledge as you ought, a reputation of unblemished honour, and sound constitutional principles, let him take his seat in the council of the nation, as a true representative of independent

Electors! not only are the eyes of this empire at this crisis fixed upon you, but those also of the neighbouring States. You have long neld a dignified and important station in civilized society, and commanded respect even in remote countries. Feel then your just weight and consequence, and act worthy of yourselves. Great Britain has long sat not only as Queen of the isles, but as mistress of the world; but from whence this proud distinction? From whence indeed but from her unrivalled constitution, from the just and firm enforcement of her laws, and from the purity of her established religion, which at once confirm and perpetuate the strong features of her national character, and present her to the world, great in courage, because free—great in moral worth, because blessed with an uncorrupted fuith—formidable to her foes, because united in herself—a refuge to all, because defended by the principles of that constitution and religion from being the oppressor of any. Shall she then ceas to exist, or become a bye-word and a reproach, or shall she maintain her ancient place and dignity, lofty as the cliffs which girdle her, firm as the rocks that shield her? Pursue the innovations made or her constitution, and her doom is fixed. Resist all future unlawful attempts at its subversion, and with the blessing of Providence, she shall yet ride out the storm, and despise the wirlwind which her enemies have raised against her. Ronse ye then—once more "England expects every man to do his duty." Respond to her de-"England expects every man to do us duty." Respond to her de-mand, realize her just hopes—wise as temperate, firm as conscien-tions, sound in judgment, noble in rectitude, bold in integrity, united in effort as in aim, stand fortblike men, like Britons, like Christians, in her defence—in the defence of your own best rights, of the inheri-tance of your children, of the throne of your King, and of the altar of your Gon. ONE OF YOURSELVES.

His Highness Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES LEWIS, of Hesse Philipsthal, died at Copenhagen on the 30th Nov. The Court has gone into mourning for four weeks.

has gone into mourning for four weeks.

Gen. Sir A. Fitzgerald, Bart., died at his house, Lower Mountstreet, Dublin, on Wednesday the 3d instant, of a sudden attack of

At a meeting of the subscribers to LLOYD's, on Wednesday, the sum of 100l. was unanimously voted to the sufferers by the recent dreadful hurricane at Dominica.

Lord BROUGHAM (says the Herald) appears to be at all in the ng. He was to have dined on Tuesday last with a literary club, established in Paris by M. Julien, Robespierre's agent at Bordeaux during the reign of terror!

during the regard terror.

The Emperor of Austria is about to establish a new line of packets between Patras and Alexandria. Three vessels of war, among which is the brig Oreste, have been appointed to commence this service immediately.

this service immediately.

The Duo de Broolie will, it is now said, be immediately dispatched to London, as French Ambassador to the British Court.

The Messager de Marseilles states that that port has become so full of ships that there is scarcely room for any more, and the wareho are so overcharged that the quays remain encumbered with merchantdise for want of room to stow it in.

The provisional arrest of Mr. Samson, son of a rich banker in Lon don, for the enormous sum of 200,000 france has just been confirmed on for the enormous sunt of woodow hance has just been commend y a sentence of the tribunal at Brussels. At the Radical Meeting at White Conduit House, last week,

At the Indical Steeling in White Conduct Flows, the Chairman numerous robberies took plate—Mr. Nicholson, the Chairman Mr. Joseph Hume, and Mr. Starling, of Wilmington-square, were

among the sufferers.

Lond Brougham.—"The creature is at its dirty work again." At the Clubs last night the common topic of conversation was a letter addressed by Lord BROUGHAM to his friend Mr. Joseph Hume! To addressed by Lord BROUGHAN to his friend Mr. Joseph Hume! To this complexion has he come at last! Contemned and distrusted by his late colleague, despised by that "gratious master" he bespattered with fulsome adulation, rejected by the Duke of Welliamors and Sir Romar Pres, he now throws himself upon the cambour and forgiveness of honest Joseph and the Radicals! that is, of the very

ersons he has for years lumpooned and vilified in all possible ways. Was ever man so sunk, so degraded? We have no doubt hence he will be corresponding with his "affectionate friend, Mr. O'CONNELL.—Courier.

Mr. O'Connell.—Courier.

In the Noctes in Blackwood for the present month North gives us the following exquisite definition:—" Tickker—Pray Kit, what was demonstrated by the Dunham demonstration? North—That the stomachs of the Glasgow Radicals revolt from wine."

Died on the 5th inst., at Killeneure, near Athlone, in the 53d year of his age, deeply lamented by his family, and sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends, [Major-General James Patraco Murray, formerly C.B., only son of the late General the Hon. James Murray, formerly Governor of Quebec, and afterwards of Minerca during its

rable siege.

The Indian chief Mack Coords Vampoulds, accompanied by his wife, sister, interpreter, and three warriors of the Chippawa nation, have arrived in London.

The Gravesend Journal announces the failure of the Dartford bank of Janes and Sons, which took place on Tuesday. The sensation at Dartford and the surrounding parts was very great, from the unexpected occurrence. Hopes are entertained the firm will ultimately pay 20s. in the pound. Two gentlemen have offered to advance 15s. n all notes in Gravesend.

The Gloucestershire Chronicle says:—

on all notes in Gravesend.

The Gloucestershire Chronicle says:—

The unmanly, disloyal, and disgusting conduct exhibited at the late entertainment given in honour of the discarded candidate, Mr. Leton, continues to be the prevailing theme of the neighbourhood, and to be justly reprobated wherever it is known. Many of the Whigs, especially those of the old school, begin to see, and to acknowledge, that what (in modern political cant) is called liberalism, is not a step removed from blackgardism, and even at Stroud-thetern liberal now passes current for brutal. The self-called liberals assembled on this occasion strongly evinced their liberality, not only by their disloyalty to their King, but by their low, mean, pitful refusal to drink the Quzgar's health. We presume they were auxious to shew the world, that their reform in manners, kept pace with their reform in politics, and since the latter had proved destractive to the welfare of the country, the former had removed every sense of delicacy towards the female sex. This seems to be the natural effects of modern liberalism; beginning in disloyalty and ending in barbarism—insulting their superiors, and tyrannizing over the powerless; overthrowing the institutions they should revere, and cowardly illusing the sex they should cherish and love. We admit that there were some men of refined feelings present at the dinner who felt mortified at beholding the consequences of what is cantingly termed liberal principles, and we would recommend such to wash their hands in future of such fifthy associates.

The Nuremberg Correspondent informs us that in the Prussian Official Calendar, published under the superintendence of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Families of Spain and Portugal are omitted this year, whence it is inferred the the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Families of Spain as

Department of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Families of Sp. Portugal are omitted this year, whence it is inferred that the Prossian Cabinet is resolved not to acknowledge at present the existing Governments of those countries. A speedy recognition of Don Carlos by the Northern Powers is even spoken of.

The communicator of a paper in the Medical Gazette gives the following account of the Polish Jews:—" If there is a mass of living filth in human shape it is to be found in a Polish Jew, who stalks up and down the streets in a long gown and fur cap upon his head, nor changes his gabardine till it falls piecemeal off his body rotted by age His long flowing hair falling in ringlets upon his shoulders, and curling at the extremity, would seem to offer a fine nursery for the plica" a—disease arising from filth.

The following singular circumstance is recorded in a Paris paper as having taken place within the last few weeks:—

A number of English, mostly medical gentlemen, now in Paris, being at dinner together, the conversation turned on scientific subjects. A. Dr. B. took out of his pocket Dr. Ilenson's lately jects. A. Dr. B. took out of his pocket Dr. Herrsox's lately invented instrument to measure the energy of the pulse's impulsions, called the Sphygmometre: one of the company, Dr. S., in a careless way, and as it to feed the conversation, stretched out his hand to have the energy of his impulsion ascertained. Dr. B. examined it with great care and attention, and laying down his instrument, said with a scrious countenance,—"I would not for the world have such a pulse." "Why?" answered Dr. S.; and notwithstanding he then telt quite well, the next day he expired in a fit of apoplexy!

RAPIDITY OF COMMUNICATION.—Advices from New York of the 2d of October were received in Liverpool by the l'ictoria; answers were returned by the Caledonia, which reached New York in twenty-six days; and replies to those answers were received on Saturday

six days; and replies to those answers were received on Saturday last, by the Britannia; thus completing three communications between Liverpool and New York in the unexampled short space of sixty-five days.

A most miserable attempt was made on Thursday evening by the Radicals in the neighbourhood of Cromer-street, Gray's Inn-road, to get up a meeting for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions de-precatory of the present arrangement of the Administration. Mr. Shaw, the editor of the Mark-lane Express, in the Chair. Nothing occurred worth public notice. About forty individuals were present and the meeting separated about half-past ten o'clock. Another meeting of the élite of the Tower Hamlets also took place on Thursday, at which Dr. Lushington, M.P., W. Clay, M.P., and Joseff Hume, M.P. (of course), were present. The resolutions were in the same strain as at all the late exhibitions

According to the Augsburgh Gazette's advices from Constantinople of the 15th November, Lord Ponsonny has declared to the REIS EFFENDI that England is determined on preventing Mehenhab Atmaking any incursions upon the Ottoman territory. In the event of an aggression on his part, the British squadron, it is added, would be the control of the blockade the Egyptian ports.

The Roman Gazette announces, in the following terms, the arrival of Don Miourn in that city:—" His Most Faithful Majesty Don Miourn I, returned to this capital on the 23d inst., from his journey to Upper Italy."

Advices from Mauritius state that Captain HART, of the Into gine, had been recently sent to the Persian Gulf, on a mission to the Imaum of Muscat, relative to a treaty which his Highness had recently concluded with the United States of America, by which they become entitled to form a settlement at Zanzibar, or any other part on the accept. The control of the settlement at Zanzibar, or any other part of the control of the settlement at Zanzibar, or any other part of the control of the settlement at Zanzibar, or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the settlement at Zanzibar or any other part of the on the coast. The result of Captain Haur's mission had been a similar grount to the Paris I

In grant to the English, should such be necessary.

Lord Stander has declined the public dinner proposed to be given him on the occasion of his visit to Glasgow, to be installed into the office of Lord Rector.

It is asserted in the newspapers that Lord Grey has given in his dhesion to the new Government.

Bayonne letters of the 5th, contained in a morning paper, state that, on the Istand 2d inst. ZUMALCARERUI attacked the three for-tified barracks of Caporoso, Falces, and Peralta, and carried them after a resistance of tractification.

after a resistance of twenty-four hours. Their garrisons, consisting of 300 Urbans, and 200 soldiers of the line, were put to the sword.

At the instance of Mr. Goldiers, several gentlemen, chiefly arbitects, held a meeting early in the present year, to consider the propriety of effering some mark of respect to Sir John Soans, and it was determined that a medal should be struck in honour of the it was determined that a medal should be struck in honour of the venerable architect. The Bank of England came forward immediately, and subscribed 100 courses. ately, and subscribed 100 guiueas for that purpose. Other subscript

tions followed, amounting in the whole to 300. The medals are now striking, and it is intended that the presentation shall take place in

the beginning of February.

Calcutta papers to the ōth of July, state that the provisions of the

Calcutta papers to the 5th of July, state that the provisions of the New Charter, empowering all natural born subjects of his Maistry to hold lands, had been acted upon, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Agra having applied to the Commissioners to hold lands in his own name, to which request the Government had acceded. The North Devon Albertizer says that Mr. Boxen is to start for the Northern Division of the county, in the event of a dissolution; and adds, that surrounded by a vast property within the district, and attached, as Mr. Boxen is known to be, to the agricultural interests, in whose hands could those interests be better confided.

Wednesday being the sixty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, a General Assembly of the Academiians was held at their apartments in Somerset House, when the

cians was held at their apartments in Somerset House, when the following distribution of premiums took place, viz.:—

To Mr. George Sayer, for the best copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Puseli, handsomely bound and inscribed.

To Mr. James Walsh, for the best drawing from the life, the silver

To Mr. John Johnson, for the best drawing of the front of the new Council Office, Whitehall, the silver medal.

To Mr. Eldred Lea, for the best drawing from the Antique, the silver medal.

er medal. o Mr. George Medus Bool, for the best model from the Antique, silver medal.

To Air. George August 19001, for the Dest Induction the Anaque; the silver medal.

Which was concluded with a short address from the President to the students. The General Assembly afterwards proceeded to appint officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Martin Archer Shewas unanimously re-elected President.

Council New List—Alfred Edward Chalon, Thomas Phillips, Angustus Wall Calloctt. Old List—Charles Lock Eastlake, Wm. Mulready, Esq.; Sir J. Wyatville, and George Jones, Esq. Visitors in the Life Academy, New List—Richard Cook, William Etty, Henry Howard, William Hilton, and Edwin Landseer, Esqs. Visitors in the School of Painting, New List—Abraham Cooper. William Etty, William Mulready, and J. M. W. Turner Esqrs. Old List—C. L. Eastlake, T. Phillips, H. Howard, and A. E. Chalon, Esqrs.

Hallitors re-elected—W. Mulready, J. M. W. Turner, and R. Westmacott, Esqre.

The Belfast address in favour of the late Ministerial changes is igned by no less than 22,000 persons.

The Morning Herald denies Lord BROUGHAM the merit of having

The Morning Herald denies Lord Brougham the merit of having cleared the arrears in Chancery, observing that the fact of arreas having been cleared from Lord B.'s Court arose from the causes being thrown upon the Vice-Chancellor's Court, in which, at the close of last Session, there were upwards of 200 causes in arrear.

The debate in the French Chambers, which had been adjourned antil Saturday, closed on that evening, when the Chamber divided on a motion by M. Herner, to the effect that the explanation of the Ministry relative to their policy had been satisfactory. The Ministry had a decided majority, 184 having voted for the proposition of M. Herner, and 117 gainst it, leaving a majority of 67. The opposition are evidently much disappointed at this result, which affords an additional proof that the French are tired of mouvements, and daily more convinced that peace at home and abroad is the best means of promoting the welfare of the nation.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

more convinced that pence at home and abroad is the best means of promoting the welfare of the nation.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. G. TREVELYAN, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Maldon with Chessington, in the county of Surrey, wacanthy the death of the Rev. H. Williams. Patrons, the Warder and Fellows of that Nociety.**

The Rev. Richard Great Roome, to the Vicarage of Horkstow, in the county of Lincoln, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Douglas. Patron, Lord Yarborough.

The Rev. A. B. MESMAM, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to the living of Wooton, vice the Rev. J. G. Ella, deceased Patron, its John W. H. Brydges.

The Rev. J. P. McGuer, Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, to the District Church of East Cowes, Isle of Whight. Patron, the Honander, F. P. Boucerie, as Rector of Whight. Patron, the Honander, F. P. Boucerie, as Rector of Whight. Patron, the Honander, F. P. Boucerie, as Rector of Whight. Patron, of Church Church, Carring of Martham, Nortolk, on the presentation of the Penn and Chapter of Norwich.

**CHURAN: A Torrington, universally respected and beloved, the Rev. Deny Younge, brombered West Patron, J. Mr., to the Vicarring of Martham, Nortolk, on the presentation of the Penn and Chapter of Norwich.

**Suddenk, at Torrington, universally respected and beloved, the Rev. Deny Younge, brombered West Whittan Church, and the Rev. Patron, At West Stower, the Rev. Walter Whittaner, and the Spelh year of his age, Curate of that parish and East Stower for years.

**At St. Winnew, Devon, the Rev. Robert Walker, and \$2 years. As a pions of that parish and East Stower for years.

**At St. Winnew, Devon, the Rev. Robert Walker, and \$2 years. As a pions of the property of the Scholar of Queen's; A. L. Emerson, Penabroke.

**Oxford Dec. 1.—This day the following degrees were conferred!*—Moders of Arts: R. Holberton, Exeter.—Budehors of Arts: D. This day the following degrees were conferred!*—Moders of Arts: R. Hol

college, was elected a scholar on Mr. Crosse's foundation.

The inhabitants of South Shields have resolved to present a handsone token of regard to the Rev. James Cang, incumbent of St. Hild's Church, for his find and christian sympathy and unwearied received a curing the resent visitations of that dreadful disease the cholera at that place. The consecration of the Bishop elect of Bristol (Dr. Allen) took place on Monday in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace. The ceremony blace on Monday in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archhishop of Canyranaray.

It is in contemplation to creet a large Church at Portsmouth, in sich the humbler claeses may be accommodated. On Thursday, the 2ft util., a viluable piece of plate was presented by Dr. James, the late Curate of Calne; on which occasion Mr. and the meeting at which the plate was voted, and by overnouther the subscribers, waited upon the Rev. Doctor, and Mr. Wayre altressed him in a highly complimentary speech; to which the

Rev. Doctor replied in an address remarkable for picty and feeling. The plate concists of a richly-grought and ye of the value of 20 guine its. The salver is currical by the arms of Dr. Janess, and beaut the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. J. B. Janes, B.C.L., M.D., F.L.S., by his frieuds at Calcule, in testimony of their high respect for his character as a Clergyman. 1834."

We regret to state that on Wednesday last as the Lord Bishop of this diocese, on horseback, was descending the hill near the four mile stone on the Tiverton rond, in the perish of Rew, the horse fell and threw him, by which his Lordship was severely bruised, but not seriously hurt. He was immediately assisted to the house of the Rev. Mr. Boxp at Stoke Canon, and afterwards conveyed to the plalace in this city, in his gig.—Exeter Post.

A vestry was held in the parish Church of St. Mary's, Islington, on Thursday se'might, for the purpose of making a Church and other rates. The Radicals assembled to oppose the rate, but were beaten by at lenst ten to one by a show of hands.

At the date of the last accounts from Calcutta, Bishop Wrison was about to commence his episconpal visitation. He intended to visit Madras, Pennag, Malacca, and Ceylon.

The Rev. H. Walrous Neville, of Bergh Apton, has this year returned 10 per cent. of his tithes; the Rev. H. Evans, of Swanton Abbott, and the Rev. J. Baowre, of Crownthorpe, 15 per cent.; the Rev. Professor Janestry, of Trunch, and the Rev. E. Blackkock, of Gimingham, 20 per cent.

By a melaucholy coincidence of circumstances, the Scottish Episcopal Church has within three days been deprived by death of three of her venerable and oldest Clergymen—viz., the Very Rev. Alexander Sanno, Dean of the Diocese of Aberdeen, and for upwards of 44 years unister of the Episcopal Chapel at Stone-haven, early in the morning of the 13th of November.—Aberdeen, and the new Ender of the Parkens of Chapel at Muthil, in Perthshire, on the 11th ultimo; and the Rev. Econe Gannes, minister of the Episcopal Chapel

haven, early in the morning of the 13th of November.—Aberdeen Journal.

The Dowager Countess of Beaucharp, has subscribed 251., and Joseau A Wayson, Esq., 101., towards the exterior repairs of Great Malvern Church.
On Monday hast, the parishioners of Wingham presented, by deputation, a handsome silver snuff-box to the Rev. T. B. Rounn, M.A., as a mark of their unqualified respect and esteem for the manner in which he has performed the clerical duties of the parish, during the period that they have devolved upon him.
The cause of the Episcopal religion seems to be spreading apace in the North of England. One new Church has lately been opened at South Shields, another just finished at Shildon, near Bishop Auckland, another is in progress at North Shields. The foundation stone of one was laid at Stockton about a fortnight since, and another will be commenced at Darlington immediately after Christmas.

The Dean of Westminster Infant and Sunday Schools. This is in addition to a grant of 160l. made by the Chapter for the same purpose.

The Rev. B. Newman. late of Glastonbury, has been presented by

purpose.

The Rev. B. Newman, late of Glastonbury, has been presented by his congregation with a beautiful piece of plate, in testimony of the very faithful and attentive discharge of his duties while amongst

in addition to a grant of 1501, made by the Chapter for the same purpose.

The Rev. B. Newman, late of Glastonbury, has been presented by his congregation with a beautiful piece of plate, in testimony of the very faithful and attentive discharge of his duties while amongst them.

The Dublin Evening Mail contains a valuable report of returns, presenting a comparative view of Protestant and Roman Catholic property, in 241 parishes, taken from the most Roman Catholic property of Ireland, but taken altogether at hazard. The general result is—Protestant property, 2,002,227 acres; Roman Catholic property, 71,404 acres. Protestant Tithe Composition, in the same parishes, 83, 5811.; Roman Catholic Composition, 2,8371.

During the last twelve inouths the Bishop of Durham has given the following munificent sums to different charitable and religious Institutions in the Diocese of St. David's and Llandsff—to St. David's College, Lampeter, 5001.; the New Church at Tredegar, 1001.; the New Church at Tredegar, 1001.; the New Church at Newport, Monmouthshire, 501.; and to the Monmouth and Glamorgan Infirmary, 501.; besides a hundred pounds which he every year sends to be distributed in different charities in the Diocese of Llandsff, making in all 8001. during the past year. His Lordship has given several thousand pounds to similar Institutions in his own Diocese, as well as in other parts of the kingdom.

Curche Estrallisment-I—tis an established axiom in controversy, that no argument is so conclusive as the concession of an opponent. Dr. Pye Surra, eminent for his piety and learning, and a leading Dissenter, in a recent sermon entitled "The necessity of religion to the well-being of a nation," has the following passage:—

"Those whon God honours, let us delight to honour. I must profess my opinion that the increase of vital piety in the Established Church within the last thirty or forty years has been greater than among us." Even so far back as 1776, Mr. George and walls and many of the way than with the present condition of

spending of His Majesty's firm attachment to the Church, said he heard him express himself to the effect, that "when he forsook the Church rany Goo forsake him."—Bath Journal.

A vestry meeting was held on Friday: the 5th inst., at the Townhall, Birmingham, to consider of a proposition for a Church-rate of four-pence in the pound (about 3,00d.) to effect some urgent repairs, and to meet the current expenses for the year of the different churches and chapels of the town. On several former occasions the application has been resisted and ultimately frustrated, by the influence of the leaders of the late Political Union, the wardens not pressing the matter further than by taking the opinion of those attending the vestry. In this instance, however, it was resolved to obtain the sense of the rate-payers at large by a poll, and subsequently a determined and open hostility to the proposed rate exhibited itself among every sect, and class of Dissenters, the Methodists alone excepted, who, we believe, with their usual good feeling towards the establishment, have not as a body interfered in the matter. Congregational and other meetings have been held, subscriptions entered into to sustain the opposition, a general causes of the town prosecuted, and an organised committee formed to attend the meeting, and, if possition and the measure. On the other hand a number of the respectable and influential members of the establishment resolved to support the wardens. The Rev. T. Moseley, the Rector of St. Martin, was in the chair. It having been agreed that the question of "rate or no rate" should go fairly to the poll, Mr. R. Spooner moved the rate of four-pence, and was seconded by Mr. Unett. The speakers in opposition were led by the Rev. T. M. M. Plogald, the Ruman Catholic Priest, who delivered a virulent invective against the Church of England, concluding with the observation, that "it was evident the deys of the Church were numbered, "LUpon a show of haads-the-rule was meeting immediately commenced, and was continued unit) ye

On Thurshay, the 1st of January, 1833, will be pure is not, the NNUAL BIOGRAPHY and OBITUARY, Vol. XIX. for 1835.

