

A MONDAY EDITION (of the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, 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.

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 GREY, in reply to some observations of the Marquess of LONDONDERRY, was pleased 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."

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.

With respect to Mr. BACKHOUSE's deplorable mission, and the prudent silence which Lord GREY expressed his resolution to maintain, the secrecy 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:—

PROPOSITION

"Le Gouvernement Anglais propose a Don CARLOS de renoncer ses droits a la Couronne d'Espagne; et dans ce cas qu'on lui rendrait les memes honneurs qu'a un Prince Anglais, et qu'on lui accorderait une forte pension outre celle que lui ferait 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, it 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.

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 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 MACMAHON 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 of 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.

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 CORBETT, so says Mr. WALTER, so thought many a Member on Friday night, while, with the fear of a ten-penny constituency, 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 our 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 embarrassment and remorse exhibited by the daring and noble STANLEY, whilst endeavouring reluctantly to redeem a pledge 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 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 ALTHORP himself threatens it with demolition, and the result of the discussion, which was most ably and triumphantly maintained on the side of the Universities by Mr. GOLDBURN, Mr. HERBERT, 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 clause 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 abandonment 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 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 Hereford moved, in the absence of all the Law Lords, that Lord ABINGDON should officiate as Speaker.

Mr. FREDERICK 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 bankrupt (since the appeal) the object of appeal was gone.

No Law Lord was present. The Bishop of Hereford proposed that a question 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, doubtless, to their own satisfaction; and having so answered, Lord ABINGDON, with great gravity, moved that the further proceedings be postponed *sine 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 was clear on 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 mere trick to get time.

In the first place, Lord TENTERDEN, 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 himself 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 decided?

As for Lord BROUGHAM's virtuous denunciation 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 TENTERDEN invited a Bill of Exceptions, 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 *HANDLEY 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. He 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 authority, 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 Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM's accusation; but what confidence can the public have in Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM's law, learning, or discretion, when he thus treats the opinion of Lord TENTERDEN, 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 CLAREMONT has resigned the Captaincy of the Yeomen Guard;—some people say, because he differs

with the LORD CHAMBERLAIN about some dramatic Bill which is going through Parliament—others, because by the Duke of WELLINGTON's noble conduct, in giving to old 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.

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. PONSONBY 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. PONSONBY, 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 KING's Constitutional Speech to the Prelates, made Clerk of the Ordinance.

In order to conciliate Lord ANGLESEY, two of his sons-in-law have had offices given them. Lord CONYNGHAM 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 *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 he 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 having arrived in London too late for presentation:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. We, your MAJESTY's most faithful and loyal subjects, the undersigned members and friends of the United Church of England and Ireland, beg leave to approach your MAJESTY with the strongest assurances of devoted attachment to your MAJESTY's Crown and person.

"Convinced that your MAJESTY fully appreciates those principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne, and still maintain the sacredness of the Throne, and the sacredness of the reasonable declarations of your MAJESTY's firm purpose to preserve unimpaired to your people the blessings of pure Christianity, through the Ministry of the Established Church.

"Firmly persuaded that Religion is the only sure basis of a nation's prosperity, we feel it a sacred duty to uphold in all its rights and full efficiency that Apostolic Church, so long and so beneficially established within these realms as a Church which, under Providence, has promoted the spiritual welfare of millions, has cemented the bonds of social order, and given security to the Throne itself, by steadily inculcating the fear and love of God, loyalty to the Sovereign, and obedience to the Laws.

"We view, Sir, with grief and serious alarm, the combined attempts now made to weaken, if not to overthrow, the Establishment—remember that its privileges and possessions were secured by Act of Parliament, which convey to our MAJESTY's Family; and it is our full conviction, that to take from the United Church any portion of its means of usefulness, and appropriate them to undefined, perhaps adverse, purposes, would violate justice, 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 urge to our King and our Parliament, that they should, for protection, and therefore, in humble, but most earnest terms, beseech and supplicate your MAJESTY to withhold the Royal sanction from any measure tending to affect the integrity of that Church. So that, maintained inviolate and fostered by your MAJESTY, it may, through the Divine blessing, enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and obtain a still firmer and deeper hold on the affections of the British nation."

LAW and equity are flourishing just now. Lord BROUGHAM, as we have just shewn, astounds our senses with *SOLARIE and PALMER*, and Lord DENMAN delights us with his conduct in the case of *DEWAR versus 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 DENMAN 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 to agree."