The principal Memoirs in this volume will be those of—The Rev. Dr. Drary, 81f Richard Goodwin Kests, William Fothely, Esq., 81r William Frenklin, 81r Edward Thomborugh, Lord Blayrey, Mr. Richard Lander, 81r John Macleod, Frolessor Sock, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 82d., 81r Michael Seymour, Homes Feliord, Esq., Lord Figures of Honor Coleridge, 82d., 81r Michael Seymour, Homes Feliord, Esq., Lord Figures of Honor Coleridge, 82d., 81r Michael Seymour, Homes Feliord, Esq., Lord Figures of Honor Coleridge, 82d., 81r Richard, 184d., 184d.,

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The Money Market was very buoyant towards the middle of the week, but there has been some depression during the last two are, and Consols for the Acceptant closed his afternoon to 31, 92 Exchequer Bills are also heavy, leaving the 136, 338 and 1 his and are 18s, 20s. Long Annuiles are 17.7%

In the Foreign Market, the chief fluctuation continues in St. lish

Stock, which has been, within the last day, seriously affected by the conduct of the Spanish Government. It appears that the new Spanish Loan has been finally taken by M. Ardouin, but that, after the conduct of the spanish Government. Tappears that the new Spanish Coan has been finally taken by M. Ardouin, but that, after the deduction of commission, charges, &c. not more than 50 will reach the Spanish coffers. But the Cortes Bondholders are, in this matter, very unfairly treated; for while the interest on the new Loan is to commence in May next, that on the Cortes is deferred to November, a procreatination by no means considered safe, just, or in accordance with Count Toreno's promises. This has caused Spanish Bonds to fall to 61% %, at which they closed. There is nothing particular to notice in Portuguese Bonds, which left of the avily at 61% %.

In the Northern Bonds, Dutch Stock has been in great request, the Five per Cents. 55% W. The former closed at 99% %, and the latter at 55%. Russian. Stock is 106%, and Belgian 93%. In the South American Bonds the alteration, we believe, is not worth noticing. In the Share Market the only change of any moment is in Brazilian Shares, which have been as high as 381., in consequence of favourable accounts from the Mines. They closed at 361. to 371.

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Ditto Manuities, (disseated) Exchequer Bills, 36 38 pm. Comost for Account, 91% 92

The Paris Papers bring us, from the North of Spain, intelligence that Zumalacarregui took, on the 2d, the fort of Falces, and two other points which the troops of the Queen and the Urbanos had attempted to defend, and put about 500 of them to the sword. A letter from Bayonne, of the 6th instant, says:—"The latest news from the head-quarters are dated 1st of Dacember. Charles V. was at Lumbier. On all the road by the Ribera, and ascending by the frontiers of Arragon up to Sanguesa and Lumbier the whole population pressed en masses, though distant from the road more than a league, to see Don Carlos, and expressed in the most heartfelt terms its joy at possessing the person of Don Carlos in their country. The affair of the capture of Villafranca by the royalist troops on the 28th of Nov. is fully confirmed. The Christinos defended themselves valiantly, but they were obliged to yield to the valour of the Carlist soldiers. Don Carlos slept: a night at Villafranca. On the 5th the Christinos troops at Elisondo made a vigorous sortie from their fortifications to tatack the Carlist troops which blockade them, but they were driven back into their fortifications. The Christinos fought well, and lost about 60 men. The Carlists had 20 men killed and wounded. On the same day Zumalacarregui was at Eugui and Erraso, in the valley of Ulzama."

Accounts from Ceylon are said to have been received of an insurrection having broken out there, and that several lives had been lost. The Bengal Hurkuru of the 24th July gives some account of a dangerous revolt which lately occurred in Gawlior, taken from private letter of the 18th. Nine or ten regiments, with 400 cannon and 400 eavalry, mutning, and set the Maharajah's authority at defiance; the Maharajah's other troops, with 100 cannon, backed by your troops on the soyt, were brought out against them. The Maharajah went on and private to be in a very distracted state.

A court of Common Council was hadd

Country is represented to be in a very distracted state.

A Court of Common Council was held on Friday, when His Majesty's answer to the recent impertinent address of the Radical members of the Court having been read, it was moved by Mr. Steveney. That, his Majesty's answer be entered on the English and seconded by Mr. Steveney. That his Majesty's the Mr. Steveney. That his Majesty's the Mr. Steveney and seconded by Mr. Dixon, "That his Majesty's the Mr. Steveney and others are the most disrespectful language in regard to the Sovereign, and grossly insulted the Lord Mayor for his attempts to suppress their seditions observations, the amendment was carried by a majority of 8.

What must be the effect of the new Poor Law, if attempted to be enforced, especially in country parishes, is fast becoming palpable beyond the possibility of question. A representation has been made to the Commissioners respecting some paupers in Biedlow parish, and a scene has occurred at Devizes petty sessions, which picture such sufferings by paupers, through the operation of the new law, that inhumanity itself would shrink from enforcing it.

A requisition, signed by upwards of three hundred otters of Rochester, has been sent to Lord Charles Wellesley, soliciting him to offer himself for that city.

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G. H. Rose and Benjamin Aislahie—Joint Proprietors of Canefield and Morne Daniel Estates.

Bourdieu, Challis, and Bourdieu—Souffriere and Coulibri.

John C. Constable—Delaford, Ormskirk, and Babillard Coffee Estates.

Frederick Woodhridge—Goodwill Estate.

Skeff. Robinson—Rosalie Estate.

M. Weich—Belle Valley Estate.

M. Weich—Belle Valley Estate.

Benjamin Sandford—Bah Fratte and Rosehill.

Benjamin Sandford—Bah Fratte and Rosehill.

Benjamin Sandford—Bah Fratte and Rosehill.

Benjamin Sandford—Trion and York Valley, Clark Hall, and Macouchine.

Thomas Greg.—Hilsborouph Estate.

H. Moreton Dyer. Trustee of the late John Blackburn, Esq.—River Estate.

Langford Lovell—Londonderry.

London, Dec. 2, 1831.

At a Meeting of Proprietors of Estates in the Island of Dominica, resident in England, convened at the house of Jannes Colquboun, Esq., No. 12, St. James's place, on the 10th of December, 1834, for the purpose of submitting the Repty to the Address to his Majesty voted at the Meeting on the 2nd instant,

The Hon. W. FRASRa of Salton, in the Chair.

The following letter, addressed by Sir Herbert Taylor to James Colquboun, Esq., dated the 6th inst., was read—

St. James's Planee, Dec. 6, 1834.

The following letter, addressed by Sir Herbert Taylor to James Colqubous, Esq., dated the 6th inst., was read:—

St. James's Palace, Dec. 6, 1834.

"Sir-James's Palace, Dec. 6, 1834.

The object of the proceedings at a Meeting of Proprietors of estates in the island of Donninica on the 2d instant, operate with the Address to his Majesty, which was moved and adopted at that Meeting, and the American Sir Company of the American Sir Company of the Meeting and Theorems of the interest he takee in the welfare and prosperity of the people of Donninica and their unalterable attachment to his person.

Donninea and their unalterable attachment to his person.

Session—"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, "James Colquboun, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

"James Colquboun, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

"That, in order to do justice to the scattiments of kindness and benevolence so feelingly expressed by his Majesty towards the sufferers from the last here of the Sir College of the S

resolved—
That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Honourable William Fraser for his kind and gentlemanly conduct in the Chair on this and the previous occasion.

Mon. 91 91

Buty on Foreign - Tharley

STOCKS.

Bank Stock | Stock 991 993 994 17 | 22 | p | 40 | p | 92

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKEL, at No Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Editor (post-p are received

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 732.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1834.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening Bill be be compend, the sew great Opers of the RED MISK. After which, EECTION. And TAM O'SHANTRR—On Threaday, the Connedy of The aid to Rain. With Reflection. And Tam Shanter. Being the last night of Company's performing before the holidays.

HEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, the Tragedy of THE REVENGE. Zanga, vandenhoff; Alonzo, Mr. Warde; Leonora, Miss Taylor. With A GOOD-OKING FELLOW. And THE REVOLT OF THE HAREM.—On Tresday, after the company's performing before the holidays.

HEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Pompeii pre-eminently successful.—Positively the last Two Nights of Agnes De Vere and the distribution of the company's performing before the holidays.

HEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Pompeii pre-eminently successful.—Positively the last Two Nights of Agnes De Vere and the distribution of a new Cominited and Pantonium.—To-morrow and Tuesday evenings will be presented, see Historical Versa Ago. Principal characters by Mesers. Vates, John St., Keeley. Spacious Halloft the Magian—Enchantents of the Magian—Street the Tombs, near the City Gates—Antique Grove—Amphitheatre at Pompeii-extended the Lion—The Tiger—Fights of the Gladutors—Glaucus Domone the Lion—Empition of Vesuvius—Clouds of Dust and Ashes—Destruction of Might Distribution. The Magian—Incontained the Lion—Empition of Vesuvius—Clouds of Dust and Ashes—Destruction of Might Distribution. The Magian—Enchantents of the Magian—Street the Tombs, near the City Gates—Antique Grove—Amphitheatre at Pompeii-et area.—The Lion—The Tiger—Fights of the Gladutors—Glaucus Domone the Lion—Empition of Vesuvius—Clouds of Dust and Ashes—Destruction of Might Distribution of the Child Might Distributed the Agual Child Might Distributed Might Heat and The Lion—Access may also be had of Ashes may be had of Mr. Campbell. Private Boxes may also be had of Sans, St. James-s-street.

the Arean—Inc. Lotton of Wearstern—Learness of Dust Hand Martin Control of Design and Control of Wearstern of Control of Martin Control of Control of Martin Control of Martin

Copy of the saine Work, in boards, 272, published at 371. 10s.—Also, a new days, the saine Work, in boards, 272, published at 371. 10s.—Also, a new days of the sain only et 23. 2. To be seen at T. ALIMAN'S, 12, Holoom-bill, nearly opposite Halton-gardes.—To be seen at T. ALIMAN'S, 12, Holoom-bill, nearly opposite Halton-gardes.—To be seen at T. ALIMAN'S, 12, Holoom-bill, nearly opposite Halton-gardes.

PAINGIE CHRISTMAS PRESEN'S AND NEW YEAR GIF'S.

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Novelty and utility happily headed.—To ment and work.—Morning Post.

Novelty and utility happily headed.—To court Journal.

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an embles applications.

Le, STOUT, CIDER, &c. —W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to follow the property of the property

MEETING of the MERCHANTS, BANKERS, SHIP-OWNERS, and Others, connected with the City of London, desirous of expressing their assurance of loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign on the occasion of the late exercise of the Royal Prengative, will be held on TURSDAY NEXT, the 23d December, at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, at 12 o'Clock. The Chair will be taken at One oClock precisely.

The Chair will be taken at One oClock precisely.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, FREERICHLEERS, and other ELECTORS of the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the COUNTY of NORTHAMPTON. Gentlemen.

The Chair will be taken at One octock procusery.

To the GRN-TLEMENY, CLERGY, PREERIOLIDERS, and other ELECTORS of the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the COUNTY of NORTHAMPTON.

Gentlemen,

As it appears to be generally understood that a Dissolution of Parliament may be immediately expected, I am unwilling any longer to delay amouncing my intention of again becoming a Candidate for your favour, and the process of the county of t

No charge is made for the Policy when the sum neutral amounts to £300 or pupwards.

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OATMATOYPIIA;

AN ELUCIDATION OF THE MARVELLOUS.

Bombastes kept the devil's Bird
Shut in the poinmel of his aword,
And taught time all the shawish pranks
And taught time all the shawish pranks
E. Churton (late Bull and Churton), Public Library, 26, Holles-street.

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At the Court at St. James's, the 15th day of December, 1834. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:

This day the Right Hon. Skapleton Viscount Countermere; the Right Hon. Skapleton Viscountermere; the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Skate, he was this day, by command of his Majesty, sworm one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Skate, he was this day, by command of his Majesty, sworm one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Skate, he was this day, by command of his Majesty, worm one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Skate, he was this day, by command of his Majesty's worm one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Skate, he was this day, by command of his Majesty's market the Right Hon. Merc.

and of his Majesty, sworm one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Secondingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Alexader Baring, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantation.

St. James's Palace, Dec. 15.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of party of Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Duke Themashing sections.

10360 all matters relating to Irade and Foreign Plantation.

St. James's Palace, Dec. 15.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Karl of Servey, Lord Chamberian of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Did of Prey, Lord Chamberian of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Did of Chamberian and Conflower of the Prey Chamberian and Conflower of the Majesty's Household.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Karl Howe to be Lord Chemberian and Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Earl of Deubigh to be Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

Whiteball, Dec. 16.—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Charles Herries to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

C. C. BERRY, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. WILKINSON and E. DOWN, Szchville-street, Piccadilly, bill brokers. Atts. Robinson and Son, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly—J. S. HUTCHINSON, Montague-close, Southwark, leather-relier. Att. Close, Furnival's Inn—E. COCKER, Wood-street, Cheapside, hardwareman. Att. Burt, Aldermanhury—C. F. O'FENHEIM, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, merchant. Att. Addington ard Co., Bedlord-row: Thompson, Liverpool: Cruing, Liverpool—I. GLOVER, May's-buildings, Saint Martin's-lane, watch-maker. Att. Murphy, Catle-niley, Royal Exchange—T. WELES, Binham, Norfolk, farmer. Atts. Withers and Son, Norfolk; Faithfull, King's-road, Bedford-row—S. THOREPS, Winburs and Co., Chencer-jane: Martle, Portsmouth, tavera-keeper. Atts. Winburs and Co., Chencer-jane: Martle, Portsmouth, tavera-keeper. Atts. Winburs and Co., Chencer-jane: Martle, Tortsmouth, tavera-keeper. Atts. Winburs an

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Greet Seal of the United Kingslom, constituting and appointing the Ruisi Hones and Carlot and Car

THEATRICALS.

A new interlude, entitled *Reflection*; was preduced at Drury Lane n Saturday, and met with a very successful reception. The plot of ourse is concise, yet very piquant, and was admirably supported by the performers engaged in it, the most prominent of whom was Miss. Tree, whose acting elicited—what it richly merited—unanimous publuse.

A new interlude, entitled Reflection, was preduced at Drury Lane on Saturday, and next with a very successful reception. The plot of course is concise, yet very piquant, and was admirably supported by the performers engaged in it, the most prominent of whom was Miss E. Tree, whose acting elicited—what it richly merited—unanimous applause.

The tragedy of Othello was attempted to be performed at Covent Garden on Friday night, with Vandenhoff as the Moor, and Denvil as Rego. Their acting was, however, rendered of little satisfaction to the andience by the occurrence of an incident, from which it is to the contract of the contract of

are amusing, and the piece will probably have a considerable run.

A new musical burletta, called The Tucker Months is nightly attracting a crowded audience at the Strand Theatre. It is a very clever and amusing production, and some simple airs, introduced by Mrs. Waylett and Aliss P. Horton, add considerably to its effect.

Miscritzatorois.—The Commissioners of Customs have issued directions for permitting tens to be bonded in the city of Carlisle.—The Bondon Guzette of the 22d July contains intelligence of the directions for permitting tens to be bonded in the city of Carlisle.—The Bondon Guzette of the 22d July contains intelligence of the directions of second and their crops ages ages, we have received illustrations of second and their crops ages ages ages ages and an applestree in a garden at the Wells Bloops and there in Type a for entired crop were larger than an Orleans plum?—Mr. O'Connell intends, if he can, to establish an anti-Tory rent in Ireland to support the Repeal candidates at the general election; but he is too disinterested to suffer any of the monies to be applied to his own election or that of his relations and dependants.—The Council General of the hospitals and Charriable asylums of Paris has lately sent to England a collection of all the decuments relating to the relief of the poor in England, transmitted to Paris by the British Government.—Wedney day evening, a fine healthy-looking female infant child, apparently about ten weeks old, was left at the back door of 47, Old Steine, Brighton. The bell was run arather sharply; the servant ran to the door to answer it, and there discovered the young child living. It was conveyed to the Workhouse, where it move is to be supported at the expense of the public. This is one of the effects of the new bastardy law.—At Marbborough-street Police-office, three lads, named Hill, Dogerty, and Templar, were charged with being in the dorn to answer it, and there discovered the young child living. It was conveyed to the Workhouse, where it may be a few prop

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 19.

Let Drug, Gds.—Lieut H. M. Turnor, rom 20th Foot, to be I. Cooby, who escale, 44th Emp. distinct Prince, 19.

Gondy, who escale, 44th Emp. distinct Prince, 19.

Hope, ret.; Cornet J. Macestrey by the Haut. by pur. vice therefore, 19.

Hope, ret.; Cornet J. Macestrey by the Haut. by pur. vice therefore, 19.

Moreton to be Captain by pur. vice Macagine, 19.

Moreton to be Captain by pur. vice Macagine, 19.

Moreton to be Lieut. without pur vice Hassing deceased: To be R. J. Collins, from h. p. of 5th, vice Byern, 19.

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porary rank—J. Cameron, J. S. Hawkins, J. Freeth, W. H. Mould.

Captain—R. Flitzroy, of the Beagle surveying vessel. Continued—
to be stipendiary Magistrate at Janaica. Lieutenant—T. J. Clark, to take, to the Victory Tayler, to the Circlew. Clerk in charge of Fluerey
as, to the Victory Tayler, to the Curlew. Clerk in charge of Fluerey
Josef. Mate—W. R. Mendes, to the Figue. Boatswain—J. Roberts, to the
ROYAL MARINES.—Captain—James Shute, to the Portsmouth I
vice Molesworth, placed on the reserved half-pay list. to the Spar-—A. R. Hob-

DEFEAT OF O'CONNELL AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

ROYAL MARINES.—Captain—James Shute, to the Portsmouth Division, vice Molesworth, placed on the reserved half-pay list.

DEFEAT OF O'CONNELL AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

The following has been transmitted to us from the office of the Dublin Evening Packet:—

Pursuant to the fixing of the Corn Exchangers an aggregate meeting took place on Thursday, Dec. 18, at the Royal (not Corn) Exchange, when the Chair was taken by Mr. Evans, M.P.

Sir J. Burke, of Maribe Hill, first addressed the Chair, and proposed a resolution which he said would be a sovereign remedy for all the vils of Ireland.—(A voice in the crowd cried aloud, "that is to hang O'Connell?" the cheers which followed were so dealeming that the Hon. Baronet was struck dumb.)

Mr. Fletcher, the Barrister, rose and seconded the resolution, and the most violent uproar.

The Rev. Mr. M'Crea rose amid the most astounding cheers, waving of hats. dcc. When silence was partially obtained, Mr. M'Crea was understood to say that it being announced by the Chairman that all persons should be patiently heard, he begged leave to move an amendment.

Here the yells of the refinanty followers of the agitation prevented our Reporter from catching connectedly what fell from the Rev. gentleman. This uproar was continued to the breaking up of the meeting, so that not a single word could be distinctly heard. The amendment was in substance to the effect that the general feeling of the country was congratulatory of his Majesty for calling to office a new Administration, and that it was highly inconvenient to discuss the merits of the existing Government under present circumstances.

Mr. Dolling, Barrister, seconded the amendment armic continued to the existing Government under present circumstances.

Mr. Discusse We understood him to offer his congratulations to the country upon that very respectable meeting, which he was sure was a type of that Parliament which, sitting in College-green, would requested the confusion, which never cased, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Sheil attempted to obtain a he

Fourth.

Head-Poince Office.—While the Magistrates were hearing william the Chirges of riot which grewout of the aggregate meeting his day, Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P. For Meath, entered the office, and complained that a policeman had suffered an Orangeman to escape who carried a dagger in his breast.

The policeman was called forward, and asked to account for his conduct, whereu pon he pulled out a roll of papers which, he said conduct, whereu pon he pulled out a roll of papers which, he said composed the bulk under the man's coat, which the Honourable composed the bulk under the man's coat, which the Honourable composed the bulk under the man's coat, which the Honourable composed the bulk under the papers were handed to the Magistrate laken to be discharged. The papers were handed to the Magistrate that the meaning the papers were handed to the Magistrate that the meeting by the Atternative of the Address of t

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

THEIR MAJESTIES, we believe, leave town on Monday for Brighton

The King has visited Windsor and Bagshot during the week; indeed, His MAJESTY'S conduct towards her Roya Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, under her late bereavement, has been amiable and affectionate in the highest degree.

THE Ministry is formed, and the following are the Members of the Cabinet:

Lord Privy Seal..... Lord WHARNCLIFFE. Home Secretary...... Right Hon. H. GOULBURN. Foreign Secretary...... Duke of Wellington. Colonial Secretary..... Earl of ABERDEEN.
First Lord of Admirolty..... Earl DE GREY. President of Board of Control Lord ELLENBOROUGH. President of Board of Trade Rt. Hon. A. Baring.
Secretary for Ireland Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge. These form the Cabinet.

First Commissioner of Woods and Commissioner Secretaries of the Treasury.... Sir Tromas Fremantle.
Secretary of the Admiralty...... Right Hon. Georoe Dawson.
Secretary to the Board of Control W. M. Prage, Eq.

Secretary to the Board of Control W. M. Praed, Eq.

This is the list of the Government, as far as it is filled up.

Sir EDWARD SUGDEN is Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Sir

JAMES SCARLETT will be Lord Chief Baron, with the peerage; Mr. POLLOCK is Attorney-General, and Mr. FOLLETT

Solicitor-General; and we have no doubt that all these appointments will give the highest satisfaction to all parties—
excepting, and that naturally enough, that which is displaced by the promotions.

excepting, and that naturally enough, that which is displaced by the promotions.

It will be recollected that, during the period which necessarily elapsed before the arrival of Sir Robert Peel in England, we clearly and distinctly foretold what the principle would be, upon which a Government formed by him would act. We were "called to order" by several extremely valuable friends and correspondents, who considered us "too liberal," not "staunch enough," and who seemed to think that we were abandoning the cause which we have independently and unflinchingly maintained for fourteen years.

For these appeals we cared little—we knew what must, and what would be the course of a Conservative Ministry at this moment. We knew that—as in the case of the Roman Catholic concessions, which we opposed with all our efforts and energies, but which were granted by the Government of which Sir Robert Peel was a leading member—the Reform

energies, but which were granted by the Government of which Sir Robert Peel was a leading member—the Reform Bill was now part and parcel of the law of the land; as in the case of the Roman Catholic Bill, it becomes our duty to abide by it, and direct our cares and energies to its just, proper, serviceable, and constitutional application. We were, therefore, sure that Sir Robert Peel would pledge himself to leave undisturbed and unaltered, the provisions of that Bill.

We were quite certain that as the KING himself expressed.

We were quite certain that, as the King himself expressed it, the "correction of abuses, where they existed," would be entered upon by Sir ROBERT PEEL with the same ardour and energy when he resumed office, as those which he displayed, when, with a labour and persoverance, and intelligence and legal knowledge which, in a statesman not a lawyer, are most remarkable, he unravelled the intricacies and smoothed away the difficulties of the criminal law, by a consolidation of the states are less than the Republic beautiful to the states.

lawyer, are most remarkable, he unravelled the intricacies and smoothed away the difficulties of the criminal law, by a consolidation of the statutes, and gave to the PEOPLE a boon of great value in the total alteration of the system of ""Trial by Jury"—an alteration calculated to give it, in accordance with the general advancement of intellect and intelligence, all the power, force, and utility which it ought to possess, but of which the changes incidental to the course of time had in a great degree deprived it.

We knew that, with a devoted attachment to the Established Church, Sir Robert Peel entertained a most friendly feeling towards the Dissenters; we knew that, during his ministerial curer, the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed; and we know that upon every occasion—except that, when the question of admitting Dissenters to the honours of the Universities was argued—Sir Robert voted for the removal of the disabilities of those whose opinions are not in strict accordance with the discipline of the Establishment; nay, we know that that most exemplary and influential body of Dissenters, the Wesleyan Methodists, are not insensible to the disposition so entertained; and we, who have for years cherished the sang hope, do trust that we may yet live to see that pious, amiable, and loyal portion of society again within the pale of the Establishment—scions of our Church, and not dissenters from it!

With respect to every question of national policy during the late Administration, what have we seen in Sir Robert

dissenters from it!

With respect to every question of national policy during the late Administration, what have we seen in Sir Robert Peel's conduct—a vexatious spirit of opposition? a soured, vindictive hostility towards the Government? On the contarry, wherever and whenever Sir Robert Peel felt the late Government to be in the right—or that the Crown or Constitution would be endangered by their defeat—that moment Sir Robert Peel gare them his support; nay, we appeal to the most violent party man to say whether, in more than one, or two, or ten instances, the late Government would not have been driven to resignation, and the country to confusion, by the Destructive faction in the House of Commons, if Sir Robert Peel, and those who followed him, had not manfully, disinterestedly, and patriotically supported them.

ROBERT PEEL, and those who followed him, had not manfully, disinterestedly, and patriotically supported them.

We said, long before we knew—because it was before any body could know—what the complexion and character of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Government would be; that, knowing his inherent affection for the prosperity of the manufacturing interests of the country—his often-proved attention to her agricultural prosperity—we were certain that those, and our commercial interests, would not only claim but receive his earliest attention. And what do we find?—we find a declaration of Sir ROBERT PEEL made avowedly through the medium of "AN ADDERSS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS AT TAMWORTH." which completely bears us out in every word we said—per-which completely bears us out in every word we said—per-

rectly realizes all our anticipations, and thoroughly justifies all our predictions. I feel there in order that our readers may see one of the most manly, straightforward, and patriotic developments of principle that Minister ever made. We regret that the principle that Minister ever made. We regret that the cumstance of our appearing only once in the week, has lost the opportunity of earlier laying it before our readers, demands the greatest attention—it will secure universal appearing the control of the contro approbation.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH

GENTLEMEN-On the 26th of November last, being then at Rome. I received from his MAJESTY a summons, wholly unforeseen and unex-pected by me, to return to England without delay, for the purpose of assisting his Majesty in the formation of a new Government. instantly obeyed the command for my return; and on my arrival I did not hesitate, after an anxious review of the position of public affairs, to place at the disposal of my Soveneron any services which I might be thought capable of rendering.

'My acceptance of the first office in the Government terminates for

the present my political connexion with you. In seeking the renewal of it, whenever you shall be called upon to perform the duty of electing a Representative in Parliament, I feel it incumbent upon me to enter into a declaration of my views of public policy as full and unreserved as I can make it, consistently with my duty as a Minister of the Crown.

ou are entitled to this from the nature of the trust which I again solicit, from the long habits of friendly intercourse in which we have lived, and from your tried adherence to me in times of difficulty, when of unabated confidence was of peculiar va gladly avail myself also of this-a legitimate opportunity of making a public appeal-of addressing, through you, to that great and intelligent class of society of which you are a portion, and a fair and unexceptionable representative—to that class which is much less interested in the contentions of party than in the maintenance of order and the cause of good Government—that frank exposition of general principles and views which appears to be auxiously expected, and which it ought not to be the inclination, and cannot be the interest, of a Minister of this country to withhold. Gentlemen, the arduous duties in which I am engaged have been imposed upon me through no not of mine. Whether they were an object of ambition coveted by me-whether I regard the power and distinction they er as any sufficient compensation for the heavy sacrifices involve—are matters of mere personal concern, on which I will not waste a word. The Kino, in a crisis of great difficulty, required my services. The question I had to decide was this: shall I obey the call, or shall I shrink from the responsibility, alleging as a reason that I consider myself, in consequence of the Reform Bill, as labouring under a sort of moral disqualification which must preclude me and all who think with me, both now and for ever, from entering into the official service of the Crown? Would it, I ask, be becoming in any public man to act upon such a principle? Was it fit that I should assume that either the object or the effect of the Reform Bill has been to preclude all hope of a successful appeal to the good sense and calm judgment of the people; and so to fetter the prerogative of the Crown that the Krxg has no free choice among his subjects, but must select his Ministers from one section, and one section only, of public men.

I have taken another course: but I have not taken it without deep and anxious consideration as to the probability that my opinions are so far in unison with those of the constituent body of the United Kingdom as to enable me, and those with whom I am about to act, and whose sentiments are in entire concurrence with my own, to establish such a claim upon public confidence as shall enable us to conduct with vigour and success the Government of this country.

I have the firmest conviction that that confidence cannot be secured by any other course than that of frank and explicit declarations of principle; that vague and unmeaning professions of popular opinions may quiet distrust for a time, may influence this or that election but that such professions must ultimately and signally fail if, being made, they are not adhered to, or if they are inconsistent with the honour and character of those who make them.

Now I say at once that I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have heretofore acted. At the same time I never will admit that I have nervisors acce. At the same time I never will admit that I have been, either before or after the Reform Bill, a defender of abuses or the enemy of judicious reforms. I appeal with confidence, in denial of the charge, to the active part I took in the great question of the Currency—in the consolidation and amendment of the Criminal Law—in the revisal of the whole system of Trial by Jury—to the opinions I have professed and uniformly acted on with regard to other branches of the jurisprudence of the country,—I appenl to this as a proof that I have not been disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils; either from the mere superstitions reverence for ancient usages or from the dread of labour or responsibility in the application of a remedy.

But the Reform Bill, it is said, constitutes a new era; and it is the duty of a Minister to declare explicitly, first, whether he will maintain the Bill itself; and secondly, whether he will act upon the spirit in which it was conceived.

ith respect to the Reform Bill itself, I will repeat now the decla-Min respect to the recommendation and resonance of Commons as a Member of the Reformed Parliament,—that I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional questions. tion, a settlement which no friend to the pence and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb, either by director by insidious

Then as to the spirit of the Reform Bill, and the willingness to adopt and enforce it as a rule of Government. If by adopting the spirit of the Reform Bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual spirit of the Reform 1511 it be meant that we are to hve ma perpetual vortex of agitation, that public men can only support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular impression of the day; by promising the instant redress of anything which anyhody may call an abuse; by abandoning altogether that great sid of Government of the property of the proper call an nouse; by ananousing anogener man great and of Government more powerful than either law or reason, the respect for ancient rights and the deference to prescriptive authority—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to adopt it. But if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, sivil and occlasinatical, moderation in a friendly and the spirit of the treatm searmings mercy a care review or insu-tutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining with the firm maintenance of established rights the correction of proved abuses and the redress of real grievances,—in

nting to be a member of that Committee of the House of Com on which it was originally devolved.

on which it was originally devolved.

No report has yet been made by the Commissioners to whom the inquiry was afterwards referred, and until that report be made! inquiry was after wards referred. The part of the Government any other pledge than that they will bestow on the suggestions it may contain and the evidence on which they may be founded a full and unprejudiced consideration.

I will in the next place address myself to the questions in which I will in the next place, address myself to the questions in which those of our fellow countrymen who dissent from the doctrines of the Established Church take an especial interest. Instead of milities new professions I will refer to the course which I took upon the subjects when out of power. In the first place I supported the measure brought forward by Lord Altrioux, the object of which to exempt all classes from the payment of Church rates, applying the thereof, out of a branch of the revenue, a certain sum for the building advance of Churches. I have expressed now in the sum of the country of th building and repair of Churches. I never expressed, nor did I enter. tain the slightest objection to the principle of a Bill, of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL was the author, intended to relieve the conscientions scruples of Dissenters in respect to the ceremony of marriage. give no opinion now on the particular measures themselves. were proposed by ministers in whom the Dissenters had confidence; they were intended to give relief; and it is sufficient for my present purpose to state that I support the principle of them. I opposed, and I am bound to state that my opinions in that respect have undergone no change, the admission of Dissenters as a claim of right into the Universities; but I expressly declared if regulations enforced by public authorities superintending the professions of law and medicine. and the studies connected with them, had the effect of conferring advantages of the nature of civil privileges, on one class of the King's subjects, from which another class was excluded, those regulations ought to undergo modification, with the view of placing all the King's subjects, whatever their religious creed, upon a footing of perfect equality in respect to any civil privilege.

I appeal to the course which I pursued on those several questions

when office must have been out of contemplation; and I ask with confidence does that course imply that I was actuated by any illiberal

or intolerant spirit towards the Dissenting body, or by any unwilling ness to consider fairly the redress of any real grievances? In the examination of other questions which excited public feeling I will not omit the Pension List. I resisted, and with the opinions l entertain I should again resist, a retrospective inquiry into p granted by the Crown at a time when the discretion of the was neither fettered by law nor by the expression of any opinion on the part of the House of Commons. But I voted for the Resolution moved by Lord Althorn, that pensions on the Civil List ought for the future to be confined to such persons only as have just claims to the Royal beneficence, or are entitled to consideration on account either of their personal services to the Crown, or of the performance of duties to the public, or of their scientific or literary eminence. On the Resolution which I thus supported as a private Member of Parliament I shall scrupulously act as a Minister of the Crown, and shall advise the grant of no pension which is not in conformity with the spirit and intention of the vote to which I was a party.

Then, as to the great question of Church Reform. On that head I have no new professions to make. I cannot give my consent to the alienation of Church property in any part of the United Kingdom from strictly ecclesiastical purposes. But I repeat now the opinions that I have already expressed in Parliament in regard to the Church Establishment in Ireland; that if, by an improved distribution of the revenues of the Church its just influence can be extended, and the true interests of the Established religion promoted, all other considerations, when the stable is the stable in the stable is the stable in the stable in the stable in the stable in the stable is the stable in the s derations should be made subordinate to the advancement of objects

derations should be made subordinate to the advancement of objects of such paramount importance.

As to Church property in this country, no person has expressed a more earnest wish than I have done that the question of tithe, complicated and difficult as I acknowledge it to be, should if possible, be satisfactorily settled by the means of a commutation, founded upon

just principles, and proposed after mature deliberation.

With regard to alterations in the laws which govern our Eccle statical Establishment I have had no recent opportunity of giving that grave consideration to a subject of the deepest interest, which could alone justify me in making any public declaration of opinion. It is a subject which must undergo the fullest deliberation, and into that deliberations the Country of the fullest deliberation and country that deliberation the Country of the fullest deliberation and into that deliberation the Government will enter with the sincerest desire to remove every abuse that can impair the efficiency of the establishment with the stable of the establishment with the stable of the establishment with the stable of the establishment with the efficiency of the establishment with the estab ment, to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and to strengthen and confirm its just claims upon the respect and affections of the people.

It is unnecessary for my purpose to enter into further detail have said enough with respect to general principles, and their pre-tical application to public measures, to indicate the spirit in which ucal application to public measures, to indicate the spirit in "pular the Kira's Government is prepared to act. Our object will be the maintenance of peace; the scruppilous and honourable fulfilment, without reference to their original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign powers; the support of public credit; the enforcement of strict economy; and the just and impartial consideration of what is due to all interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. is due to all interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commer

whetever may be the issue of the undertaking in which I amengaged, I feel assured that you will mark, by a renewal of your openfedence, your reproduction of the course I have pursued in accepting office. I enter upon the arduous duties assigned to me with the deepest sense of the responsibility they impose, with great distration of my own qualifications for their adequate discharge, but at the same of my own qualifications for their adequate discharge, but at the same time with a resolution to persevere, which nothing could inspire but the strong impulse of multithe strong impulse of public duty, the consciousness of upright motives, and the firm belief that the people of this country will so far maintain the prerogative of the King as to give to the Minister of his choice, not an implicit confidence has a foir trial his choice, not an implicit confidence, but a fair trial.

I am, Gentlemen, with affectionate regard,

Most faithfully yours, ROBERT PEEL

(Signed)

(Signed)

(Signed)

(Signed)

(Signed)

(NOBERT PEEL.

(NOBERT PEEL WITH FAIR PEEL WITH PEE

Surely, if anything could increase the confidence which is Surely, if anything could increase the confidence which is ogenerally felt in the declaration now made by Sir Robert Peel to his constituents, it would be a reference to his avoval of his political opinions made to the same body in avoval of his political opinions made to the same t

when he could have no view to office—office for which, as Dr. LUSHINGTON says, "he must be the last man to seek?"

This is the said:

"That he had never been the decided supporter of any band of partisans, but had always thought it much better to look steadily at the peculiar circumstances of the times in which they lived, and if necessities were so pressing as to demand it, there was no disnonour nor discredit in relinquishing opinions or measures, and adopting others more suited to the altered state of the country. For this course of proceeding he had been censured by opposite parties, by those who spin all occasions thought that no changes were required, as well as by those who, in his opinion, were the advocates of too violent and adden innovations. That middle course, however, he would continue to pursue; he held it to be impossible for any Statesman to adopt one fixed line of policy under all circumstances, and the only question with him when he departed from that hime should be, am I actuated by any interested or sinister motive?—Do I consider the measure I contempt?"

This retrospective review of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S principles.

in the country?

This retrospective review of Sir Robert Peel's principles will, we think, give new force to what he now says.

To ourselves, we comfess the address of Sir Robert Peel is as satisfactory as it must be to that of our able contemporary the Morning Post. We took the same view of the circumstances in which Sir Robert was placed, and anticipated similar results from his decision and energy. We have not been deceived; and we firmly believe that the country, tired with the factions squabblings and unseemly brawlings of discontented or half-witted charlatans, is anxious to be restored to that state of tranquility and prosperity which, in a mixed Government like ours, can only be secured by the manimous exertions of practical men, who blend with eminent talents a statesmanlike knowledge of business, and that constitutional determination avowed alike by Monarch and Minister, to Correct Abuses wherever they exist, and to Maintain the Constitution in Church Axist, And to Maintain the Constitution in Church Axist, and the buke of Buccherch has actually been were also that the buke of Buccherch has actually been were also as a state of the buke of Buccherch has actually been were also as a state of the buke of Buccherch has actually been also been that the buke of Buccherch has actually been also been added to the same and minimate the buke of Buccherch has actually been also been the same and minimate that the buke of Buccherch has actually been also been added to the same and a minimate that the buke of Buccherch has actually been also be actually been also been added to the same and a minimate the control of the same actually been also be actually been also been actually been also be actually been also b

WE hear that the Duke of BUCCLEUGH has actually been declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and has been invested with the vacant blue riband.

Lord Lowthel is said to have accepted the offices of Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Planta has been sworn of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The other appointments (except the Treasury and Admiralty Boards) appear in the Gazette.

The Right Hon. Henry Ellis is appointed Ambassador to Persia.

Persia.

Earl DE GREY will be First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord MARYBOROUGH is appointed Postmaster-General.

The Right Hon. Henry Ellis is appointed Ambassador to Persia.

Earl DE Grey will be First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Maryborough is appointed Postmaster-General.

The effect produced by Dr. Lushington's candid avowal of the views and principles of the Destructives, has been very powerful, and has produced a marked and striking alteration in the feelings of those who still remained blind to their real objects and intentions. Thus often does good arise from evil. It is said that a particular class of persons are sometimes left in the lurch by the Devil: such has most decidedly been the case with the learned and ultra-political Judge. He has thrown fresh light, and strong, upon the hitherto half-hidden schemes, the vet thinly-covered designs of the faction, of which (although holding judicial offices, which his followers would be the first to trample down, and filling high places in the service of the Church, which it is their undisquised object to overflrow) he avows himself one of the leaders and advocates. For the real state of popular feeling—the feeling which exists amongst the middling classes of society, who have a stake in the country—whose respectability, intelligence, and morality pre-enimently distinguish them beyond the People of any other nation upon the face of the carth,—we refer with pride and exultation, to the reports of various dinners and meetings, which have taken place during the past week. Even the Opposition papers are forced to admit their strength in numbers, and their respectability in character—and although some of them affect to joke, and sneet, it is but too evident that their laughter is of the hysterical sort—an April mirth, half sunshine and half shower.

At Norwich, on Friday the 12th, a most numerous party sampled to celebrate the return of Lord Stormox and Sir James Scarlett, consisting of a great body of the gentry and yeomany of the city and neighbourhood, at which the most underword and decided demonstrations of attachment to the Monarchy and the Constitution in Church and

Lord MAHON was in the Chair, and we select from one of his Lordship's speeches the following passage, leaving as we find them the recorded marks of applause and enthusiasm with which it was received. After almiding to the late Government, Lord MAHON said:—

"That Administration had been succeeded by men whose characters were known only to be admired.—(Hear, hear.)—The names of her common to be compared to the compared with the common series were described by the common series were characters were many of the compared which had been succeeded by men whose characters were many rising and waving their handkerchies)—of Lynnucus feeling ham be could hope to generate, and found a clord of former and the common series which in his conscience he happiness, the prosperity and the homour of the people.—(Cheurs.)—And, jet aim say, that he did not think that English—

the declaration of Sir ROBERT PEEL.

AMONGST all the little differences as to new offices, the filling up of the law departments appears to have given unqualified satisfaction. In spite of Lord Brougham's "cheap and nasty" proposition, Sir JAMES SCARLETT is the new Lord Chief Baron; and Sir Edward Sugden, as if by common consent, has become Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Pollock's appointment to the Attorney-Generalship is unobjectionable, and Mr. Follett's nomination as Solicitor-General meets with unanimous approbation. Indeed we have seldom seen in the Courts more sincere congratulations than the Learned Gentleman received upon the announcement of his promotion.

in the Courts more sincere congratulations than the Learned Gentleman received upon the announcement of his promotion.

We have elsewhere noticed the Meeting which was held on Friday evening, at the London Tavern, at which Alderman Wood presided. Except, perhaps, Dr. Lushington's harangue, nothing has been more advantageous to the Conservative cause than the exhibition of three of the City Members pledging themselves to oppose the King's Government, without regard to the conduct which it might pursue, or the principles upon which it might act.

Whatever the motives of the mob-courting Members might be for this most extraordinary avoval of political injustice, the result of the display has been exactly what might have been wished. In order to vindicate the City of London from the reproach of having such sentiments disseminated by its Representatives, a Meeting of the Bankers, Merchauts, Shipowners, &c., has been called for one o'clock on Tnesday, when the soher opinions of the great body comprising the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the first metropolis in the world, will be heard, in opposition to the maudlin drivellings of an after-dinner assembly, the president of which was Mr. Alderman Wood.

This Meeting will most seasonably precede the dinner at the Mansion House, at which the Lord Mayor entertains on the same day, a very numerous party, including His MAJESTY'S MINISTERS—a party to which we hear, since the publication of Sir Robert PEEL'S Address, a very considerable number of Whigs, who had previously intended to express their feelings upon the occasion, have sent excuses—satisfied that nothing more could be expected, and nothing more desired, than the explanations which the Premier has entered into.

We rejoice to find that the more important persons in the We rejoice to find that the more important persons in the weight of the country meeting. In these

we rejoice to find that the more important persons in the We rejoice to find that the more important persons in the City have been moved by the evening meeting. In these days silence and inactivity seem to sanction the libertine disloyalty which, in fact, contempt secures from notice. This must not be. It behoves every man to do his duty, and we

TOTALL SEUTILE).

The waith the the inclination to not addition, regulate in the clarity with their great activate overage will of his present administration, because its most disable, regulate in the clarity will be the great activate overage will of his present form the clarity by their great activate overage will of his present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate the conclusion that the present manual conclusion that the present manual conclusions are not adequated that the conclusion of the conclusion of the manual conclusion that the conclusion of the conclusion of the manual conclusion that the conclusion of th Your Carbonano takes delight, To pull down Kings, and to set all right, And in vot they call Ne-a-pol-i-tan, I'm told it means "a SMALL-COAL MAN."
Now, that e'er suits for a good flash name To be in every tongue the same, That all who's up to Spence's plan, May pass the word for the SMALL-COAL MAN. "Tis right down gammon all," says he, "To pretend big vigs knows more than ve,'
So each shall be free to start his plan, Ven ve gits up our SMALL-COAL MAN.
Then hip! hurrah! for the SMALL-COAL MAN,
My out, and outer, SMALL-COAL MAN—
Oh! he's just the lad for SWING, or DAN, He'll "go the whole hog," vill the SMALL-COAL MAN.

J. P.

It is extraordinary to see what very great fools the partizans of the late Government are. We had thought that the joke of the Ministers not taking their salaries had been quite sufficiently shown up in the early part of their career—however, we find it was not: and accordingly, during the last week the following flourish has been—by some enemy in disguise, we presume—circulated all over the country:—
Patriorism.—We have authority to state that the Marquess of Lassnowne has discharged his offices under the late Government without having accepted of any state remuneration for his public services; by which noble conduct he has saved the country 16,0001, the amount of his salaries.—Bath. Journal.

Upon which the Standard of Friday says:—
"Most of the papers have stated that the Marquess of Lassnowne served his country, as President of the Council, without receiving a salary. Now this, we are more than certain, is absolutely false. Let the inquiry be made at his Lordship's bankers, Messis. Coutts, whether or no they did not every quarter receive a sum of money quite his country is a course what the Noble Lord was entitled to, and therefore it would never have been mentioned by us, had not such barefaced falsehoods been resorted to for the purpose of deceiving the public."

That COUTTS's is a sand criterion—we, ourselves put

such barefaced falsehoods been resorted to the partial ting the public."

That COUTTS's is a sad criterion—we, ourselves put a stop to the King of Belgium's fifty thousand a-year, by a similar reference. We could do some more mischief, if we chose—and we will do it too, whenever it is likely to do good, in another quarter.

WE fear Ministers will have great difficulty in assuaging the revolts and ameliorating the condition of the blacks and whites in the West Indies. Nothing can be worse than the

accounts which have been received from the Calonies—all that we predicted is being verified. We said that at first, while all was holiday and gaicty, no great harm would happen, but that the crisis would arrive at the moment when it became necessary to impress upon the free negro's mind, that although

necessary to impress upon the free negro's mind, that atmough free, he must work.