"Lord DENMAN then said he should direct a *nonsuit*, a course which was not, perhaps quite usual, but which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he thought he was warranted in adopting, considering that the evidence to prove the copyright was at least of a 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 characterize as unprecedented. The idea of directing a *nonsuit* after the case had gone to the Jury, and after eleven of them 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 ATTORNEY-GENERAL shortly afterwards came into Court, and addressed his Lordship, submitting that the course he had taken was wholly unprecedented. The utmost limit of the jurisdiction of the Judge under such circumstances was to discharge the Jury if both parties consented. He submitted that his Lordship had no power in 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. The matter was now decided, and could not be opened again. He (Lord DENMAN) was not sure that he ought not to have directed a *nonsuit* in an earlier stage of the cause."

"The ATTORNEY-GENERAL called his Lordship's attention to the fact that the plaintiff would be compelled to pay the very heavy costs of the *nonsuit*, and besides, have to wait until the next Term before he could renew the proceedings."

"Lord DENMAN (with some warmth).—The matter is now decided. Mr. Attorney, and I shall have no more on the subject."

Bravo! dear LORD OF DOVETAIL. So, after having first of all taken a somewhat unusual course, by doing what he ought to have done before, he says that he is not quite sure that he ought not to have *nonsuited* the plaintiff in an earlier stage of the cause—eleven of the Jury being in favour of the plaintiff's claims—and then, after that, he shuffles off, and in reply to his dear friend Sir DUDLEY EDINBURGH (CAMPELLE) tells him, by way of information, that the plaintiff, if he chooses, may move to set aside the *nonsuit* which he directed—but when, and how, and at what cost? During the whole long vacation, this song, of which the plaintiff claims the copyright

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

O'CONNELL said he would bring the case before 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, however, he is actually bought, which we believe—somebody 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:—

Sir JAMES SCARLETT applied to the Learned Judge to nonsuit the plaintiff 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. What renders this affair extremely curious, is the coincidence which has occurred during the week. BROUGHAM, the illustrious twitler of the Peerage, has made a bit in his way—so much for equity. DOVEYTAIL has done this thing of the nonsuit—and now, down lower, we have another Judge who has been performing antics.

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 ROTCH 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, pleaded "Not Guilty." The prosecutor and witnesses having been sworn to the identity of the prisoner by the back of his coat 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

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 had?

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

Chairman—You have done your duty, Sir, don't interrupt me.

Mr. Prendergast—But it is my duty to do so.

The Chairman again asked the Jury the ground of their recommendation, observing the witnesses had sworn positively to the prisoner.

The Foreman said the Jury thought the witnesses had doubts.

Mr. Prendergast said, the witnesses had so stated.

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

Mr. Prendergast—If you peremptorily 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 prisoner, as he left the bar, said, "I thank you, Sir; but you are a pretty Chairman to transport me after a verdict of Not Guilty."

Mr. Prendergast, addressing Mr. Allen (the Clerk of the Court) observed, that he should apply for a *mandamus* to compel him to record the verdict of Not Guilty.

The Jury here had clearly DELIVERED a verdict of acquittal. Mr. ROTCH sentences the prisoner to seven years' transportation. Are such things, we again ask, to go on?

From the LORD CHANCELLOR down to Mr. ROTCH, taking Lord DENMAN into the party, these are the proceedings of one week.

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 our knowledge.

Pending the discussion upon the London and Westminster Bank Bill, the following question was submitted to the Judges:—

"Are the provisions of this Bill inconsistent with the Bank of England's rights, as secured to it under the following Acts?—

5th William and Mary ..	Cap. 20
8th and 9th William ..	Cap. 20
6th Anne ..	Cap. 22
15th George III. ..	Cap. 13
21st George III. ..	Cap. 60
39th and 40th George III. ..	Cap. 28
3d and 4th William IV. ..	Cap. 98

This question, the reader will perceive by its terms, alludes to a law not yet passed. 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 WYNDHAM expressed an opinion that the Judges ought not, and would not, answer such a question. Some difficulty arising amongst the Learned Bench, Lord WYNDHAM moved that they should leave to retire, which they did. The answer they returned we subjoin; and we cannot help thinking, that it must have occurred to them in their retirement, that the question was a shameful attempt of Ministers to throw upon them the odium 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 it expressed in terms, which render it doubtful, whether it 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 to 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 or two explanatory remarks of our own:—

"A meeting of the weavers of Coventry was held at the George Inn, Little Park-street, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing some communications read, which had been received from the deputation now in London, and also from Messrs. ELLICE and BULWER."

Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON having been called to the Chair, opened the business of the meeting by stating the objects for which it had been called.

Mr. TAUNTON, jun. then proceeded to read the various letters. From those received from the Deputation, it appears they have been commonly employed in calling upon such Members of the House of Commons as they considered might be favourable to their views, to sign their interest in favour of Mr. BULWER'S Bill for the re-enactment of the Prohibitory Laws, notice of which stood for the 19th (Thursday last). They state that—

"Mr. GROTE, one of the Members for the city of London, told

them candidly he should not support the motion, as 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. BISH said, 'he knew Mr. Bulwer very well; he generally voted with him, and he dare say he should do so on the present occasion.'—Sir EARDLEY WILMOT received the deputation very affably, and said, 'he 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. DUGDALE they found firm in their favour.—Mr. STANLEY 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 Mr. ELICE on the 4th of June, 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; and 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 dividing the House on the question at present, but would give the measure all the support in his power, if it were brought on.'—They afterwards waited on Mr. BULWER, 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. ELICE, on the 7th, when they found he had changed his opinion! He is apparently out of humour, and much 'put about,' and absolutely excluded against their object, and the contemplated measure. He was sure, if they proceeded to divide the House, they would be left in a miserable minority, to the disgrace of all parties concerned in it; and was also sure that free trade had not injured the ribbon business to the extent that was asserted. After some further conversation with them, he wrote a letter (in the presence of Mr. E. GOSPE and Mr. D. BRECKEN, in which he speaks his sentiments on the subject of free trade and the contemplated measure. This, of course, very much surprised the Deputation, and one of them remarks, in his letter:—'We are now placed in a very unpleasant situation, as we have been all along using Mr. ELICE'S name, as a friend to the measure, to such Members of Parliament as we have called on.' The Deputation then write to Coventry for instructions, and wish to know if they shall push for a division of the House on the motion."

"Mr. ELICE'S letter was then read amidst strong feelings of disapprobation, and it was with difficulty sufficient attention could be obtained to render it audible."

It requires no particular sharp-sightedness to see into this affair, and to see through it.

On the fourth of June, when the miserable Ministry was in all the agonies of dissolution, the Coventry weavers waited upon their patriotic Member. On the fourth of June, their patriotic Member believed that he was on the eve of vacating his seat in Parliament for higher office; then was he all smiles 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 FOR THEIR BILL.

Nothing could exceed the delight of the Coventry weavers. They were in ecstacy at his kindness; swore there was nothing like a bear about him, and above all, wrote off to their friends to say, that he had promised to vote 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 seat 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 instead of the jolly good-natured fellow of the fourth, they found on the seventh of June that Mr. ELLICE "was apparently 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 them 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 fortnight said—been

"Feeling his ground as to Coventry;"

and had sufficiently ascertained the chance of his success there, to induce him to keep his Secretaryship at War, instead of mounting any higher. Thus he was acted 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 extraordinary change in his manners and his opinions, and induced him not only to insult his constituents, but to break a promise solemnly made three days before.—This is a good beginning.

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 the certain petitions which he presented from the distressed weavers, should be referred to a Committee. As this proposition appeared perfectly 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 Estates' 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 salaries of all the Judges, and other officers of the Court, are saddled on it)—the real object of the Bill is to create five new places—an Accountant-General, and four new Clerks—or, in other words, to give to Lord BROUGHAM the patronage of two or three thousand a-year more. From the evidence given, it appears that Bankruptcy business has decreased more than one-third, and 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 henceforth to be a sinecure, and who has hitherto worked as Accountant-General. We understand that one of the Official Assigners has the promise of it. Without examining one practically-experienced man on the subject—in the absence of the Judges, Commissioners, Registrars, and Solicitors of the Court.—on the testimony, only, of the Accountant-General, who will be, by this measure, relieved from some of his duties—of his Clerk, who expects thereby to be promoted—of three Official Assigners, whose interest it is, of course, to uphold the system under which they exist (and one of whom may be the promisee aforesaid)—and of the LORD CHANCELLOR'S Secretary of Bankrupts, who will thereby have an old Clerk's retiring pension fastened on the Bankrupt's estate, and the 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 thing is as complete as possible—no Accountant-General, no additional Clerks are wanted—so any man of bankrupt experience and practice, who spoke disinterestedly, 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 enormous salary and fees, the retiring pensions due to them—especially as this is a Bill to provide relief for an inadequate fund.