Trinidad, Antigua, and St. Kitt's, are much disturbed—and all this, is but the beginning. The Magistrates are tired and sick of their work—more troops are everywhere required—the new functionaries have fallen victims to disease, and, in short, nothing can look worse than the whole thing does. Who will succeed Lord Slitoo, we do not know, but we have heard that two ships are ordered to be in readiness to bring the "Big Buckra' home. For our own parts, as we have often said before, we never could find out why Lord Mulgrave was recalled. If his liberal professions really did mischief, the mischief was done, and it was infinitely more probable that he would have fought his way out of the embarrassment than a new Governor—besides the prepossessing manners, the social babits, the agreeable conversation of Lord Mulgrave, would have conciliated; even when he felt himself compelled not to concede. Of course the Cabinet knew best—the results prove that they did not decide most wisely.

On Fridavse'might the Marquess Camben was unanimously

best—the results prove that they did not decide most wisely. On Friday se'anight the Marquess Camder was unanimously elected to the office of Chancellor of Cambridge, vacant by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER. Immediately after the election and the affixing the official seal to the letter to the new Chancellor announcing his appointment, the Deputation, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, several Heads of Houses, the Caput, and other officers of the University, proceeded to town, for the purpose of installing the Chancellor in his office: and, after the election had been announced to his Lordship, they were entertained by him at a very sumptuous dinner. On the following morning the deputation, which was joined by a large number of Members of the Senate usually resident in London, proceeded from the Thatched-House Tavern, in St. James's-street, to the Chancellor's residence in Arlington-street, in the following order:—

The Yeoman Bedell.

the in Arington-street, in the lolic
The Yeoman Bedell.
Three Esquire Bedells.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Members for the University.
The Commissary.
The Nuster of Magdalene College.
Catherine Hall.
St. John's College.
Clare Hall.
Pembroke Hall.
Dembroke Hall.
Downing College.

Clare Hall.

Pembroke Hall.

Christ's College.

Downing College.

The President of Queen's College.

The Protors.

The Protors.

The Protors.

The Protors.

The Registrary.

The Registrary.

The Registrary.

Having arrived at the Chancellor's residence, and being introduced in due form, the Vice-Chancellor addressed his Lordship in an appropriate speech. After passing a very high and most deserved compliment upon their late Chancellor, for his great attachment to the University and for his urbanity of manner and facility of intercourse, the Rev. Gentleman expressed the great regret which the death of his Royal Highness had excited in the University, and lamented the loss it had sustained, particularly in the present times, when that learned body had so much occasion for his valuable and powerful assistance. In speaking of the new Chancellor, Dr. FRENCH observed, that his disinterested public conduct and his private virtues were so well-known that it was unnecessary for him to attempt to eulogize his exalted character. He concluded by saying that he had no doubt from the great regard the Noble Marquess had ever evinced for the University, and the services he had rendered it, they might at all times depend upon his zealous assistance and support.

The necessary oaths were then administered, and the statutes of the University presented to his Lordship, after which he was addressed by the Public Orator in a very eloquent Latin speech—at the conclusion of which the Chancellor addressed the Deputation at great length.

The Duke of Northumberland, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Barning, Lord Brecknock, &c., were present during the ceremony.

BAYNING, Lord BRECKNOCK, &c., were present during the ceremony.

We cannot record this most gratifying event without offering our humble tribute of praise to the University of Cambridge, for the unanimity with which they have conferred their highest honour upon a Nobleman who, as Dr. French most justly observed, is not only distinguished by his private virtues and his attachment to the interests and welfare of the University, but by a munificent liberality which will for ever enrol his name amongst those patriots, who sanctify by deeds, and not by words, their professions of affection and devotion to their country.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT has written the following letter answer to the pestering application of the Radicals of in answer to the Westminster:-

in answer to the pestering application of the Radicals of Westminster:—

"Sir,—I take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your very flattering letter; communicating the desire of my constituents of St. Margaret's and St. John's to know my opinion respecting the late change of administration. Upon this subject I am so totally in the dark, that I feel myself quite incompetent to offer one worthy the least attention. All we know is—and that from most indisputable authority—that all the statements and surmises hitherto made through the press are entirely unfounded. Under these circumstances I can only express my regret, and deeply lament it. The time, however, will soon arrive, when an explanation, authentic and in due form, will be required and given. When that time shall arrive, I shall be at my post, and to the best of my ability and judgment, and uncompromisingly, do my duty to my constituents and to my country. No doubt the electors of Westminster and the electors throughout England will do theirs in case of a dissolution, by returning to Parliament such men as they can confide in for integrity and understanding. I will add, that I have no apprehension of the Duke of Westminvon or nay other man or men. The rights and liberties of the people of England are now placed upon a rock from which no power on earth can remove them. Nothing but the realmess of the people of the state of the minute that the people of England? For myself, my motto has always been, Same pro rege, temper pro patria. Such I have been—such as a now—the devoted and very humble servant of the people of Westminster.

The following is from yesterday's Morning Post:—

The following is from yesterday's Morning Post :-

It is easy to judge of the real merits of a cause by the means which are adopted by its advocates to support it. An instance of the grovelling absurdities committed by the underlings of the Opposition, in order to raise a cry against the Duke of Wellington, we must select from the columns of the venerable yet vulgar *Chronicle* of yesterday.

It seems, as our readers may have seen in our police report, that a

fellow was apprehended by the police in the act of disfiguring the houses of several of the Nobility at the west end of the town by sticking bills upon them. He was taken to Marlborough-street, from which office, having given up the name of his employer—a man of the name of Effineham Wilson (a small bookseller at the Royal Exchange), who directed him to stick the bills upon the houses of the Nobility

obility—and promised not to offend again, he was discharged.
Upon this the *Chronicle* pours fourth a certain quantity of its

Nobility—and promised not to offend again, he was discharged.

Upon this the Chronicle pours fourth a certain quantity of its black bile; and immediately imputes tyranny and oppression to the Duke of Wedlingth the police in chasing billstickers, the Chronicle says, and it ought not to be lost—

"A case which yesterday, occurred at the Marlborough-street office afforts an illustration of the system. Mr. Eptingham Wilson, of the Royal Exchange, one of the most respectable booksellers of the metropolis, has just published. 'An Appendix to the Black Book,' in which a number of valuable facts are stated in a manner by no means calculated to promote the views of the present peedo-Relorm Ministry. The billsticker had, it seems, invaded the neighbourhood of mess a personge than the Duke himself, and forthuidt the poor man was drugged to the police office. The Court, after deliberating in secret twenty minutes, saw that nothing could be made of the matter; but we have in the attempt a sufficient indication of the intensity. With respect to billsticking, it may be a trespass in some cases, and he spread parties have their remedy as in other trespasses. If the Duke of Wellington, and the police office of the matter, with the spread parties have their remedy as in other trespasses. If the Duke of Wellington, is not a sufficient to the strength of the police of the sufficient of the intensity of the police of the intensity. He has me might employ the black in London of Wellington, and the sufficient of the late the police of the late the specific and on the velocitients is in single of the late the equal of the Duke of Wellington, and the police of the late the specific and the work of the late the police of the late the police of the late the specific as a contract the book seditions because it is not eulogistic of the Ministry, but this is a mere pretext. We trust Mr. Eptingham with consider the book seditions because it is not eulogistic of the Ministry but this is a mere pretext. We trust Mr. Eptingham unburber individu

Thus much the Chronicle. Now for the truth. Here is the report, which we re-insert:-

Inus muon the Chromote. Now for the truit. Here is the report, which we re-insert:—

Marborough-street.—Yesterday Edward Lee, a billsticker, was brough before Mr. Chambers, the sitting Magistrate, charged with having attempted to stick large placards on the residences of the late Duke of Housester and the Duke of Housester and the Duke of Wellington.

One of the bills, which was of a very conspicuous size, was exhibited. It was hended "Tory Miratle," and the body contained a description of certain political works, one of which was stated to be "The Duke's mode of keeping the People Quiet."—Published by Mr. Effingham Wilson, of Cornhill.

The man when questioned said he had been employed to stick the bills in different places, and against the houses of certain of the Nobility, upon receiving an assurance that he would be relieved from any consequences by the person who had engaged him.

Mr. Chambers semenked that it was Mr. E. Wilson, of Cornhill.

Mr. Chambers as each end of the case, he only having jurisdiction over the charge brought before him.

The policeman said the defendant had stuck one of the bills against the residence of Lady Pilliam Govion, Green Park Lodge, and had attempted several times to stick similar bills on the residences of the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Gloncester, but he prevented him.

Mr. Chambers considered that the defendant had acted very im-

Dike of Weinington and the Lorentz Minn.

Mr. Chambers considered that the defendant had acted very improperly in defacing the houses of private individuals with his placards, and he thought that it would be his duty to hold him to bail. The defendant having promised, if forgiven, not to offend in the same manner again, the Magistrate was induced to liberate him.

So, not only was the Duke of Wellingrow's not the only house the disformed, but the "houses of certain of the No-

Some manner again, the Magistrate was induced to therate lim.

So, not only was the Duke of Wellington's not the only house disfigured, or to be disfigured, but the "houses of certain of the Nobility," at the discretion and under the orders of Mr. Effinance, of Corabill, who was so perfectly convinced of the illegality of the audacious proceeding, that he gave his poor hireling an assurance "to relieve him from any consequences" of his performances.

Not only was there no secret deliberation at the police office, but the man was not even discharged until he had humbly promised never to offend again; and then, it being clearly proved that he was the paid cat's-puw of "one of the most respectable booksellers in the metropolis" (whose character, raised as it already has been by the publication of what he calls the "Black Book," is now perfectly established by his novel and ingenious mode of puffing it), he was suffered to depart, the more serious part of the charge being left to the care of the Magistracy of the City, in which "one of the most respectable booksellers of the metropolis" resides.

As for the equality of all persons in the eye of the law, we are perfectly ready to admit the principle to its fullest extent. And we, therefore, suggest to the executors of the late eminent Dr. Earny, or the active disseminators of the virtues of Day and Marktry, to act upon it forthwith, by sticking some of their largest and most attractive of the care of

upon it forthwith, by sticking some of their largest and most upon it forthwith, by sucking some of their largest and most attractive placards all over the shop windows of Mr. Epringham Wilson on Cornhill. We shall then see what course that gentleman will pursue in his own case, and whether the tivailteurs of the quacking and blacking corps will, or will not, be in the custody of the City police in the Justice-room at the Mansion House in less than five minutes

In the Justice-room at the Mansion House in less than five minutes after the completion of their exploit.

It is, perhaps, scarcely worth while to notice the littlenesses of the Chronicle, but they are addressed, ad captandum, to little minds, and, therefore, we think ought not to pass entirely unnoticed.

The Duke of Wellington held a Levee on Wednesday, on his appointment as his MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at which all the Foreign Ministers were present. Their Excellencies arrived at the Foreign Office in Downing-street in their full official costume, wearing the insignia of their respective Orders of Knighthood, and were severally presented to the Noble

Sir Robert Adair has left London to resume his functions as

British Minister at Brussels.

The will of the late Earl Spencer has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and probate granted to the present Earl, who is sole executor, under one hundred and sixty thousand pounds.

executor, under one hundred and sixty thousand pounds.

It is rather singular that at the three great Christmas agricultural meetings—the Smithfield, the Bath, and the Chichester—three ex-Ministers presided, viz., Earl Spencer, the Duke of Richmond, and the Marquess of Lansdown. It is equally singular that neitheir of these noble personages while in office did anything to relieve the burdens of the agricultural community.

A Meeting of the Saxmundham District of the East Suffolk Conservatives was held at the Bell Inn, Saxmundham, on Wednesday, Sir Charles Bloos, Bart., in the Chair; supported on his right and left by Lord Henniers, Sir Charles Broke Verse (Conservative candidates for East Suffolk), Sir Wm. Middlerdy, Sir Edward Kerrison, Colonel Broke, Captain Broke, R.N., Colonel Broke, Colonel Purvis, and upwards of 130 of the most influential proprietors and occupiers in the immediate neighbourhood. We have not time or space to give even an outline of the many excellent speeches

made upon the occasion. But the report of the candidates and the canvassers in the district, were most satisfactory. It was stated that the electors of whole parishes, who, two years since were beguiled by the electors of whole parashes, who, two years sense were negmied by the Reform mania, having seen their error, had resolved to tole in support of the Conservative cause. One Gentleman, of ne small weight and influence in his immediate nighbourhood, publicly reweight and influence in his immediate nighbourhood, publicly recanted his former opinions; and, from having suffered in property, comfort, and respectability, by his connexion with the crew of Reform, "wished them all at the devil." The enthusiasm with which "The King," "Church and State," "Duke of Wellington," "Sir R. Peel and the new Ministry," "Lord Eldon and Protestant Ascendancy," "The House of Peers," and other similar toasty were received, was an earnest that although as an agricultural county, Suffolk has, and is still suffering great privations, the reign of mis-Suffick has, and is still subtring green printed and the country) are looking rule being past, the yeomanry (the sinews of the country) are looking forward to happier and better times.

The Chelmsford Agricultural Society Show took place on Friday

last. About 1,500 persons assembled. The prize stock was of a very superior description. The prizes having been awarded to the successful candidates, the committee and friends sat down to an excelcessful candidates, the committee and friends sat down to an excel-lent dinner at the Saracen's Head Inn, John Disney Esq., pre-siding. The healths of the Kino and Queen being given, they were drunk with three times three, and "one cheer more," followed by tremendous applause, which lasted for some minutes. The High Sheriff of the county, Sir John Tyrell, Mr. Disney, the Hon. J. J. Strutt, C. Comyns Parker, Esq., J. J. Tufffell, Esq., T. W. Bramston, Mr. Girson, and others, enforced, in very able speeches, the great advantages arising from the formation of agricultural the great avantages arising from the formation of agricultural societies like these, to landlord, to tenant, and to the country at large. The more immediate business of the day being disposed of, Mr. Kenr, of Crixea, proposed the health of the Marquis of Charoso, the friend of the agriculturists, which was received with the most deafening cheers. The meeting then broke up, highly delighted with

the friend of the agriculturists, which was received with the most deafening cheers. The meeting then broke up, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

The Kentish Observer tells us, from Maidstone:—On Thursday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, our worthy Members, A. W. Robarts and C. J. Barrer, Eagrs., arrived in Maidstone, and took up their quarters at Henry Collis's, Esq., carpenter. On Friday morning they proceeded on their canvass, and in the evening the True Blue Club, in a malthouse, where the first tost was "The people, the source of all legitimate power," followed by "Lord Durham," &c. &c.; those toasts being quite consistent with the principles and feelings of the persons assembled in the said mathouse. On Saturday they continued their canvass; and on Sunday morning attended All Saints Church. At half-past one they dined with Thomas Peprenill Chaplain Esq., shocemaker, in the High-street, took their glass of punch, smoked their pipes, and afterwards, regardless of the Sabbath, walked to Penenden Heath, canvassed a few electors, and returned in the evening to Mr. Collis's.—We fancy Mr. Wyndham Lewis is quite socure against these worthies and Mr. WYNDHAM LEWIS is quite secure against these worthies and

their money.

We learn from the Delhi Gazette that a Russian Ambassador had been from the Delhi Gazette that a Russian Ambassador ha arrived at Bokkara, for the purpose of concerting measures with that State for the conquest of Khiva. The circumstance of a Russian Envoy having arrived at a Court so near to our Indian possession had excited much surprise at Culcutta.

His Majesty has, it is said, ordered a suite of apartments to be

prepared in Windsor Castle for the occasional residence of his widowed sister, the Duchess of GLOUCESTER

A letter from Leipsic says that three of the principal wool dealers there have failed—one of them to the amount of 300,000 crowns—by which upwards of 600 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment, and public fails of 100 men are thrown out of employment. confidence much shaken.

The French Government has a plan in contemplation for a three fold increase of the National Guards of Paris.

An Edinburgh paper announces the death of James Stilling, on Friday the 12th inst., at Muss of Major-General JAMES STIRLING on Friday the 12th inst., at Mussellan, which he did some time he had resided since retiring from the army, which he did some time after the retreat to Corunna. In that event, and during the Continuous nental war, as well in America as in Egypt, this truly excellen officer bore a conspicuous and honourable part. He was in his 89th year, and, till within a few days of his death, enjoyed his usual good

The Cambridge Chronicle says:—There is a foolish and delusive opinion abroad, against which we are bound to contend, because it may seriously damage the prospects of our country at the present moment. The loud talkers among the movement party are urging all the constituencies to oppose the return of Conservative, and why? Simply, because the Conservatives opposed the ten-constituency can be so low sclause! We do not imagine that any constituency can be so low sclause! not to contain multitudes who will see through this shallow folly and silly sophistry. If the Conservative be the best member, the constitution of silly sophistry. If the Conservative be the best member, the constructive be the best member, the construction which chooses a worse, is giving the very strongest proof of the tuency which chooses a worse, is giving the very strongest proof of the tuency. wisdom of those Conservatives, whom their tongues are condemning. Those who prefer a Destructive to a Conservative, are doing their utmost to act a libel upon the ten-pound clause, for they are allowing themselves to be actuated by passion, and shewing that they are blinded by ignorance.

themselves to be actuated by passion, and shewing that they are blinded by ignorance.

The Brighton Gazette says:—

"Lord Palmenstron was pleased, at a meeting held last week at Farcham, to speak what follows:—

"It is surely no slight claim to your approbation to have to bot that we have for four years preserved to the country, and without out taint on the national homour, the blessings of peace. These are the grounds upon which, as a humble Member of the late Administration, I claim at your hands a renewal of the confidence reposed is met two years ago."

"We at once join issue with the Noble Lord. "Without out the national homour?" Truly, the Noble Lord must be a bold man to hazard this assertion. Is the attack on Holland, the sacrifice of the national thonour? Blistered be the tongue which shall answer in the affirmative! But happily, brights times are come. The Victor of Waterloo, as Lord Sronwar sadiations are come. The Victor of Waterloo, as Lord Sronwar sadiations are come. The Victor of Waterloo, as Lord Sronwar sadiations are come. The Victor of Waterloo, as Lord Sronwar sadiations are come. The United States of the States of the Administration of the Administ

charge has not yet been contradicted—of having furnished to the mewspapers that 'odious, damned lie,'—that foul slander upon our virtuous and beloved QUEEK, which raised the indignation of all honest men in England. Lord Platmerston, we venture to predict, will never again be seen at Court. We trust that the sturdy free-holders of Hampshire will, on their part, extort from him at the hustings a distinct answer to this question,—whether he did or did not communicate to the Times and Moraing Chronicle the information upon which the calamny we refer to was founded?"
On Wednesday Mr. Fraderick Politock was sworn in Attorney-General, and on the Learned Gentleman entering the Courtof King's Bench, Guildhall, he was most cordially congratulated by many of bits surrounding friends at the Bar on his appointment.

Bench, Guildhall, he was most cordially congratulated by many of his surrounding friends at the Bar on his appointment.

By the late elevation of Sir E. Suonex and Sir C. Perrys, a practice of upwards of 20,0001, per annum will devolve on the Equity bar.

A French Journal, in noticing a recent trial is the Court of King's Bench, calls the Earl of Hillsorousen "un petit Seigneur." His toordship is upwards of six feet in height, and stout in proportion.

The performance of the Latin play on Monday, by the scholars of Westminster School, was honoured by the attendance of his Majesty. It is the first Royal visit paid to the College since his late Royal Highness the Duke of Yonk wincessed these performances.

The Bristol Address to the King, thanking his Majesty for the chance made in his councils, has no less than 10,000 signatures.

The Bristol Address to the King, thanking his majesty for the change made in his councils, has no less than 10,000 signatures.

Thesday next a grand entertainment will be given by the Right Hon. Lord Mayor to his Majesty's Ministers. His Lordship has Hon. LORD MAYOR to his MAJESTY'S Mymisters. His Lordsmip has invited some of the most eminent merchants upon the occasion. The company, which it is believed will include all the members of the new Administration, will consist of about 200, and the dinner will be given in the Egyptian Hall, which will be splendidly fitted for the

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland was on Wednesday last

His Grace the Puke of NORTHUNDERLAND was on Wednesday last appointed High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

On Friday a party of the ancient society of change-ringers assembled in the tower of Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, and rang in an accurate style a peal of Bob Trebles, consisting of eighteen hun dred and thirty-four changes, being the date of the present year, and in compliment to the Marquess Campen being chosen Chancellor of the University.

in compinion to the Macquess Cambes being chosen Chamberor of the University.

The Elinburgh Evening Post says:—
People at a distance, when they see flourishing in the papers addresses from half-a-dozen different bodies in this city, conclude that all classes are wonderfully unanimous in their support of the Whigs. The secret lies in this—A dozen individuals, whose names are to familiar to require mention, meet in the morning in the Conneil Chamber—which is a meeting of Council. During the foremon, the very same individuals assemble in the Merchant Hall—that is a meeting of the Merchant Company. At two o'clock, the identical set mount the hustings in the Grassmarket, and style themselves a meeting of the inhabitants. In each of these arena and capacities, these abiquitous and hard-working gentry—who, as Sir Borle Rockle says, "are in two places at once, the a bird," make speeches and move resolutions, which they pass off as the spontaneous sentiments of the different bodies whose names they usury. Is it any wonder now that so many bodies should join in one cry? Their unanimity is like that of the Irishman's, very easily accounted for. But this impudent and shallow system cannot be continued successfully. The public smiles with contempt on the presumption of these personages—let them beware of its indignation, should they repeat their transparent juggles!

Some time ago, after an investigation before the Magistrates at

Some time ago, after an investigation before the Magistrates at Some time ago, after an investigation before the Magistrates at Hull, John Cameron Kullton was committed to gaol for three months, in default of payment of penalties for keeping a Minor Theatre. Application has been made to Mr. Hill, who wrote to the Duke of Wellington on the subject, and last week a reply was received, stating that his Grace had recommended the prisoner to his

the Duke of Wellington on the subject, and last week a reply was received, stating that his Grace had recommended the prisoner to his Majesty for a remission of his sentence.

Parliament was further prorogued on Thursday with the usual formalities, to Thursday, the löth of January. There being no mention of "the despatch of business," in the address of the Lord Charcellor, it is obvious Parliament will not be then assembled. Tuesday, both Captain Garra and Mr. Anderstein were thrown from their horses whilst hunting with Mr. Holvarke Goodbucker's hounds. The former was removed to the Bell Hotel, at Leicester, with his arm broken, and the latter taken to his house at Quorn, having sustained some internal injury.

The tradespeople are complaining bitterly of another inconvenience inflicted upon them by the Reformed Parliament—that of being compelled to have all their weights and measures re-adjusted, or rather re-stamped. They declare that it will be of no benefit to the public, and can answer no earthly purpose but that of putting four or five hundred a-year into the pockets of a select and favourite few.—Publicans' pots are now called Reform measures.

The French Journals report that the Emperor of Russia demands from France the amount of a debt due to Poland, for injuries sustained by that country in the wars of the empire. The amount of the debt or rather componentics in the contract of the purpose of the componentic for the componentic for

Trance the amount of a debt due to Poland, for injuries sustained by that country in the wars of the empire. The amount of the debt or rather compensation, is 150 millious, which it is stated the Emperor has authorized Prince Lubecki to claim, and the payment of which, on the part of France, his Imperial Majesty, it is said, Ultrances exferinging.

purpose enforcing.

At the General Election in 1832, of the 114 counties and divisions in the United Kingdom, 60 were contested, and 54 no contest. Of the 254 cities, towns, and places electing Members in the United Kingdom, there were 190 contested, and 64 no contest.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. PREFERMENTS AND APFOINTMENTS.

The Rev. PRILIP STANDER DODD, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Rev. Dr. James Samer Clark, decoased.

The Rev. Jorn Griffer, B.A., to the Rectory of Lianeugrad Davies, A.M.

The Rev. Jorn Griffer, B.A., to the Rectory of Lianeugrad Davies, A.M.

The Rev. Groner Francis Dawson, late Minister of St. James's Church, Guernscy, to the Vicurage of Hurstbourne Priors with St. Mary Boarne Chapel, near Whitchurch, Hants.

The Rev. Chapel, near Whitchurch, Hants.

The Rev. Ch. Hurron, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon, to the Vicurage of Willoughby, in the county of Warwick, and Fellows of that Society.

Controll, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Brydges. Patrons, the President The Prev. Darrent Stripters, to the Rectory of Little Petherick, Incombent. Patron, Sir Wm. Molesworth, of Pencarrow, Bart.

Bellowsoft the William M. Administration of Pencarrow, Bart.

Bellowsoft the William M. Dr. Groner's Fellow of Clare.

All Bouloune, the Rev. John Short Hewert, D.D., formerly Fellow of Clure former limits in the conflict Hewert, D.D., formerly Fellow of Clure former limits in the conflict Hewert, Survey, and of Evchurst. Sussex; the conflict in that of the Moster and Fellows of Clare Hall, and the conflict in that of the Power of the Moster and Fellows of Clare Hall, and the conflict Hewert of the Confl

seum disposita.

CLASSIS I. Ansice Robertus Ricardus ex Æde Christi; Jeffray
Gulielmus Lockhart e. Coll. Ball.; Pocock Nicolags e. Coll. Reg.
CLASSIS II.—Ward Gulielmus Georgins e. Coll. Line; Woolcombe
CLASSIS II.—Branker Thomas e. Coll. Wadh; Domyille Jacobus

elected Scholars on the Yorkshire foundation of that Society.
CAMBRUES, Dec. 19.—At a congregation on Wednesday his Grace the Duke of Northumberland was appointed High Steward of this University, in the place of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, deceased.

At the same congregation, Mr. Christopher Wordsworth, of Trinity College, and Mr. Loffit, of King's College, were appointed Examiners for the Pitt scholarship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—At the present time, when it seems to be the policy of designing men to misrepresent the character of our Established Clergy, and of the Church to which they belong, we think it our especial duty to notice facts which may silently disprove the allegations which are so sedulously disseminated. Hence the pleasure that we experience in being the medium through which the public at large are made acquainted with the various marks of respect and affection which are almost continually being presented to the ministers of our Establishment. Notwithstanding the state of estrangement and want of fellow-feeling, said to be so general between the pastor and the flock, still at the present time instances of the nature above alluded to are multiphying. Thus is the Church, even in this her season of rebuke, evidently too firmly fixed in the affections of her sons to fear the arts of those who would "let slip the dogs of war," and revel in the downfall of the Altar and the Throne. This is, indeed, gratifying. We advert on the present occasion to the late mark of respect to the Minister of the Church at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, creditable to him, and reflecting honour on the congregation amongst whom he dispenses the Word of Life. In consequence of the fidelity and unwerried exertions of the Rev. J. Aprilleros, M.A., in the general duties of his parish, the congregation has voluntarily presented him with the single of the present of a resident incumbent, this mark of respect is more free first the propose of the present carea, by engaging the assistance of the

assailed by crafty enemies, and defended by injudicious friends. Long may we be able to record the affection of the people towards her—

"Long! long in huts and halls
May hearts of native proof be rear'd
To gnard her hallow'd walls."

At the close of the undit last week, the dilapidated state of the beautiful cloisters of our Cathedral was reported to the Prebendaries then assembled, and it appeared that a large sum would be required for their repair, in addition to the many costly works now in progress. The Rev. Mr. Pret. immediately rose and stated, that he had, in his will, bequeathed the sum of one TROUSAN rouns, to be haid out for the general advantage of the fabric, but he felt that on no occasion could that sum be better bestowed than under the present circumstances. He, therefore, requested their immediate acceptance of it. This is but one of many instances, of the munificence of the Rev. Gentleman. Our readers may recollect, it was but a short time ago we recorded a donation of six hundred pounds towards the erection of a tower for his parish Church in Worcestershire.—Kentish Observer. Jours Hulten, Esq., of Charmouth, has subscribed 1501. towards the erection of a new Church by subscription, at Upton, near Eton, Bucks, has every prospect of being successful, and that in a great measure by the very numbified to a subscription of foure than one year's income of the himself of the propose of the Vicar, the Rev. TROMAS CHAMPAESS, and his subscription for nore than one year's income of the himself of the propose of the vicar, the Rev. TROMAS CHAMPAESS, and his subscription for nore than one year's income of the himself of the factions, has subscribed 501. towards the building of a new Church at Honiton.

inumificent donation of 5001. by the Rev. J. Chapman, and by the unremitted exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. Tromas Chambras, and his subscription of more than one year's income of the living.

The Right Hon. Lord Rolle, in addition to his numerous benefactions, has subscribed 501. towards the building of a new Church at Honiton.

It is intended to raise 2,0001. by subscription, for the purpose of erecting a splendid organ in Bath Abbey Church, in place of the present imperfect instrument.

Clebra or the Alchebacovaies of Exerga and Tornes.—In consequence of requisitions to that effect from the Clergy of these Archdeacomies to their Archdeacoms, these enerable persons have appointed meetings,—that of the Clergy of the Archdeacom's Archdeacom's to their Archdeacoms, these enerable persons have appointed meetings,—that of the Clergy of the Archdeacom's of Tomes, for the purpose of considering some important interests of the Church, and, in this city; and that of the Clergy and Web's Hotel, Tomes, for the purpose of considering some important interests of the Church, and, in expedient, to express their criddence in the co-operation of the Bishops with his Maurac's Government, in devising a just and safe measure for a communication of tithes; in correcting defective was established, namely, the spiritual instruction of all classes of the People.—Exector Post.

Butnex corr.—Consistory Court of this Peculiar was held on Thesday by the Official, the flee, J. Stroner, when the allegations against the Rev. II. Datrox, of St. Leonard's, were read; they amounted to wenty-eight articles, amounts which were included the advocacy of Mr. Invixos' tenets. The Court was very througed, and the devocacy of Mr. Invixos' tenets. The Court was very througed, and the devocacy of Mr. Invixos' tenets. The Court was very througed, and the role process may have a paper of the poll and declared by the opposition party, is—For the rate was clurred he does not mean to employ Counsel.

On the devocacy of Mr. Invixos' tenets. The Court was ve

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STOCK EXCHANGE.—Saturaday Evening.

F There has not been any material change in the value of the English Securities during the week, and the quotation for the Acquint closed at 92% & this silernood, the general quotation are with the securities of the securities o

Bank Long Annuities, 10 31-36 17 [Exchequer Bills, 39 40 pm. Comosis for Account, 22/6 ¼

The Paris journals of Thursday contain but little intelligence, either domestic or foreign, deserving of attention. The Moniteur publishes a Royal ordinance, dated the 15th, and countersigned by the President of the Council and Minister at War, Marshal Mortier, ordering the first division of the Ecole Polytechnique to be disbanded, and the students to be immediately sent home to their families. The Courier Français states that the dismissed students have been permitted to continue their studies in common under private professors, whose lessons will be given in the same shape as they are at the Polytechnic School, and that with that view they will repair to an amphitheatre in the Rue du Vieux Colombier, at Paris, over which establishment an eminent functionary of the University will preside. The National and Bon Ton have opened subscriptions in their respective offices, in order to pay a fine of 10,000 francs to which the first-named journal was sentenced by the House of Peers on Tuesday. Several thousand francs had been already collected on Wednesday. The National expresses the intention of applying the surplus, if there be any, to the relief of the political detenus.

All the French journals, excepting the Moniteur and Journal de Paris, dwell upon the formation of the British Cabinet. The Ministerial Journal des Debats unicipates none of the portentious consequences which the ultra-Liberal prints deduce from the accession to the Ministry of personages mentioned in the journals of Monday evening.

The Bayonne letters of the 13th mention no new fact. The ex-

Paris, dwell upon the formation of the British Cabinet. The Ministerial Journal des Debats anticipates none of the portentous consequences which the ultra-Liberal prints deduce from the accession to the Ministry of personages mentioned in the journals of Monday evening.

The Bayonne letters of the 18th mention no new fact. The expected reucontre between the contending parties did not take place. Mina seems to have been satisfied with the safety of the Freuch money which he went to excort to Panplona, and in order to avoid a contest, returned from the French lines by a devious route. Foiled in their object of meeting their enemies the Carlists had returned to Lower Navarre. On the 7th Don Carlos was at San Miguel, one of the twenty-three towns of the Upper Ribera, and on the 8th at Huarte Araquil.

Information has reached the Government, through Russia, of the death of Feeth Ali Schah, reigning Monarch of Persia. This event has been for some time expected, from the precarious state of health the Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, which took place in October, 1833, will render the succession to the throne a question involving much difficulty. His Royal Highness, Mahomed Mirza, eldest son off Abbas Mirza, was appointed Prince Royal by the King after his father's decease. Hut when it is remembered that his uncles are nearly sixty in number, many of them now governing provinces, and holding at their disposal considerable armed bodies, and all of them, of course, unwilling to submit to be governed by their nephew,—and when we consider that from time immemorial the throne of Persia has been the property of the most successful warrior, it will appear but too probable that internal wars will ensue.—Herald.

A Chapter of the Garter was held at two o'clock yesterday at St. James's Paluce, when the Dukes of Grafton and Buccleugh were elected and invested Knights' Companions of the Order. The last-named Nobleman resigns on this occasion the Order of the Thistle, as is usual in England when any Knight of an inferior Order receives t

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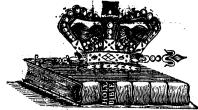
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BULL.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 733.

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at, again to tender my humble services as one of your Representatives for thir

Gratiemien,

Sit 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 feestions, it cannot, I presume, now enceessary for me to offer any very detailed profession of my political principles, the control of the consideration of Parliament momentums questions which were brought under the consideration of Parliament momentum questions which were brought under the consideration of Parliament momentum questions which were brought under the consideration of them. They will be found, believe, to be in perfect accordance with the declaration I unde when, upon a requisition most numerously and respectably signed, and embracing all the leading commercial interests of the City, I was encouraged for the first time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I need hardly, therefore, repeat, that leatertain a sincer desiry to correct, repair, and improve our venerated institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, as the begst chemes of speculative innovation which, if acted upon, would inevitably lead to their ultimate and total subversion.

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Sonial continues 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 hemittid merchant sense, which I had the satisfaction to originate and carry through the last Session of Parliament, notwith standing the opposition if met with on the gard o

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I have endeavoured withinderent devotion to serve my county in many a hard-turn of the serve of

the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the COUNTY of NORTHAMFTON. Gentlemen,

A Sit appears to be generally understood that a Dissolution of Parliament may be immediately expected, I am unwilling any longer to delay announcing my intention of again becoming a Candidate for your favour, and of soliciting your support at the resume Election. Having had the honour to represent you in so many Parliaments, and for solution. Having had the honour to represent you in so many Parliaments, and for solution. Having had the honour to represent you in so many Parliaments, and for solution. Having had the honour to represent you in so many Parliaments, and for solution with their intention of the more and the correct ready to refuses real prievances, and to correct real abuses, whilst I shall be ever ready to refuses real prievances, and to correct real abuses, between, or revolutionary projects.

The depressed state of agriculture must necessarily aftract the early attention of the new Parliament; and, feeling as I do the extreme importance of upholding the landed interest, for the happiness of all orders of society, it will be my first and immediate consideration. I entreet your active executions in my favour, and earnestly request a full attendance of my friends at Northampton whenever the day of election may be fixed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your faithful and obligated humble servant, Aynho, December 17, 1834.

TO THE GENTLEMEN CLERGY, FREEHOLDERS, AND OTHER.

There the honour to be Gentlemen, your raithful as the breed, annot present a street of the constitution of the constitution, and of every social principle, to therefore, lose no time in raising the Conservative banner, excoding to my promise, and entreat the friends of the Constitution, and of every social principle, to literature of the constitution, and of every social principle, to raily round it. Recent events have made you, I trust, so intimately equalisted with my character and opinions, that further explanation or professions would be allogether useless. I should be wanting, however, in my duly to you and to my-self, did I not again declare my firm intention, if returned to Parliament by your suffrages, to use my unione ifforts to preserve the existing institutions of the Country in Church and State, and to oppose every measure which may have more one of the country of the constitution of the Country in Church and State, and to oppose every measure which may have more one of the country of the coun

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Dearwass.—Many are undoubtedly deaf from sheer negligence;—
Dearwass.—Nan dearwass of the clever, though eccentric, Dr. Kitchiner,
on the street of the second of the dunner bell, and significant of the street of the second of the dunner of the first spoken to; but enswer you with a "Was that you?" "Pray
did you speak?" "What did you say? Eh? what? ch?"—and ther
sileness and intention doily growing upon them, they become in
dealge them. The street of the second of the second of the street of the second of the street of the second o

DINNER TO HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

His Majesty's Ministers bonoured the Lord Mayor with their company to dinner on Tuesday. The Egyptian Hall was fitted up for the occasion in the most tasteful and elegant style. There were not

the occasion in the most trastful and elegant style. There were not less than 250 persons presents; and never, perhaps, upon any similar occasion could the Mansion House have beasted of such an assemblage of rank, of alcaire, of independence, and of intelligence, by the crowds assembled outside. The cheers and shortings of appliance could be distinctly heard in the Hall. About seven o'clock right and the Lady Mayores; on the left of the Lord Mayor. Next to the Lady, high, on the left, was the Dute of Welligton.

As soon, as the cloth was removed, "the King-line Consequence of the Lady Mayores; on the left of the Lord Mayor. Next to the Lady, high, on the left, was the put of the Lady Mayores; on the left of the Lord Mayor. Next the Lady Mayores; on the left of the Lord Mayor. Next the Lady Mayores; on the left of the Lord Mayor. And the Lady Mayores; on the left of the Lord Mayor.

As soon, as the cloth was removed, "the King-line Consequence of the Lady Mayores; on the Lady Mayore

THEATRES.

THEATRES.

Dauny-Lane.—The sag of chivalty has been again called into a intension in all its glory of leve, each autment, Knight and sumstrely, of dance and fourmanent. After the tracely of its More, a "new grand chivaltic emeritation with the condition of the piece is office it to say that it about with an abundance of confing and almost endosed conditions of the condition of the piece is office it to say that it about with an abundance of confing and almost endosed conditions of the condition of the condition

for the money he has expended in its production.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WARI-OFFICE, Dec. 23.

16th Regt. Light Drags —Cornet C. W. Reynolds to be Lieut. without purview Wardroper, dec.; Cornet D. Inverruity to be Lieut. by purview Reynolds, above promotion by pur. has not taken place; J. W. Melville, from the bept wide, ret, vice Invertarity. 1st Foot—D. Lysons, Gent. to be East. by pur. wide the Colonel, vice Gen. Sir W. Keppel, dec. 4th—Ens. G. Dixon, from the begin be belief, by pur. vice Tytler, who ref. 10th—Ens. J. though the first, be belief, by pur. vice Tytler, who ref. 10th—Ens. J. Broon, for the best be belief, by pur. vice Tytler, who ref. 10th—Ens. J. Broon, for the first, be belief, by pur. vice Tytler, who ref. 10th—Ens. J. Mellor, and Mellor, by J. S. Lawson, Gent. to be Ens. vice Henderson. 26th—W. B., Park, Gent. System Without pur. vice Benard, dec. 40th—Lieut (4en. Sir G. Coole, Kell.) gift the Tytle, to be Colonel, vice Sir J. Kempt, app. to the command of the J. G. Ens. C. A. Sir Reint, and Mellor, and the Colonel, vice Sir J. Kempt, app. to the command of the J. G. Ens. C. A. Sir Reint, and Mellor, and the Colonel, vice Sir J. Kempt, app. to the command of the J. G. Ens. C. A. Sir Reint, and Mellor, and the Colonel, vice Sir J. Kempt, app. to the command of the J. G. Ens. C. A. Sir Reint, and Mellor, and the Mellor, and the Mellor of the Mellor, and the Mellor of the Mellor, and the Mellor of the Mellor, and the Mellor, and

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WHEN Men of Education and Professional Skill use persovering a few prevailing Diseases, the successful result of their expenses is the best proof of superiority.—Messrs. GOSS and Co., Surgeons, have been induced to to make the cure of outsetfed in poments of intoxication, which, by an improved in a contracted in poments of intoxication, which, by an improved in a contracted in poments of intoxication, which, by an improved land, are speadily and effectually cured; as also, debility, whether arising from Bacchanalian indulgences, long residence in warm climates, or vice, too often jumused by youth. In that distressing state of debility, whether arising from Bacchanalian indulgences, long residence in warm climates, or vice, too often such baneful habits, or arising from any other cause, by which the powers of the constitution become enfectled, as regular educated Surgeons of London, they offer a firm, safe, and speedy restoration to perfect health.

Patients in the country, are requested one for advice and medicine, and the amount of the control of the con

and all Bookeellers. Price 5s. each.

THE EVIL or SCROPULA, LEPROSY, SORES, and Diseases
of the KNIN of every kind, and of however long standing, effectually cured.
WITE SWELLINGS, and all diseased JOHTS, which are also of a scrotter
to mature, equally enccessfully treated.
Communications by post, if free, promptly stended to.—At home from eleven,
til two. Silkab BLANDFOLD, Sungson, R.N., No. 20, Dover-street, Piccadilly,

Communications by post, if free, promptly attended to.—At home from elevens, till two. SILAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, R.N., No. 20, Dover-stract, Flecadilly.

THE FARMER'S YARD DOG.

When silence should reign, in the dead of the night,
A farmer was roused from his slumber.
By a despende howing, that seemed like a fight
Of fierce mastiff dogs without number.
He swiftly descended, and saw with amaze
'Twas Cesar, his dog, was attacking
A pair of bright boots that appeared in a blaze
But of bright boots that appeared in a blaze
But of bright boots that appeared in a blaze
But of bright boots that appeared in a blaze
But of bright boots that appeared in a blaze
But who his amazement and wonder can draw,
When his own viasge too he did view.
That some rascal had into his premises broke
Was the next thought that threw his brain flew,
And he grasped a huge cudgel of farm kootty oak,
He knocked down the boots, and the thief seemed to fall;
He thought to be sure he was killed;
Then he hallood as loud as he ever could baw!,
And with wild alarm the house filled.
His men came around in a terrible fright,
Found the boots—and their sides were near cracking
When they found that their master's heroical philling the sure of the sure o

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We must see the work itself in which the Rat story is published fore we can believe the statement—it shall have due notice next from

og or a com
St. Y. is not quite sharp enough.

St. Y. is not quite sharp enough.

The "List of Books" has been forestabled.

After Ext, of Calme, is informed that the circuit error in the account of the view of the piece of plute presented to Dr. Janes, was corrected in que last number.

Mr. Montgoment Martin's new codume of the

of the value of the piece of place presence of the value of the first number.

We have received Mr. Montgomers Marrin's new volume of the Hitistory of the British Colonies, and will take an early opportunity of tooking utlentively at the particular part referred to, as we have alveady taken up the question of the fisheries.

The subject of the "Appeal to the Rulers and Ruled" is one not to be treated hastily or lightly—we must therefore defer our notice of it.

We have been obliged, unwillingty, to postpone "Tao, Rau, and Bertall" till next week

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

THEIR MAJESTIES and suite attended divine service on Christmas-day, and received the sacrament. The Lord Bishop of WORCESTER, the Dean of HEREFORD, and the Rev. F. F. Bowes, officiated.

On Friday, the Right Hon. CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN arrived at the Palace, and had an audience of His MAJESTY, when the King was graciously pleased to deliver to the Right Hon. Gentleman, the Seals of the County Pala-

e rejoice to hear that their MAJESTIES are in excellent

Her Royal Highness the Princess AUGUSTA has arrived at

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta has arrived at Brighton.

Her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Homaurg, having landed at Dover under the usual salute from the heights, proceeded to the residence of Sir Wathen Waller at Hastings, whence her Royal Highness went to Brighton on a visit to their Majesties.

Last Tuesday may be considered to have been a day of manifestation in the City of London. The morning and the evening alike afforded the most conclusive evidence of the character, principles, and objects of the only two existing parties in the State, the CONSERVATIVES and the DESTRUCTIVES.

We mentioned in our last number the conservative of th

character, principles, and objects of the only two existing parties in the State, the Conservatives and the Destructives.

We mentioned in our last number, that the great body of merchants, bankers, shipowners, and other important members of the community of the metropolis, aroused to the necessity of vindicating their characters from the aspersions cast upon them, as citizens, by the afternoon company at the London Tavern—at which place, as we have elsewhere observed, three of the City Representatives, headed by Alderman Wood. New revived, declared their determination to oppose the King's Government, whether its measures were good or bad, and without even waiting to inquire what the nature of those measures might be,—resolved (in order to prove to the country that Messrs. Dillon, Wood, Green, Grant Grond and Company, were not the Representatives of the real sentiments of the City to call a public meeting of individuals of opposite politics, at the City of London Tavern on Tuesday, where, as a set-off to the blind, doltish, and unconstitutional hostility evinced by the London Tavern party, they might prepare an Address to the Soverreign, embodying the principles which they maintained, and the opinions upon which they were prepared to act.

What happened? The moment the notice was given of this meeting (although no Conservative thought of intruding himself into the after-dinner conclave at the London Tavern), the streets were placarded with invitations, or rather commands, to the Destructives to attend the Conservative meeting—commands which those interested in the equalization of capital, and the just distribution of property, did not hesitate to obey—the consequences of which proceeding were confusion, riot, tumult, and an exhibition of scrambling and squabbling, and fighting and abusing; which are the means usually resorted to by the Liberal party to prevent the possibility of free discussion; and which in the present case were more than usually outrageous and disgraceful, inasmuch as the call to the meeting

decent oratory no Conservative (as we have just observed) thought it right or proper to intrude.

The noise and confusion prevented the regular course of proceedings, but they could not stop the current of right feeling, and before five o'clock in the afternoon upwards of four thousand signatures of men of the highest character and respectability of the city of London had been appended to the loyal and constitutional address, with the profession and place of abode of the person signing affixed to his name.

More, however, than this has resulted from this new display of the "physical force" system of politics, and our expectations that the gibberish talked by the three City Representatives would prove the absolute necessity of opposing their return to the new Parliament, have already been realised. A requisition, having already received three thousand mames, is in course of signature, calling upon Mr. WILLIAM WARD to come forward as one of the new candidates; who, however, we fear will be unable, from the pressure of his other avocations and the state of his health, to reply to the call in the affirmative.

however, we tear will be unable, from the pressure of his other avocations and the state of his health, to reply to the call in the affirmative.