The Brighton Gazette, speaking of Don 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 rightful Sovereign of Spain a 'Pretender' to the throne, when it is notorious that the only claim of the infant Queen rests on an arbitrary act of the late King—in fact, by the way, which shows the admirable inconsistency of our Reformers in sporting such a title. The unmanly 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 ashamed. 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 deny 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 Bunk, Eschequer, &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 ten 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 partly granted in lieu of an advantage taken away: they have, however, retained this privilege of breakfasting, and also, that of meat luncheons to themselves, as heretofore, whilst they take it from those who will most suffer from the deprivation. But these are the days of liberality!

We trust, at the next General Court, that Sir CHARLES FORBES, or some 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 MAILLIERAN has arrived in town, and will assist at her brother's, Signor GARCIA'S, Concert 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 month to fulfil her numerous engagements. The Concert is at Mr. PANXRIEN'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 KING, 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 firmness 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 REMBRANDTS, 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 3½ inches by 1½, and which fetched at a former sale only six guineas, sold on Saturday for 61! The *Onion Woman*, (1,732), 20s.; The *Descent from the Cross*, (1,700), 24s.; *St. Jerome*, (1,718), unfinished, twenty guineas; *Our Lord before Pilate*, (1,622), forty-eight guineas; four prints for a Spanish book, fifty-five 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 BASKET MAKERS.—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 Consolidated Trades' Union. WILLIAM GOULBURN.—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 benefactor 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 DOYLE.—This extraordinary, and, for the interests of his country, this mischievous person, has ceased to live; and in his grave he 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. Doyle with their wonted fire and enthusiasm; and it will be seen that even in his own immediate neighbourhood, the greatest apathy and indifference prevailed with respect to his health and dissolution. —*Dublin Evening Mail.*

The following is 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 emaciated 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 very of priests, who seemed from the savour of a good dinner, to be tending to themselves for previous mortification. It is reported that Dr. Doyle 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. LAYNE's disciples have, it seems, found their way into Canada, greatly to the annoyance of the inhabitants. We wish the fellow himself 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.

A 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 tens; and abolishing all the regulations, forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, by which the making of the deposits was enforced.

Mr. PRYNE, 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 at Dublin Castle. His Lordship's letter states, that on the fullest consideration of the documents laid before him, he has advised his Majesty to grant a pardon to Mr. DILLON, subject, however, to the restriction that he "shall not be permitted to reside out of his Majesty'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 throughout the country in propping up their falling cause, and do not scruple to use the pulpit for that purpose. The Rev. SYDNEY 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 furnished 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 to take the trouble to inquire, his sense of morality might possibly discover public offences more worthy of his ecclesiastical censures than even the sin of hissing a Whig Member."—SYDNEY SMITH is a fat and funny fellow, and nobody can know him without liking him—but the idea of his preaching a sermon under any circumstances, 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 present, 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 drying by the prussiates 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-boat, belonging to the Trinity Corporation's ballast department, broke from her moorings and was driven by the wind into the playing-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 skiffs 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 infused!" What the Chancellor would have thought 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. BASTINE, 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. MOULIN, his advocate, defended him in good prose. M. BASTINE, 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 department for the first quarter of 1834, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, 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." Advice from Washington state that the despatches received from the American Ambassador at 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 French 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 enormous 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 Boscotrecassa, 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 CARRASO and Co., of Madrid, one of the first capitalists of that city, has stopped payment. clandestine sales of Spanish funds for immense sums made by this house, in expectation of 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* has not been affixed, and having in consequence been subjected to much inconvenience, a communication has been made to his Majesty's Government by the Russian Ambassador at this Court, stating that 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.

On Sunday last, the congregation of St. James's church, Suffolk-square, 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 is some oversight, read thus—"to take into consideration the best means of removing the church-yard."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Tuesday.—*The King v. Lord Teynham and Another.*—This was an indictment charging the defendants with conspiring together to defraud DEBENHAM LAMFORD of the sum of 1,300l., 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 defendants. This morning the cause stood first on the list, but when it was called on, no *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 were 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 provoke him into speaking his mind; and we would tell Lord TEYNHAM something else—but we will not to-day, for reasons best known to ourselves.

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

There are several candidates in the field for Finsbury Borough, in the room of Mr. ROBERT GRANT, the newly-appointed Governor of Bombay; viz. Sir JOHN CAM HOUSHOUSE, Mr. BABAGE, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. WALKER.