So much, however, for the effects produced by the collision of Tuesday morning. For the display of Tuesday evening at the Mansion-house we refer the reader to our report of the dinner—a display of feeting not the less gratifying from the fact that the company were invited with a marked and designed disregard for the political opinions of the guests, in order that all parties might hear from the Kine's first Minister such a declaration of intentions and principles as might enable them to form an opinion as to the course they should pursue, and to judge, less decidedly perhaps, than Messrs. Wood, Grots, and Crawford, whether the new Administration were entitled—not to support—but to a fair trial—which last, the enlightened members of the London Tavern conclave, in their innate love of justice and absolute wisdom, publicly avowed their intention of not affording them. The speech of Kir Robert Peel, which was received with every testimony of applause and approbation, has been published by authority in the Albion—from which constitutional and ably written Paper, we transfer it to our coluns:—

Sir R. Pret rose, and spoke to the following effect:—Although the Lord Mayor has mentioned my name in particular, in conjunction with the rest of his Masiest's Muisters. I am relieve from that one with the rest of his Masiest's Muisters. I am relieve from that one with the rest of his Masiest's Muisters. I am relieve from that one with the rest of his Masiest's Muisters.

Lord Mayor has mentioned my name in particular, in conjunction with the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, I am relieved from that embarassment which, on occasions such as this, generally accommanist mention of an individual name, for I am convinced I should greatly

stake the Object, and underrate the importance of this meeting, if I thought it was intended merely for the purpose of marking respect and consideration for any person, however high his public station. I cannot, therefore, allege, as an excuse for the imperfect expression of my acknowledgments to this great assembly, that I am overwhelmed by the force of personal feelings. I believe am overwhelmed by the force of personal feelings. I believe your object to be, in a crisis of great importance, to convey to the King that His Majesty, having exercised a high prerogative of the Crown, according to the forms and the spirit of the Constitution, will receive a constitutional support from a great body of the King's subjects, remarkable for their intelligence, remarkable for their respectability and wealth, remarkable for the deep interest which they take in the welfare of the country. Your object also is, I trust and believe, to mimate and encourage in the performance of their ardaous duty those Ministers who have been the objects of the King's choice, and have not shrunk from the rethe objects of the King's choice, and have not shrunk from the responsibility of office. We are neither assembled for the purpose o the objects of the King's choice, and have not shrunk from the responsibility of office. We are neither assembled for the purpose of compliment, nor for the purpose of celebrating a party triumph.— (Hear, hear.)—I believe that your feelings, if I have correctly interpreted them, are in strict consonance with the feelings entertained by a great proportion of the intelligence of this country. - (Cheers.)-It is impossible to deny that, since the important events which have taken place within the last six weeks, there has been a state of calm and tranquillity in the country—a calm and tranquillity which, after the political excitement that had prevailed, could not well have been anticipated. I do not mistake the character of that state of calm and tranquillity. I do not construe it into an indifference to public affairs, into a lazy acquiescence in any Government that the King may be pleased to form, or any measures which that Government may propose. on the contrary, I feel convinced that this calm and tranquillity is perfectly consistent with the utmost vigilance, and, if necessary, the most determined resolution.—(Hear, hear.)—The present condition of the public mind is no more inconsistent with active motion than the serenity of the ocean is inconsistent with occasional displays of resistless and overwhelming force.—(Cheers.)—I believe that if the public feeling of this country found expression in words, it would speak in these or similar terms—" We are tired of agitation—(Great cheering)-we are tired of that state of continued excitement, the effect of ing)—we are tired of that state of continued excitement, the effect of which in private life is to withdraw men from their proper business, and in public life is to consume the energies of public men on other than their proper duties. We hate the pressure from without—(Loud and protracted cheering, which drowned the conclusion of the sentence.) We are content (continued the Right Hon. Baronet) that the public will should be expressed through authorised and constitutional organs. At the same time we require Government to be administered for the At the same time we require to overnment to be administered for the sole purpose of promoting the true interests of this country.—(Cheers.) We require that there shall be a full and patient consideration of everything that can be fairly suspected as partaking of the character of abuse, and if after such patient consideration the abuse be proved, we require that it shall be corrected, first, from hatred of the abuse, and secondly, from love and respect for those ancient institutions, which abuse has the tendency to disfigure and impair."—(Cheers.) I believe that to be not an incorrect representation of the public feeling, and I also believe that no Government can maintain itself in the public estimation which is not prepared deliberately to act on such principles.—(Hear, hear.)—I am convinced, notwithstanding the manner in which the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown has been manner in which the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown has been received, and although it is the duty of public men to co-operate with the Sovereign when they have it in their power to enter into his service without sacrifice of principle, yet that no Government can stand unless it be supported by public opinion, and unless its Members possess the public confidence.—(Hear, hear.)—I do not agree with the views of some persons, who are disposed to overlook the men who constitute a Government, and regard merely the measures they propose. I do not believe that any Government can be stable or permanent, which does not possess public confidence. I do not believe that not old approbation of measures, after previous scrutiny, will avail for the support of a Government, without reference to the heads which conceived, and the hands which are to execute, those measures. In every department of private life, it is mon the measures. In every department of private life, it is upon confidence we feel in certain individuals that we proceed. not this particular act or that, though we may approve its grounds and principles, that insures our confidence in men, but it is our general reliance in their known integrity and honour that induces general relation in their known integrity and honour that induces us to trust them. In the public service the same principle prevails. In the profession of the law you do not rely upon such eminent individuals as Lord Lyndhurst or Sir James Scarlett inerely in reference to some particular act of theirs, which you know to be right, but because you feel convinced by their distinguished eminence and unimpeachable characters that their decisions will be dictated by and unimpenensiale characters that their decisions will be dictated by sound judgment, and by a sincere determination to do that which they conscientiously believe to be right. The same is the case with respect to acts of military enterprise. I ask you what brought this country to that pinnacle of military glory on which it stood during the last war—what preserved us from the proverbial vicissitudes of fortune? It was not the numbers of our army-it was not the lines established here, or the fortifications erected there—it was not more military skill and conduct that made victory the certain consequence of battle, but it was—in conjunction with the native valour of British troops—the confidence reposed in one magic and immortal mane. (Enthusiastic cheering.)—It was that feeling influencing the lowest soldier, which inspired into his heart a new energy, and moved his arm with new vigour. (Cheers.) And when the Government of this country was suddenly changed, what was it that made the whole community acquiesce with silent approbation in the decision of one man, to obey the appeal of his Sovereign, and to fill for a time with his single person the great chasm in the public service of the State?

It was not a simple reference to this or that particular act which he might perform, but it was irresistible and spontaneous confidence in might perform, but it was irresistible and spontaneous confidence in his undaunted resolution, and in that pure and distinctereded single-ness of purpose—(cheers)—which led the same who had shown himself ready in a crisis of extraordinary difficulty to assume power at the command of his Sovereign,—which led him, acting solely upon his own suggestion and advice, to relinquish it.—(Cheers.)—Withhis own suggestion and advice, to relinquish it.—(Cheers.)—(vithout confidence in public men,—without confidence in their good intentions,—without condidence in their determination to fulfill any promises they may make;—without full reliance upon their wish to consult the real and perminent interests of the country, no Government can proceed with success. Appeals to individual acts, cold, formal, acquiescence in mere details, are not enough. I may undertake to say, on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, that it will be our object to attain and confirm the confidence of the people, not by rash and precipitate pledges for the removal of everything that may appear at the first superficial and imperfect view to lie on evil. by rash and precipitate preages for the removal of everything that may appear at the first superficial and imperfect view to be an evil,—not by undertaking to make every concession hastly demanded by popular feelings, not by rashly promising relief from the pressure of taxation—but by patient and dispassionate examination into practical givenness, and the proposal of remedies maturely considered, and designed less as a gratification of a popular wish, than the safe and permanent redress of a real evil. I am charged

with having offered no particular pledges as to specific measured.

My answer is, "A month has not yet elapsed since I left Rome: I have within that period travelled from the South of Europe and re-constructed the King's Government.? But could anything be more absurd than to pledge the Government to details and particulars which there has as yet been no time to consider, and in reference to which, if pledges were now offered, we might find ourselves unableto-redeem?—(Hear, hear.)—I think it would be neither politic norjust to pursue that course. I think the public opinion to be gained by it scarcely worth having. I have already intimated in a public address to my late constituents the tone and spirit of our Government, and I now repeat that the Ministry of which I am one will maintain a abuse, under the mistaken notion that it can be for the interest of Government to support it. We will not resist the application of a remedy to any grievance under the mistaken impression that it not for the interest of Government to conciliate the public feeling by re-constructed the King's Government.? But could any not for the interest of Government to conciliate the public feeling by acting for the public good by redress of grievances and correction of abuses as far as possible. (Hear, hear,) But I will not, by pledging myself to relieve particular burdens or hastily to adopt par-ticulars remedies, debar the Government from affording that fair consideration which is due to the claims of all interests, or put out of our power a deliberate application of the most efficacions remedies.—(Hear, hear.)—I repeat, possessed as the Ministry are of the entire confidence of the Crown, our main object will be to conciline the goodwill and secure the confidence of all that portion of the community that is most capable of exercising an enlightened judgment on public affairs—(hear, hear)—convinced as we are that they dor-quire the correction of abuses, but wish it to proceed consistently with a respectful maintenance of the integrity and independence of those institutions of the country which in the aggregate comprise the ancient established Constitution in Church and State. But sure I am that they do not wish our institutions to be corrected at the expense of collision with or a destruction of the independence of any of the established orders of the State. (Hear, hear.)—If we, in concurrence with those whose road-will and acquiescence it is desirable to obtain, and consistently with the maintenance of the independent action of Lords and Commons, can apply a remedy to existing abuses, such a course will mons, can apply a remedy to existing abuses, such a course will much more tend to the efficiency, and permanency, and satisfactory working of practical reforms, than if they were carried through menace and clamour, against the will of those who have a right to be consulted, and whose cordial co-operation is essential to a happy result.—(Hear, hear.)—I conclude by again declaring that in the execution of our public trust, our object will be to conciliate and confirm public confidence, both as the highest reward of public men, and as the most efficacious instrument of good government. men, and as the most efficacious instrument of good government To obtain that confidence will be our earnest hope; second only to that, which even on an occasion like this, it cannot be unbecoming in a Minister of this country to express, that it may please Almight God to direct and prosper our consultations to the advancement of true religion, and the safety, honour, and welfare of this great country.—(Enthusiastic and protracted cheering marked the conclusion of the Right Hon. Barouet's address.)

son of the Right Hon. Baronet's address.)

The effect produced by these avowals may be judged by two results—One, the unquestionable prevalence of Conservative feeling all over the kingdom; and the other, the unneasured and unmeaning violence of the two Opposition papers. Proofs corroborative of the former will be found in that portion of our number devoted to election matters, and of the latter, in every page and paragraph of our worthy but mistaken contemporaries. taken contemporaries.

THE Gazettes of Tuesday and Friday will be found to contain the official aunouncements of the new Ministerial appointments which we had previously mentioned. The only alteration which has occurred, is in the nomination of the Earl of HADDINGTON as Lord Licutemant of Ireland, instead of His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, who was generally supposed to have accepted that important office. The Noble Earl has not yet been regularly declared in Council, but we beliere no doubt need be entertained as to the fact of his appointment. The Earl of RODEN is not to be the new Lord Steward. Viscount Castlereagh is the new Vice-Chamberlain, and the Hon. Henny Corry Comptroller of the Household. It is stated that the Marquess of Londonderry will be our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg; and that Lord Stuart deep Bothsay goes out Governor-General to India, Sir Henny Fane going as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there. tain the official amount cements of the new Ministerial appointments which we had previously mentioned. The only altera-

The Earl of Hardwick has been appointed Lord-Lieutenaut of the county of Cambridge, and Lord Fitzgerald a Trustee of the British Museum.

The Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Lord Forrester, have all been mentioned as likely to fill the Mark Hardwick and Chesterfield. the office of Master of the Buck-hounds.

THE Destructives have got hold of what they consider a trump card in their hands. The riot at Rathermack, and the attack upon the military, which ended in the shooting several of the rioters, is to them something, as they think, extremely valuable as exhibiting the results of the change of Government and the tyrannical barbarity of a Conservation Munistry.

change of Government and the tyrannical barburity of a Cosservative Ministry.

Among the chief howlers upon the occasion is the Morning Chronicle, which, no doubt, piques itself upon the beautiful and pathetic manner in which it describes the ferocity of a party of soldiers who were compelled to fire upon a vast body of rioters who assailed them; but the Chronicle is, as usual, extremely unlucky in the application of its bistory, and the extremely unlucky in the application of its bistory, and the extended which it permits itself to make upon the existing Administration, since the orders which were acted upon at Administration, since the orders which were acted upon at Administration, since the orders which were acted upon at Carried into effect were made more than six weeks ago, under the authority and sanction of the Marquess Wellessey and Mr. Littleton.

The affair, although inevitable, is a melancholy one mean to cast the

and Mr. LITTLETON.

The affair, although inevitable, is a melancholy one. Being inevitable, we most certainly do not mean to cast the slightest blaune upon the late LORD LIEUTENANT, or his Secretary, for the vigour and energy displayed in the instructions which they gave, or the measures which they directed—tions which they gave, or the measures which they directed—tistly had nothing in the world to do with it, one way or another.

The Morning Chronicle of Tuesday has the following rabid

The Morning Chronicle of Tuesday has the superparagraph:—

"It may appear scarcely worth while to notice so palpable a
"It may appear scarcely worth while to notice so palpable a
"It may appear scarcely worth a low Tory paper of yesterday
falschood as one which appears in a low Tory paper of yesterday
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regar from Days, hegus be either worthy of pince, or also arter his principles for it, which if the Premier's manifesto the sense which the Times would give to it, must clearly

mw case. Now, if the Chronicle knows anything, it must know that hat we said is true

Now, if the Chronicle knows anything, it must know that what we said is true.

It has been suggested to us that the Chronicle has equivocated itself into what it thinks likely to pass for truth, by contradicting the statement "that Sir Edward Knatchbull was offered the Secretaryship at War, and a seat in the Cabinet." If this be so, we give the Chronicle joy of its small cunning; but before the Chronicle undertakes to pursue the subject any farther we recommend it to apply to its small comming but below the Chromice undertakes to pursue the subject any farther, we recommend it to apply to its friend CUPID, through whom the communication to Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL was made; and if that does not serre its purpose, we will go farther into detail, and give the Chromicle chapter and verse.

In our Clerical department will be found the answer of the IN our Clerical department will be found the answer of the Bishop of ENNTER to the allegations of LORD JOHN RUSSELL with regard to the conduct of the Spiritual Peers on the Reform question. Lord JOHN has attempted a rejoinder to this masterly reply, at Taristock; but he failed as completely as those might have anticipated who compared the shallow brain of the little Lord with the master-mind of the able and erudite Prelate. We have no space for any extracts from Lord JOHN'S speech, but one thing it contains, which is interesting—we mean a declaration of sentiments with regard to Church matters, which eternally separates his Lordship from Lord STANLEN, and those who constitutionally and conscientiously think with him. Lord STANLEY, and the tiously think with him.

WE understand that the fine feelings of the Bank Clerks, which were so terribly outraged by the introduction of the Constitutional Address of the City Conservatives into that establishment for the purpose of obtaining signatures, have received a yet severer shock by the appointment of a gentleman of their body over the heads of several of his seniors. The gentleman's name is Cox—the appointment is in the gift of Mr. Patrisox, the Governor. Mr. Patrisox is a candidate for the representation of Harvich, of which borough the father of Mr. Cox is Mayor and returning officer.

The horror at anything like political interference, which overcame the gentlemen in Threadneedle-street, must by this time have reached its height.

As we foresaw, the respectable portion of the electors of the Tower Hamlets have taken alarm at the shameful speech of Dr. LUSHINGTON, which has become the object of general animadversion. A placard has been very extensively circulated through the borough, couched in language so strong and expressive, that we—well knowing the tender mercies of the LAMBTON school of politicians towards the Press—must decline copying it into our columns. We suppose recommending a perusal of it scarcely amounts to an offence under the law of libel.

Of one thing we are perfectly amounted.

the law of libel.

Of one thing we are perfectly convinced, that if any Gentlemen of independent principles, highly connected with the mercantile and banking interests, were to come forward, they would be sure of ejecting the Learned Doctor. We have heard the names of Mr. COTTON and Mr. WIGRAM mentioned as extremely popular with the electors. A trial, at all events, should be made, in order that the Conservatives may have an opportunity of recording their opinions of the Doctor's conduct.

tor's conduct.

Our readers may have seen a fretful, fractions, saucy letter, written by Lord Durham, and published in the Destructive Papers, grumbling and squabbling about an alleged inattention to some address or addresses which he had forwarded to the Home Office for presentation to His Majesty. The following plain explanatory letter to the Noble Earl will serre to show how groundless are his Lordship's complaints, and how very much like the snarling snapping of a little cur at the heels of the lion, has been the Noble Earl's attempt at an attack upon the Duke of Wellington. The letter subjoined is from Mr. Phillips, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department: the Home Department:—

My Lore,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 16th instant, and I beg to assure your Lordship that I believe there has been no delay which could have been worlded in answering the addresses forwarded by your Lordship to this office.

this office.

I trust it will be thought unnecessary to assure your Lordship that all addresses, whether they may be supposed to be favourable or unfavourable to the existing Ministry, receive exactly the same attention. And I beg to add that the information of their presentation to his Manery has been communicated with as much dispatch as was practicable.

Some days must almost unavoidably intervene before addresses can be presented to the Kina; and there has been on the present occasion such an unasually great number or addresses, the business of answering them has been extremely heavy, and on this account has proceeded more slowly than usual.

I beg now to inform your Lordship that the information of the presentation of the addresses from Dumfermline, Banneckburg, Kilmarnock, Cores, Newport, Airlie, and Paisley, was communicated to your Lordship by a letter signed by the Duke of Welling and Communicated to your Lordship by a letter signed by the Duke of Welling and Paisley, while the first of the presentation of the presentation of the address from Galston, signed by the Duke of Welling receiving the address from Cark, and the mawer to the address from St. Asimins will be forward as soon as possible.

I may detail that it is not usual to write a letter merely for the purpose of acknowledging the receipt of an address; and the answer is not sent until the information can be communicated of the address basing been laid efore the Kina.

(Sizned)

Home Office, Dec. 18, 1834.

Lord Brougham, it seems, is gone to Italy, perhaps in order to the search and the search the orders. this office.

I trust it will be thought unnecessary to assure your Lordship that

LORD BROUGHAM, it seems, is gone to Italy, perhaps in order to try whether anybody will send for him back: the farther he keeps from the Court of Chancery during the daily course of exposures which are going on there, the wiser he will preve himself.

Our readers were a characteristic upon the case.

Course of exposures which are going on mace, when he will preve himself.

Our readers may remember our observations upon the case of Townly and Bedwell, in which his Lordship refused a petition, and affirmed an order with costs, when there was no order to affirm, and no costs to pay. Some more of his Lordship's judicial handlworks have come to light during the last week—as for instance, on Wednesday last:—

MI. BARRINGTON D. POWIS.—HOFKINSON D. POWIS.

MRABRINGTON D. POWIS.—HOFKINSON D. POWIS.

Mr. BARRINGTON D. POWIS.—HOFKINSON D. POWIS.

Areased the Court in respect to the minutes of Lord Chancellor Baotical and Sorder in these cases. It was not clear what his Lord-The Lord Chancellor want, or to which of the causes they applied. Anything of the matter. He would, if the parties desired, apply to the notice of a rehearing, the minutes not to be delivered out in the Suddlar application was made by Mr. Benge in the cases of

by the Lord Chancellor.

No wonder Lord Brougham got through a wast deal of business in a short time—the worst of it seems to be, that it is all to do over again: a course of proceeding not particularly pleasant, we suspect, as far as the patience or the pockets of the parties are concerned.

It has been currently stated that Lord Brougham has expressed his intention of returning to the Bar—that he is not hindered by his rank from doing so, he has ascertained. We, however, cannot believe that his Lordship is quite so ill as such a determination would lead us to suppose.

WE beg to point the attention of our readers to a letter in our advertising columns from Mr. Ormsby Gore, addressed to the electors of Taunton, for which place that gentleman was a candidate on Conservative principles. A perusal of that letter, will shew that Mr. Gore's unexpected retirement has not been caused by any weakness of the party which he proposed to represent, but from some personal feeling which it seems rather difficult exactly to understand.

By the appointment of the Right Hon. HENRY ELLICE By the appointment of the Right Hon Henry Ellice as Ambassador to Persia, a saving is effected of £1400 per annum, which the last Government granted him as compensation for the abolition of the office of Clerk of the Pells, instead of appointing him Comptroller of the Exchequer under the new arrangement, which would equally have saved the pension, had they not thought fit to give the latter office to the venerable Sir John Newport, Bart.

the venerable Sir John Newdort, Bart.

As all doubt upon the question of a General Election has now vanished, it becomes our duty, at a period so replete with interest, to give our readers the benefit of the information which we have received, and the advantage of the knowledge we possess upon the subject; premising, however, that we are the last persons in the world to adopt the opinions, or credit the mere statements, of the candidates or their immediate friends, who are generally as blind to the truth, however it stares them in the face, as a lady to the faults of her lover, or a lover to the failings of his mistress.

We look calmly and dispassionately at the state of affairs, and we really and sincerely believe that less popular excitement exists at this moment than ever preceded a general election. As Sir Robert Peel has truly said, "the country is tired of agitation," and the respectable portion of society, the middling classes, the tradesmen, and the agriculturists, feel that they have been deep and bitter sufferers during the existence of the late Ministry, or, at least, during that period of its existence when Destructive principles were in the ascendant in the Cabinet.

For the manufacturers, the advocates of free trade did not

istence of the late Ministry, or, at least, during that period of its existence when Destructive principles were in the ascendant in the Cabinet.

For the manufacturers, the advocates of free trade did not do much; for the agriculturists, the repeal of the tax upon short-tailed dogs did but little; while the restless anxiety to be doing something, nothing being done, kept the people in one continued fever and irritation, to the manifest injury of the best interests of the nation. Except the desperate faction of Destructives—except those who, like Dr. Lushington, and such persons, boldly avow the object of their efforts and the extent of their designs, no man can but be satisfied, amply satisfied with Sir Robert Peer's declaration, and as far as the effects of that declaration go, we have no hesitation in saying that it has produced the constitutional calm which, except in the lowest places, pervades the kingdom; for even where the incendiary principles of the Destructives have been declared and avowed, the immediate consequence has been the most powerful re-action on the part of the respectable portion of the community, anxious to rescue themselves from the imputation of consenting by silence to the reckless absurdities and indecencies of which the pot-house speeches of the after-dinner "patriots" are so basely, and yet so absurdly full.

The meeting which we noticed last week in the City, where Alderman Wood presidel—and at which those three exemplary and independent gentlemen avowed their determination to oppose the new Government, whether its measures were just or unjust, wise or unwise, bad or good—has produced exactly the effect we hoped it would—we mean a requisition to Mr. William Ward to come forward as a candidate to relieve the metropolis from the stigma of returning partial bigotted, blind, and desperate Members to Parliament. We thought it must open the eyes of the city to the disgrace and danger to which it exposed itself by continuing to repose confidence in men resolved to support a systematic op

not been deceived.

While we are on the subject of this after-dinner booze, we ought to say, in justice to the crudite and reverend author of "Lord Wenables's Tour to Oxford" (of which a new edition, illustrated with plates, will, we hear, shortly be published), that the Mr. DILLON, who spoke in rather a humorous strain upon the occasion, is not that gentleman, but, as we are informed, a partner of Mr. Morrison, the haberdasher in Fore-street, the present Member for Ipswich, and, as we are also informed, a son-in-law of Mr. Fearon, the eminent gin-seller on Holborn-hill.

Who Mr. Green is, we do not not have the present deceived.

Who Mr. GREEN is, we do not yet know: but, since he chose to state that he had been favoured with a conversation of several hours' duration with Lord STORMONT, in the course of several hours' duration with Lord STORMONT, in the course of which his Lordship gave his opinion very freely upon the merits of Sir Robert Preel, we think him just worth so much notice as may be allowed him by the insertion of the following flut and direct contradiction of the statements he thought

notice as may be allowed min by the insertion of the following flat and direct contradiction of the statements he thought proper to make:

Sin—I perceive, in your paper of Dec. 20, an account of a meeting held in the City on Dec. 19, in which Mr. Green is represented to have nade use of the following language:

"With regard to Sir R. Per. he would tell them what Lord Stormors had told him in a personal conversation of some hours," during the hours of the him to the Mansfield title had told him that his (Lord Stormors) had the held to the Mansfield title had told him that his (Lord Stormors) party disliked and despised Sir Robrar Press, but he answered their party disliked and despised Sir Robrar Press, but he had told him Lordship, the talent of the Tory party is at such a 10th earns, certainly not one of some hours' direction. In the second place, that if I ever did speak to Mr. Green (who he may be consensed with a Mr. Green, certainly not one of some hours' direction. In the second place, that if I ever did speak to Mr. Green (who he may be seen and lace, that if I ever did speak to Mr. Green (who he may be seen place, that if I ever did speak to Mr. Green (who he may be seen place) and he says that you will insert the above communication in your paper.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Novuch, Dec. 23.

So much for Mr. Green.

BULTEEL withdraws; from Cardisle, Mr. James retreats; Colchester, Mr. Whittle Harvey abdicates; Mr. Marry and the Hon. Charles Dunds and Sir Robert Dunds and the Hon. Charles Dunds take their leave of Richmond.

At Lewes, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy is canvassing most successfully; at Leeds, Sir John Beckett is certain of success; Sir Howard Douglas has been invited, by a requisition signed by upwards of four thousand persons, to stand for Liverpool; Mr. Spooner comes forward, most powerfully supported, for Birmingham; Sir William Follett's reception at Exeter has been triumphant, as the accounts of the opposite party amply prove; Mr. Knight has been most favourably received at Cambridge; and, however Radical the politics of Brighton may unnaturally be, and most surprisingly are, there seems a spirit stirring amongst the surprisingly are, there seems a spirit stirring amongst the electors, which will exhibit itself by the return of Sir Adolphus Darkymple, to neutralize the efforts of some favoured Destructive.

Pestructive.

From Hastings they write:—

"Some pause seems to have taken place in the outward movements, at least, of the various candidates. There is a display of flags in each town; but all parties having finished their canvas, now rest on their cars, and await the issue. The best wishes of every friend of order -we had almost said, of every good nam-go with Mr. Planta, whose cause is the cause of peace against confusion, of property against plunder—of the quiet in instrious critizen, against the brashing Democrat or designing Revolutionist. We are happy to be assured that his prospects are most encouraging.

"A Radical spit has taken place here. Mr. Elephinstone, it seems, cast doubt on the sincerity of Mr. Warre has published a handbill, informing the electers that "some correspondence had taken place between Mr. Elephinstone, and himself," which ended in the former admitting that he was mistaken."

Mr. GEORGE BANKES has withdrawn from Weymonth.

former admitting that he was mistaken."

Mr. George Bankes has withdrawn from Weymouth, and Lord VILLIERS is sure of his return, his canvass having been attended with the greatest success. We feel convinced that no attempt will be made by any party to put Mr. Bankes forward against his own expressed wishes, and thus create disunion among the Conservatives of that town. The return of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cray Grany for Great Grimsby seems sure. Captain Maxyield, late of the Boulbay Marines, and now of Sunbury, in Middlesex, is the present Member; but Lord Yarborough's interest, it is thought, will not be strong enough to seat his nominee this time.

nominee this time.

Major SHADWELL CLERKE, K.H., an officer well known in the military and literary world, has been instead to account in the military and literary world, has been invited to offer himself as a candidate for cither Bandon or Kinsale; but from an unwillinguess to oppose the existing interests in those places, he has, upon the present occasion, declined both invi-

places, he has, upon the product for Southampton, and certainly if the kindness and benevolence of his private character are taken into the scale with his known public principles, the electors of that town ought not to hesitate to support

It seems, however, that all the arts and tricks of Radicalism are at work in order to exhibit to the country, we presume, the great improvements produced by the Reform Bill as tending to secure the purity of election. From Scotland we have this

the great improvements produced by the account data stending to secure the purity of election. From Scotland we have this:—

The following fact may be depended upon as perfectly anthentic—A circular has been addressed to all Lord Dexbas's tenants in Fifeshire, by his Lordship's agent or factor, calling upon them to vote for the Liberal candidate, relowers he may be! Here is freedom o election with a vengeance! and we trust the Whig Press will not forget to bestow a portion of their indignation on this disgraceful attempt to interfere with the suffrages of the tenantry of a Liberal landlord. We subjoin a copy of this curious document, that the public may see to what unjustifiable expedients the Whigs have recourse in order to promote their own selfish and factious ends. It is addressed to one of the tenants, of whom Lord Duxdas has about ten, we believe, qualified to vote in Fig.—

"Dear Sir—As it is probable there will be a dissolution of Parliament, soon I beg to state that it is the anxious wish of Lord D.'s family to support the Liberal candidate, whoever he may be, for representing the county of Fig.—From what Lord D.'s tenants steed to me on the occasion of the last election, I have every reason to hope this wish will be completed with. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you soon.—I am, &c.

**P.S.—I have written to all the other tenants by this day's post."

From Maidstone—thanks to our spirited contemporary, The

tims wiss with ecompined with. I hope to interdice pleasure of hearing from you soon.—I am, &c.

"P.S.—I have written to all the other tenants by this day's post."
From Maidstone—thanks to our spirited contemporary, The Kentish Observer—we have this:—
[The following is a copy of a handbuil which has been circulated in Maidstone. The original letter of Mr. Whathan is in safe lands, ready to be produced for the satisfaction of the curious, and it is said there are others of the same kind in existence. This is Whiggery! At a time when the Whigs are taking credit for being the only party in the state who are possessed of any liberality, the note of which the following is a copy, is a curious specimen of practice opposed to professions. It was delivered by a boy, in the employ of Mr. Hensis—" Mr. Whathan's is sorry to hear that Mr.—— is likely to vote for the opposers of reform at the approaching election, and probably Mr.—— would be equally sorry should be find hereafter that he had lost Mr. Whathan's senstom in consequence of his vote. Mr. Whathan's senstom in consequence of his vote. Mr. Whathan's senstom in consequence of his vote. Mr. Whathan's knoor, whether or no his second vote be promised to any other candidate.

"Ramagate, Dec. 14, 184."
No comment can be necessary on such a proceeding. The only other candidate. The Acadish Observer of yeasterday manoanced that Mcs. Ra name and the previous determination to vote a plumper for Lewis. The Acadish Observer of yeasterday manoanced that Mcs. Ra name and it appears by the date of the note, that Mr. Waxymax was similarly engaged on the same day.

Maidstone, Dec. 19, 1894.
The same paper, however, gives us another statement, which seems of more importance, considering the relative po-

The same paper, however, gives us another statement, which seems of more importance, considering the relative position in which the hero of the history stands towards his SOVEREIGN. It says:—

order to try whether anybody will send for him back: the failty course of exposures which are going on there, the wiser of the failty course of exposures which are going on there, the wiser of Tounly and Bedwell, in which his Lordship refused a perform of Tounly and Bedwell, in which his Lordship refused a perform of the failty of the case of the failty in the fai

Ministers you have chosen to appoint, that I have telt it my duty to assist in publicly burning, with every mark of infamy and disgrace, an address put forth by one of them, declaratory of the principles upon which your Majesty's Covernment is henceforth to be conducted?" There would be great manliness in such a course; but not unless it finished by adding, "under these oircumstances, I cannot, consistently with my own sense of honour, continue to hold your Majesty's commission, or fill the post of aide-de-camp, near your Majesty's person."

We should think very meanly of Sir Thomas, or of any man, who sacrificed his political independence to personal emolument or advancement. His opinions, whatever they may happen to be, he does right in asserting. But while, on the one hand, we maintain that political independence ought not to be sacrificed, on the other, we as boldly maintain that there are sacrificed to be made, and which ought to be unhesitatingly made at the shrine of that independence.

We suppose the example of Dr. Lushington, who remains

pendence.

We suppose the example of Dr. Lushington, who remains unpunished and undegraded, has encouraged others who misconstrue mildness and forhearance into fear or apprehension. We beg, however, to observe that there does exist a wide difference between the cases of the Consistory Judge, and the Naval Captain—the former possesses an authority delegated to him by a subject; the latter holds an office about the person of his Sovereign, is one of his household, and appointed by himself. by himself.

As connected with the subject of the election, it is impossible not to recur with heartfelt satisfaction to the number and character of Conservative dinners and meetings which and character of Conservative dinners and meetings which have taken place during the last month in every part of the kingdom; and it is the more gratifying to notice their proceedings, inasmuch as they all go to support and uphold the principles of Independent Conservation. What was the spirit which pervaded that most important meeting at Aylesbury last week? Not a spirit of passive obedience to a Ministry—not a devotion to any particular party—but a spirit of attachment and affection to the Constitution, consisting of King, Jords and Commons, and a determination to uphold the sacred institutions of the country.

Upon the same grounds do we find the meetings in Kent, Suffolk, and Yorkshire proceeding; in fact, the country is "tired of agitation," and of "agitators," and nothing can more clearly prove how deeply the DESTRUCTIVES feel the truth of that fact, than the wild ferocity with which their two London newspapers snap and bite, and howl and snart, absolutely rabid with rage and mortification.

The dissolution, we understand, will be announced in Tuesday's Gazette.

day's Gazette.

THE new Poor Law Bill continues to do wonders. Another point has come under discussion in various parishes, and of course was referred to the Commissioners for their decision. The result of the application as been the following letter from the Secretary of that indefatigable and popular Board:

The following answer has been given by the Poor Law Commissioners to an inquiry as to the operation of the 66th clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in which it is provided that no person shall gain a settlement by occupation without being rated for a year;

"Sir,—Your letter of the 2d instant has been laid before the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales; and in answer to your isquiry concerning the operation of the 66th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Board are desirous of pointing out that the effect of it is not to create a new species of settlement, or to give additional facilities to the acquiring of a settlement by occupying a tenement; but, on the contrary, the assessment and payment of rates for a year are required as further restrictions on that mode of settlement.

"With this exception, settlement by occupying a tenement."

rates for a year are required as juited.

"With this exception, settlement by occupying a tenement
"With this exception, settlement by occupying a tenement
remains, as to rental and all other incidents, precisely as it was before
the passing of the Act.

"By order of the Board,
"E. CHADWICK, Secretary."

"By order of the Board.
"E. CHADWICK, Secretary."

We remember when people affected to doubt the truth of the history of Lord Brougham's torn note, and its transmission to the Times. In that journal of Friday all doubts upon the subject are put an end to by an article of which the following passage forms part:—

It is an ancient remark that the parasites are the worst kind of enemies. In our preceding notice of the conduct of a portion of the late Government towards the press, we alluded to the subject for consideration proposed by one of the chief Ministers to another (and no less a personage than the then keeper of the King's conscience), whether war should be waged with the Times or peace attempted. One of the lacqueys of the Whig Government has in his malapert way, and with his customary indiscretion most cruel to his putrons, sneered at the allusion, as if it had no grounds—as if it were a phantom of self-concil—as if we were dreamers of the conspiracies of statesmen against us. Thus provoked, thus challenged to make out our case, we quote the document to which we have made reference, and let the parties implicated thank their sycophant. It is fair to him, however, to add, that the exposure is due on their own accounts, though we have been only too reluctant to complete it. It will be seen that the question of peace or war with the Times, in other words, a vindictive attempt to damage property, and to strike a blow at the independence of the Press, was proposed by the leader of the House of Commons, commonly called "honest Lord Altronop," to the tent first judicial authority of the realm, the Lord Chancellor of England! Having submitted the fact, we shall leave the public to ponder on it. The intimation of the subjoined note is short, but it signifies a world of malpractic:—

"My dear Banouanay.—The subject I want to talk to you about in the state of the Press, and whether we should declare open war with the Times, or attempt to make peace. Your's most truly, "Downing-street, June 11.

LITERATURE.

Although the effect of political excitement is avowedly prejudicial in the highest degree to the interests of art, science, and literature, and although we very much doubt whether, in the "hurly-burly" of Ministerial changes and general elections, a notice of new books will attract much attention, we cannot resist offering a tribute of unqualified praise to the Souvenir for 1835, which has only just appeared.

quanties of the Southern for 1625, which has only instrappear in the for three or four years past we have not seen this extremely beautiful Annual—an Annual peculiarly a favourite with us, from the happy combination it offers of literary, merit with graphic illustration. In this particular, we think it may be placed at the head of the list of established favourites. The abilities universally and judgment of Mr. ALARIC WATTS, its editor, are known and appreciated; and under his care, and with his con-tributions, the skill of the artist, and the tool of the engraver, are not likely to be wasted upon subjects which, like Peter Pindar's rezors, are evidently "made to sell."

The engravings are all beautifully executed; and we were pecu-

starly gratified by finding as a frontispiece a most graceful and elegant likeness of Mrs. Warrs, to whose genius and accomplishments the public are indebted for another popular Annual. It is most the public are indebted for another popular Annual. It is most gratifying to the lovers of literature to see the existence of this sort of partnership in talent, which must so delightfully produce an accordance of taste, a similarity of pursuit, and a sympathy of feeling.

Upon every ground we recommend the Souvenir to the notice of our

While speaking of female ability, it would be most unjust not to while speaking of relinie ability, in which we have the do, a work by Mrs. C.S. IJALL. A collection of stories under the title of Tales of France's Trials. In Mrs. HALL's writings there are universally to

be found pure morality, and unaffected and unobtrusive piety of feeling, blended with deep interest, powerful description, feeling, blended with deep interest, powerful description, and varied situation. None of her yet published works bear those characteristics more strongly than the one now before us, and in recording our opinion of its general merits, we think we do no injustice to it as a whole, by singling out for our peculiar praise the tales entitled The Old Maid, The Merchant's Daughter, and The Mother.

We have to applogise to an esteemed correspondent for not having earlier noticed a small and elegant work on the restoration of the Abbey Church of Great Malvern, illustrated with a view of that ancient and picture-sque building. The work is written by the Rev. Dr. Caro, the Rector, to whose personal liberality and inde-

Rev. Dr. Carn, the Rector, to whose personal liberality and inde-fatigable exertions in raising subscriptions, the restoration of the sacred edifice from a state of dilapidation is mainly, if not entirely owing, and who completes the cause of his zealous efforts in behalf of religious feeling and good taste, by contributing the proceeds of the sale of his interesting brochure to the same laudable purpose.

An edition of Gray's Elegy has just been published, each verse

separately illustrated by a wood-cut of most exquisite workmanship; the designs are extremely appropriate and happily conceived, and the book itself is put forward in a style and manner which must insure it the approbation of the literary and artistical world.

sure it the approbation of the literary and artistical world.

(FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.)

At the Court at St. James's, the 20th day of December, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,
This day the Right Hon. Granville Charles Henry Somerset, commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset, William Yates Peel, and Joseph Planta, were, by his Majesty's command; sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Lowther, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said Committee for the time being.

Whitehall, Dec. 22.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Steet; Anthony Ashley Coompine of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters, patent to be

and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories increained belonging.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto the Right Hon. William Lowther (commonly called Viscount Lowther), the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; unto Lieutennt-General Robert Edward Henry Somerset, (commonly called Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset), G.C.B., the office of Master-Surveyor and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance; unto Rear-Admiral Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, K.C.B., the office of Clerk of the Ordnance; and unto Francis Robert Bouham, Esq., the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whitchall, Dec. 23.

Storekeeper of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whitehall, Dec. 23.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Granville Charles Henry Somerset (commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset), 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, Torests, Land Revenues, Works and Public Buildings.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed ander the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Alexander Baring Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. to be Phymaster-General of his Majesty's Pootmaster-General, and Alexander Perceval, Esq., Treasurer of the Ordnance.

(FROM FRIDAY's GAZETTE.)

Treasurer of the Ordnance.

(FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.)

Whitehall, Dec. 26.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart; the Right Hon. William Yates Peel; Henry Pelham Clinton Esq., commonly called Earl of Lincoln; William David Murray, Esq., commonly called Earl of Lincoln; William Board Early, and William Ewart Glasksone, Esq., to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

At the Court at Brighton, Dec. 26.

His Majosty having been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the scale of the duchy and county valutine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wyune, the oath of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster was this day, by his Majesty command, administered to him accordingly.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK MOLYNEUX CAPEL, Esq., son of Lady CAROLINE CAPEL, and nephew to the Earl of Essex, was united on Monday to the Hon. Charlotte Mary Maynard, eldest daughter of Viscount Maynard.

The Charlellor of the Exchequer has appointed Edward

DRUMMOND and THOMAS VENABLES Esqrs, to be his private se

The Court mourning for his late Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER is to change on the 1st, and to cease on the 15th of January.

A notice appeared in Tuesday's Gazette that ten days of the pro-Sent Court mourning, commencing on Thursday, the 25th inst., will be also for his late Serene Highness William Language of Hesse Philipsthal-Barchfield, first cousin to the QUEEN.

The Earl of Eldon, according to his invariable practice for years,

ordered some days ago all his Christmas bills to be paid in advance. His Lordship's tradespeople express their grateful acknowledgments for this consideration, which in many instances, proves of great assistance to the more limited dealer.

The Marquess of Hearroan has caused to be distributed amongs the labouring classes with large families, in Orford, Sudbourn, Ike Chillisford, and Gedgrave, the beneficent sun of 3001. (in clothes)—viz., to the widows and aged women 70 scarlet cloaks; to the old men 60 scarlet sleeved waistcoats; and 260 pair of blankets. Also, 10l. to the school at Iken.

An opinion seems generally to prevail, that the King of the No opinion seems generally to prevail, that the King of the Netherlands has only to appear in Belgium with an army to regain possession of it—so discontented and distressed are the people. It is certain that the King of Pauvsia, acting under the resolution of the German Diet, will dispossess the Belgians of Luxemburg.

In pursuance of a requisition from the freeholders and electors of

the county of Middlesex, addressed to the Sheriffs, requesting them to convene a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political state of the country, the Sheriffs have appointed the meeting to take place at Lieutenant Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, New-road, near the Diorama, to-morrow (Monday), at 11 for 12 o'clock.

(Monany), But 10 to 2000k.
It has been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers that Mr.
BONHAM, who has been appointed Keeper of the Ordnance Stores,
was formerly a merchant in the City. Mr. BONHAM was a Member

of the House of Commons during the previous Administration of the Duke of Wellington, and has always supported the politics of his friend Sir Robert Peel.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at St. Petersburgh in od health on the evening of the 8th inst.

The Merthyr Guardian says:—It will give some idea of the enormous practice of Sir Edward Sugden when it is known that our countryman, Mr. Knight, received nearly severty retainers the first twenty-four hours after it was known that Sir EDWARD had been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

We learn from Madrid that M. MARTINEZ de la Rosa has stated in

we learn from Macria that M. MARTINEZ de la ROSA has stated in the Chamber of Procuradores that the Government of the Quern Regent had transmitted a manifest to some of the Allied Powers, declaring that it had resolved to proceed immediately to a definitive arrangement as to the acknowledgment of the ancient colonies of Spain. As money is the grand desideratum of the Madrid Executive it is affirmed that the American States must pay a good round sum for their recognition as independent Republics. Considerable debates have taken place as to the vote for the expenses of the Royal house hold. Ultimately a grant of 46,650,000 reals was voted, but the details are still to be discussed. It was mentioned by a Member that the grant in 1814 to Ferdinand the Seventh was only 40,000,000, and that Spain was now in a much more impoverished state.

that Spain was now in a much more impoverished state.

We extract the following paragraph from an article in a Belgian journal on the late Ministerial changes in France and England:—

The PERL and WELLINGTON Administration now constituted will, by joining the hereditary Monarchies, complete the consolidation of the system of resistance. It will not appose either the mention of the system of

against the Corn Laws, his colleague voting against him. The above motion was strenuously opposed by the whole of the present Ministers. So much for Mr. Wills's "unslumbering, unflinching and sincere" advocacy!

The Boston Herald, which contains the above, adds:

The Boston Herald, which contains the above, adds:—The popularity of Mr. Wilks is at so very low an ebb that the aid of music and banners is to be called in, in the vain hope that a few cheers may yet be heard. But a few short days ago, one of Mr. Wilks's best friends expressed his hope that "nothing of the kind would be done by the friends of Mr. Browners, but that the contest would be conducted peaceably?" and now Mr. Wilks intends to be first in the field of uproar. He will soon find, however, that "the town is not onrown" now, and that he is the unpopular candidate. In what a wretched condition must be his cause when his hopes of success depend on raising a tamult. We hope this time he will have more compassion on his "dear friends" than to entreat the Mayor, as he did last time, to "call out the military."

Lord Stanker and a number of gentlemen dined on Wednesday

Lord STANLEY and a number of gentlemen dined on Wednesday week with the Principal and Professors in the Fore Hall of the College, Glasgow; and on Thursday, his Lordship, with a select party, dined with Sir Daniel Sandour. On the same day, Lord Stanser received deputations from various public bodies in Glasgow; and amongst others from the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Glasgow, who presented him with an address expressive of their approach to the control of the property of probation of the sound Protestant principles he lately avowed, and on which he separated from the late Administration. Deputations from the Church and Education Societies also had interviews with him and high before high the control of the contro him, and laid before him the present state of Scotland in regard to her churches and schools, and were highly gratified by the intelligent questions which he put, and the cordial interest he seemed to feel in

We noticed, a few weeks since, the emigration of several agricul-tural families to the West Indies. Last week another ship, the Hira, Captain Lerice, sailed from Gravesend for Falmouth, Jamaics nura, captain Lerier, sailed from Gravesend for Falmouth, Jamaics having on board 103 agricultural labouring men, women, and children, who are to be attached to the estate of the Hon. Richard Barnett, the Speaker of the Assembly there. This measure, it appears, is rendered absolutely necessary in consequence of the refusal of the blacks to work; and it is expected to be adopted generally by the landed proprietors of the Wast India Colonias as the rally by the landed proprietors of the West India Colonies, as the only means of preserving their possessions in a state of cultivation. We should like to hear what the canting and preposterous declared. tors upon what is termed the glorious abolition of slavery, will say to this.

General the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM KEPPEL, G.C.B., one of his General the Right Hon. Sir William Keppel, G.C.B., one of mas Majery's Privy Conneil, Governor of the Island of Guernsey, and Colonel of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, died at Paris on the 10th inst., universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. This Gallant General had been in the service fly a vest the being out-of-the private fly the property of the private fly in North America and the West Indies, and attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1803; Colonel-Commandant of the 60th Foot, the 14th of April, 1806; Colonel of the 67th Foot, 1811; Colonel of the 2d 14th of April, 1806; Colonel of the 67th Foot, 1811; Colonel of the 20 or Queen's 1828; General in the Army, 4th of June, 1813; Gorenof Guernsey, 1827, vice General the Earl of Penbroke. Sir Williams Keppel was for several years Equerry and one of the Grooms of the Chamber to his late Majerry, of whose Privy Council he was swar a member. It was the death of this distinguished officer which at Paris was the cause of sending for by express his collateral relative the Earl of Aldraham. who inhorits his property. the Earl of ALBEMARLE, who inherits his property.

It is our sorrowful duty to announce, this week, the death of Paince Hoane, Esq., in his 80th year. He expired on Monday last, at his residence in Clarence-place. Mr. Hoane was distinguished in the literary history of his times he may be a through the many excellent literary history of his times; he was the author of many excellent publications on the Fine Arts, and many of the most popular and cheerful of our desmests actually and many of the most popular and publications. cheerful of our dramatic entertainments were from his pen.

Mr. Thomas Attwoon, of Birmingham, has published a manifest Mr. Thomas Attwoon, of Birmingham, has published a manuser in which he says, Hold fast to the throne, the throne is the community of the nation, the people of England may there find a common rallying point, where all interests may be held secure; but if the throne should fall, a wild scene of chaos and anarchy, and blood, and rain, are inputable. ruin, are inevitable.

The Satisbury Herald says:—A fracas, arising out of electioneering matter, took place on Friday between a respectable tradesman in the High-street and a gentleman connected with the Press; the former receiving a sound horsewhipping from the hands of the latter. The receiving a sound horsewhipping from the hands of the latter. The subject is already in the hands of the gentlemen of the long robe, and the particulars will no doubt be soon before the public.

We copy the following from the Manachine Chronicle:—"C Petticost The Salisbury Herald says :- A fracas, arising out of elections

We copy the following from the Hampshire Chronicle:—" Petticos Ne copy the following from the Hampshire Chronicle:—"Petticase of the candidates for the borough of Elector.—Mr. ETWALL. one of the candidates for the borough of Andover, calling at the house of a voter to solicit his suffing, of infarmed by the worthy ten-pounder's better half that her lord was not home, but that the candidate might rely upon having his vote, and a plumper too, "or," also added the lady, "I will give him a plumper." The surest way to lose the vote seems to be to have told

A cruel hoax was played off last week on several of the industric A cruel hoax was played off last week on several of the industrious young women who have stands in the Oxford-street Bazzar. A very fashionably-dressed young woman, with an attendant, selected a great variety of fancy articles, and desired the sellers to pack them carefully up and send them, addressed "to Lady Charlotte Maria Wentworth, Berkeley-square." They were of course forwarded with all possible dispatch, when, lo! nobody of the name of Wentworth could be found. WORTH could be found.

worth could be found.

John Morgan, a porter of Worcester, has put his shoulders to the chariot-wheels of polemics, and attacked the Rev. Mr. Mason, Catholic Priest, of Stourbridge, and formerly a Methodist Preacher, on the subject of the Sacrament as administered by the Church of

Letters from the Mediterranean state, that a duel, attended with Letters from the retailed with a due, during the fatal consequences, took place last month by moonlight, on the ramparts of Cephalonia, between Lieut. Whitring, of the 95th regiment, and Mr. Scobell, late of the same regiment, son of a highlyrespected gentleman of Stonehouse, who was on a tour in that quarter. Mr. Scobell was wounded in his spine, and died soon after. Lient. Whitting, and also the seconds, Lieut. Adjutant Collard,

and Ensign M'Donald, are under close arrest.

On Saturday last, a young man very well known in Boston, called
"Squilly Green," undertook to drink 12 half pints of ale in half an "Squilly Green," undertook to druk 12 half pints of ale in half an bour, but not wishing to take up so much time over so trifling a matter, he swallowed the whole in seven minutes and a half, after which, not feeling satisfied, and being still thirsty, he drank five half pints more, making a total of 17 half pints within one hour!

Food for the Corneys.—Mr. Clark, poulterer, of Boston, has sent up to London, for the Christmas market, the enormous quantity

of 22 tons 6 cwt. of geese and turkies! Within the last few weeks Mr. C. has sent to the metropolis 13,000 geese and 2,000 turkies.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Robert Jone Eden, M.A., to the Vicarage of Battersea, Surrey, void by the promotion of the Rev. T. Allen to the see of Bristol. Patron the Ring.

The Rev. Charles Henny Swann, M.A., late scholar of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of Barnack, in the county of Northampton.

The Rev. James Amharux Jeremie, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Prebend or Canonry, of Sancta Crucis, in Lincoln Cathedral. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. Richard Normars Russell, B.A., Fellow of Cains College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Beachampton, Bucks. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of that society.

The Rev. Richard Normars Russell, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Kempton, Beds. Patron, Peter Clutterbuck of New House, Watford, Esq.

The Hon. and Rev. Geo. Gustavus Cheffwynd Talbot, M.A., to the Rectory of Withington, in the county of Gloncester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas L. Laure. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

The Rev. Crunles Pitt, M.A., to the Vicarage of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, vacant by the death of Willium Lee Briscoe, D.D.; on the presentation of Joseph Pitt, Esq., of East Court.

The Rev. Edwin James Parkera, A.M., to the Vicarage of Maltham St. Lawrence, Berks, vacant by the cession of H. R. Dukinfeld, clerk; on the presentation of Susphyling the Susphyling Court of the Diocese of Salisbury a Surrogate for granting Licenses of Marriage in and throughout the whole Diocese.

The Rev. John Balt, B.D., to the Vicarage of St. Lawrence, in Reading, void by the cession of Thomas French Lawrence, clerk; on the presentation of St. John Baptist College, Oxford.

The Rev. John Balt, B.D., to the Vicarage of St. Lawrence, in The Rev. John Balts College, Oxford.

The Rev. John Balt, B.D., to the Vicarage of St. Carvence, in The Rev. John Balts College, Oxford.

T

Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Rev. D. H. T. G. WILLIAMS, Curate of Rushall, Wiltshire, to the Vicarage of Nevern, Pembrokeshire.

At the Parsonage, Woburn, of a lingering consumption, the Rev. T. Rey,

at the Parsonage, woonin, or a mercine, aged 47.
At Buckington Rectory, the Rev. Charles Pickwick.
At Buckington Rectory, the Rev. John Duprè, D.D., formerly
Palos of Excler College, Oxford, and Head Master of Berkhampstead School.
At Kemberton, Salop, the Rev. John Williams, the much respected Rector of
the parish, aged 54 years.

At Kemberton, Salop, the Rev. John Williams, the much-respected Rector of that pairsh, aged 81 years.

CINIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 26.—Fruncis Fisher, H.A., of Jegus college, in this University, was lattly elected a Fellow of that society.

A convocation was held in the Semate-House, on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of receiving and rending the answer of the Duke of Northumberland, High Steward of Heart inversity, to the letter written to his Grace, by the Public Orator, in camero of the Semate, announcing his Grace's election into that office name of the Semate, announcing his Grace's election into that office name of the Semate, Caaven and Print Sciolarships—Notice has been given that there will be, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1835, an examination of candidates for the scholarships upon these foundations, intely holden by T. K. Selwyn, B.A. standard of January, 1836, and the Public Orator. The Examiners of the Crace Scholarship are—The Vice-Chancellor, the Five Regime Professors, and the Public Orator. The Examiners for the Fit Scholarship are—The Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, the Regime Professors, and the Public Orator. The Public Orator, the Regime Professors of Grock, Mr. Loff, King's college, Mr. C. Wordsworth, Tinity college.

There will be Congregations on the following days of the ensuing tent Term:—Saturday, Jan. 24. B. Commencement) at 10; wednesday, Peb. 4. Wednesday, March 13, Fiday, April 10, (End of Term) at 10. Saturday, April 10, (End of Term) by sewed the kell points, position in the University of the Public Orator of Terms of the Saturday and the Public Orator.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following notice in the Uni-

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following nonce in the Charcellor of the University, we write;—

1. The most Noble Marquess Camden, Chancellor of the University, has signified to the Vice-Chancellor his intention of giving, this year, a gold medal to such resident Undergraduate as shall compose the English Ode, or the best English Poem in heroic verse, upon the following subject:—

The Death of his late Royal Highness the Dake of Gloucester. N.B. These exercises are to be sent into the Vice-Chancellor on before March 31, 1835; and are not to exceed 200 lines in length.

1. Sir William Browne having bequeathed three gold medals, compose guineas each, to such resident Undergraduates as shall compose.

compose guineas each, to such resident Undergrammase a compose in the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho.

1. The best Greek Die in imitation of Horace.

2. The best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace.

3. The best Latin Code in imitation of Horace.

3. The best Latin Epigram after the model of the Anthologia; and The obest Latin Epigram after the model of Martial.

1. Best Latin Code in Lettus:

2. For the Greek Ode ... Delus ... Amphora compt.

3. For the Latin Ode ... Heliusrius.

4. For the Epigrams ... — Amphora compt.

4. Instituti, currente rota cur urceus exit!

4. The Greek Ode is not to exceed 25, and the Latin Ode 30 stanzas.

The Greek Ode may be accompanied by a literal Latin prose persion.

111. The Double Institution of 4001. stock, to be annually

toun. These exercises are to be accentrated and accompanied by a literal Latin prose version, and are to be sentin on or before April

a literal Latin proce version, and are to be sent in to the Vice-Chan-30, 1835.

N.B.—All the above exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chan-cellor privately: each is to have some motto prefixed; and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto on the out-side; which paper is to enclose another, folded up, having the en-didate's name and college written within. The papers containing the names of those candidates who may not succeed, will be de-stroyed unpopened. Any candidate is at liberty to send in his exercise printed or lithographed. No prize will be given to any candidates who has not, at the time of sending in the exercises, resided one term at the least.

DURBAM UNIVERSITY.—The Barrington Scholarships have warded to the following gentlemen of this University, viz.:—M. W. Furness, H. D. Griffith, R. Errington, and T. Watson.

awarded to the following gentlemen of this University, viz.:—Messrs. R. W. Furness, H. D. Griffith, R. Errington, and T. Watson.

ORDINATIONS.

The undermentioned gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, at Buckden, on Sunday last, the 21st instant:—Deacous: J. T. Bell, B.A., St. Peter's college, H. A. Bishop, B.A., Cath. ball; J. Bowstead, B.A., St. John's; R. L. Brown, B.A., Flatow of King's; H. Denshire, B. A., Chen hall, Cambridge, A. Hayton, B.A., Queen's; W. West, B.A. Lincoln, coll., Oxrd. R. M. Wood, St. John's, Cambridge; W. H. Lincoln, coll., Oxrd. R. M. Wood, St. John's, Cambridge; W. Critis, S. Chab., With Lett. Dim. from the Archip. of York, J. Curits, S. Chab., With Lett. Dim. from the Archip. of York, J. Curits, S. L. Torke, J. D., Oxeen's coll., Camb., (with Lett. Dim. from the Bp. of Norwich.)—Priests:
Clutterbuck, B.A., St. John's coll.; R. W. Closs, B.A. Queen's; H. Clutterbuck, B.A., St. Peter's, Camb. T. Dand, B. Bar, Queen's, R. Blunt, B. A., Woessen's; H. C. W. H. Johnson, B.A., H. J. Maddock, B.A. Woessen's; H. C. W. H. Johnson, B.A., H. J. Maddock, B.A. Woossen's, Coll., Camb. W. H. Oakley, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin., 1988.
Clutterbuck, B.A., St. John's coll., Camb. V. P. Taylor, B.A. (Shrist church, Oxford, T. E. Norris, B.A., Jesus coll. Camb. W. H. Oakley, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin. (St. Massell, B.A., Fellow of Caus coll.; A. Stead, B.A., Curiss coll.; E. Swann, M.A., St. John's coll., Camb. V. P. Taylor, B.A. (Shrist church, Oxford, G. B. Twining, B.A., University coll., Oxford, and J. Raine, M.A., Fellow of Trinity coll., Cagb., (with

Lett. Dim. from Archip, o'I York.)

The Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held at Buckden, on Sunday the 15th of March. Candidates are required to send their papers to his Lordship before the 1st of February.

At a general ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted into hely orders, viz.—Deecons: J. Allen, M.A., Trinity coll., Camb. H. C. Brocksbank, M.A., Wadham, coll; R. J. Dawes, B. A. Weester coll; L. Evans, B.A., Varden, Coll; R. J. Dawes, B. A. Weester coll; L. Evans, B.A., Camb. W. W. Jackson, jun. M.A., Lincoln coll.; J. R. Tyre, B.A., Jesus coll, Conn. Priests: P. Carey, M.A., Trinity coll., Camb. J. G. Headlam, M.A., Brasenose coll.; W. Leslie, M.A., Lincoln coll., Oxon. H. W. Sheppard, M.A., Trinity coll., Camb. Hon. G. G. C. Talbot, M.A., Christ church, Oxon.; R. Waller, B.A., Brasennose coll., and A. Whiptran, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxon, (by letters Dimissory from the Bishop of Exeter.)

the Bishop of Exeter.)

At an ordination lately held by the Bishop of Winchester, the following gentlemen of the University of Cambridge were admitted to holy brders:—Duacons: R. Sale, B.A., and C. T. Quirk, B.A., St. John's coll; W. Greenslade, B.A., Tinity:—Priests: C. H. Poore, B.A., Queen's coll.; E. Durnford, B.A., King's; R. F. Carter, B.A., and T. Clarke, B.A., St. John's; H. T. Day, S. C. L., Clare hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Gel. of the third matter on which you addressed me, the correction of defects in our ecclesinstical polity generally—or what is called Church reform. I hope I have, however imperfectly, anticipated the necessity of lengthened remark, by the opinions which I expressed in my charge 16 moniths ago. Other Bishops have adopted a similar course; and of all I may say with confidence, that they have the wish, and the determination, to do every thing which, on the consideration, shall be found necessary, or really expedient. Meanwhile, it is not our fault that nothing has yet been done.

"An addressed to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Exeter."

TRIVENED OF THE CRURCH IN HEXMAM.—A meeting of the rate

"And addressed to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Exeter."

Triumph of the Crunch in Herman.—A meeting of the rate payers of the parish of Herman was convened in the Abbey Church, on Thursday last, for the purpose of fixing a Church rate for the present year. A rate of two pence in the pound having been proposed and seconded, an amendment for the adjournment of the meeting for a year was proposed, and seconded by Mr. Josepa Ridden, who took the opportunity of addressing some opprobrious terms to the chairman (the Clergyman of the parish), which drew down upon him the just indignation of the meeting, who called for a division. The rate was immediately carried by a show of hands, the majority being full four to one. A more numerous vestry meeting has been seldom witnessed in Hexham. The heart of the country is still sound; and those who are unbiassed by prejudice, or a still worse motive for action, are determined to support our venerable Church.—Neucostel Journal.

The Rev. W. F. Grove held his tithe audit at the Rectory at Mel-

The Rev. N. F. Gnove held his tithe audit at the Rectory at Melbury Abbas, a few days ago and abated his parishioners 10 per cent. on their composition, in consideration of the depressed state of agriculture. As a lasting proof of the friendly feeling that has existed between Mr. Gnove and his parishioners during a period of forty years, it gives us pleasure to remark that as soon as the cloth was removed and the usual constitutional tossis had been given, the principal occupier rose and presented the Rector with a handsome silver goldet; having the following inscription:—"Presented by the tithe payers of Mebury Abbas to their Rector, the Rev. W. F. Gnove, M. A., as a testimony of their regard after a pastoral connection of more than 40 years. A.D. 1834."

We regret to learn that the venerable and respected Dr. VALPY is seriously indisposed. We hear, that although rather better than he was a few days since, there are but faint hopes of his recovery.—

Berts Chronicle.

THE REV. RANN KENNEDY has resigned his situation as second THE REV. RANN KENNEDY has resigned his situation as second raster of the Free Grammar School in Birmingham, and the Governors have very handsomely fixed his retiring salary at 1501. e-year or has very handsomely fixed his retiring salary at 1501. e-year. The provincial papers contain numerous instances of the Clergy educing their tithes, some 10, and many 15 per cent.

reducing their tithes, some 10, and many 15 per cent.

The young gentlemen of the King's School, Sherborne, have presented the respected Second Master, the Rev. Theomas James, with a handsome silver tea-service, upon which is inscribed the following gratifying testimonial:—"Reverendo viro Thoms James, A.M., Schol. Regal. Sherborn, erudito subpræceptori hæo argentea seduitatis, fidelitatis, comitatis. Testimonium D.D. alummi."

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STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has been flat during the last few days, and there

The Consol Market has been flat during the last few days, and there has been a great degree of pressure for money, which, however, is generally the case at this period of the year, and the effect has been to send down the price of Consols for Account to 91% 92. Exchequer Bills are heavy at 37s. to 38s., and India Bonds are 17s. 19s.

In the Foreign Market, the Northern Stocks, during the early part of the week, were very buoyant, but they have since receded. Belgian Stock, after being 98% %, closed at 97% 98% this afternoon. Dutch Five per Cents., from 99% 100, have declined to 98% %, and Russian are 107%.

The Transatlantic Bonds also underwent a considerable degree of animation, from a general belief that, ere long, the independence of the Republics of the New World would be acknowledged by Spain. This has been much furthered by the document submitted by the Procuradores to the Queen Regent, recommending this measure. Chilian Stock, in consequence, advanced to 34% 35%, but the general depression has caused all the Republican Bonds to go back slightly—Chilian being 33% 34%, Columbian 31% 32%, and Mexican 41% 42, at the close of business this afternoon. Spanish Stock is far from supporting the quotation it bore on Monday, having fallen from 50%, at which it then was, to 53%, and closing this afternoon at 53%. Portuguese Bonds also, after touching, on Monday, at 87, closed at 85% 86%.

There is nothing doing in the Share Market.

Long Annutities are flat at 16 15-16 17.

There is nothing doing in the Share Market. Long Annuities are flat at 16 15-16 17.

Bank Stock, 222 223

Sper Cent. Reduced, 90% 91
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Shut.

Bank Stock, 222 223
Ditto for Account, India Stock, Shut.
Ditto for Account, India Stock, Shut.
Ditto for Account, India Bonds, 17 19 pm.
(dissented)
Consols for Account, 91% 92

The Paris papers are barren of intelligence. No credit is attached in the French capital to the reported defeats of the Carlists, at least to the extent given out by the stockjobbers. The Chamber of Peers was continuing its inquiry into the affairs of April last. Thirty-three more of the political prisoners have been discharged. In one of the journals the name of General Guilleminot is mentioned as likely to be appointed Minister at War.

Spain.—A letter from Bayonne, dated the 18th of December, states, "I hasten to announce to you that near the Hermitage of Arquiza, a most serious and bloody battle was fought on the 15th, and that Cordova was completely defeated. Oraa, hoping to catch Zumalacarregui at his rear, manœuvred with a portion of the Christinos army, by the valley of Lanz. But the Carlist General, informed in good time of this trick of Oraa, prepared to receive him—drove him back—beat Cordova—and caused the Christinos to lose in killed, wounded, and prisoners, nearly two thousand men. On this account you may fully rely."

According to the German papers the affairs of the East continue to be in a critical position, and Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim are surrounded with difficulties.

We have heard from undoubted authority, at Oxford, that the

We have heard from undoubted authority, at Oxford, that the election of Mr. MacLean is considered as certain. It is said that Mr. Hughes Hughes will be his colleague, and that the Radical candidate, Mr. Stoner, who is a Papist, has no chance whatever. Mr. John Neeld, brother of the M.P. for Chippenham, has concluded his canvass for Cricklade, where his reception by the electors was such as to place his return beyond a doubt.

Since Sir Edward Sugden's advancement from the bar to the bench, he has been returning all fees received by him from solicitors and suitors in causes which remained undecided, and deprived of his services by such removal.

The statement that the indictment preferred by the Rev. C. Griffin, against the Bishop of Winchester, and nine others, for an alleged

against the Bishop of Winchester, and nine others, for an alleged riot and assault, will be tried at the ensuing Surrey Sessions, is erroteous, as it appears the indictment was immediately removed by the defendants, by writ of Certiorari, into the Court of King's Bench.

The following is a general bill of the christenings and burials within the city of London and bills of mortality, from Dec. 10, 1833, to Dec. 9, 1834:—

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Decrease in the burials this year, 4898.

A great Conservative meeting of the county and city of Cork was held at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday last, at which 2000 individuals of the highest respectability and influence attended. An Address to the King was agreed to, and a committee formed to make arrangements to secure the return of Conservative candidates. Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., at once put down 2001.; Lord Myddleton, 1001.; and Mr. Poole, 201.

Wholesale Dispanchisement.—It is the opinion of some learned lawyers that all the voters within the Western Circuit are disfranchised for this year. The Reform Act requires that the Revising Barristers shall be appointed by the senior Judge, while on the Summer Circuit. Lord Denman omitted to make the appointments until the moment he was leaving Bristol. Now Bristol is not in the Commission. The Judge sits there as Assessor to the Mayor only; and, consequently, it forms no part of the Western Circuit. The appointments therefore not having been made as directed by the Act, they are all void; and, consequently, all acts done by the Revising Barristers are null and void. It follows as a matter of course, that as the appointments were not valid, the Revising Barristers will not be entitled to payment. As there will now be a general election this will prove a serious matter: the evil might perhaps be remedied by a resolution of the House legalizing the appointments, and the consequent acts.

Previous to the Grand Jury being discharged at the late Sessions,

be remedied by a resolution of the House legalizing the appointments, and the consequent acts.

Previous to the Grand Jury being discharged at the late Sessions, Oli Bailey, the foreman stated that they had no particular presentment to make, but that they could not separate without expressing their strong approbation of the excellent conduct of the police, as also of their general appearance and the manner in which they had given their evidence. The Recorder said in reply, that he was most happy in being able to bear his testimony to the same effect. It was most gratifying to hear such frequent commendations from juries respecting the conduct of the police, and the public were much indebted to the heads of the establishment for the manner in which it debted to the heads of the establishment for the manner in which it

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