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 6th Arrondissement. Ex-banker Lafitte is a candidate at Paris, St. Denis, Evreux, and Bayonne. According to the *Quotidienne*, the Royalists have everywhere determined on voting against the Orleanist candidates, whom they are to endeavour to exclude by combining, wherever it may be expedient, with the "liberal" Opposition. M. Conseil, an Editor of the *National*, and another person, have been dropped, by the upsetting of a boat, on the Seine, and M. Armand Carrel, another Editor of the same print, who has escaped, is in a dangerous state. The French Government is about to institute an inquiry into the financial resources of 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 contracted in 1825. Advice from Madrid state that the Queen Regent is so fully at the head of the garrison in order to greet Rodil and his troops, who were to march through the capital on their way to Oquenda's headquarters. The *Tenets* affirms that Don Pedro has, by a recent diplomatic note, solemnly denied having any intention of returning to the Brazils. The *Courrier Francais*, after observing that Don Miguel proposes to take up his residence at Rome, and that Don Carlos had the same intention, but his design was frustrated, says—"The sojourn in Italy of these two fallen Kings would 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 Court of Rome may create. Queen Christina has not yet acknowledged by it, and the Pope has communicated Don Pedro. The measures which Don Pedro has just taken by seizing upon the property of the monks, and those which the Regent of Spain will shortly be taking against Spain and Portugal all the efforts of which fanaticism is capable, in order to defend its dearest interest. How much worse would it be if the Pretender Government had under its control the persons of the two Pretenders, whose names 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 Miguel at a distance from a country in which his presence might retard the pacification of Portugal."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 13th inst., has the following of the 14th 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 French Cabinet, and Louis Philippe found it already sufficiently difficult to keep down the Radicals. The Cortes too are about to assemble in Madrid, and proceed to acts of reform, that may involve the Peninsula in new difficulties. With respect to Don Pedro, he will soon be convinced that he was not wanted for the expulsion of his brother, and that his presence is now superfluous. Lord Palmerston hates both the brothers, and will not rest until Donna Maria be put into the hands of Count Palmella, or some other English agent. It is certain, at all events, that the removal of both the Pretenders will not secure peace; the struggle will be continued with greater violence, not in the interest of the princes, but in that of the Liberal party and the associations. It will be interesting to see what part France will take in the fulfilment of the Quadruple 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 contemporaries, in order to exhibit the real merits and virtues of these opponents of the Church, as well as show the relative efforts of both parties in the cause of charity and benevolence.

The *Essex Standard* has the following:—"While Dissent 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 in its contributions of service money, to those greater efforts of Christian benevolence, which are NOT of a SECTARIAN but general character."

Had the Dissenters been content with pressing their just and reasonable claims upon the country, they would have been entitled to a dispassionate and respectful consideration; and then it never would have fallen to our lot to have entered upon these invective inquiries; but when they insolently reject, as insufficient, the very concessions which they so long and loudly demand, 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 this, they endeavour to excite the passions and prejudices of the ignorant, by vaunting their "BURGESS" works of charity, their numbers, and their wealth, as compared with the Church, we bring the question at once to issue, and from documents, which all the world may own, exhibit the real position of all the parties, and vindicate the claims of the National Church upon the gratitude and support of the country. We are now enabled to give the state of those charities in Durham which are of a "general, not sectarian nature."

DURHAM CHARITIES: 1833.			
Charities.	Total Amount.	By Churchmen.	By Dissenters.
Infirmary	379 4 6	26 4 6	353 0 0
Compassionate Society ..	130 14 0	129 13 3	1 0 7
Mendicity Society	61 8 0	60 10 6	1 7 2
Infant Schools	62 5 6	60 14 0	11 11 6
Bible Auxiliary	43 0 0	0 0 0	43 0 0
Bible Association	33 6 9	27 15 7	5 11 2
Total	713 2 6	679 11 10	33 10 9

* The Wesleyans are included under the head of Dissenters in all our calculations.

The general result of these details gives about the same as at Colchester, viz.:—TWENTY to one against the numbers, wealth, and "surpassing" benevolence of the Dissenters. What novelties will the *Electric* coin next? What opinion can the reflecting portion of the community form of a clamour, raised in insolence and supported by falsehood? These are questions for others to answer—we are content "to improve all things, and to hold fast that which is good."

The *Brighton Gazette*, taking up the question in a similarly constitutional manner, gives us this:—

Comparing the Church with the Dissenters, the Rev. Mr. EDWARDS, a Dissenting Minister, at a meeting held in Union-street Chapel, on the 4th of May last, stated that the Church had done nothing for Brighton, or asked "what the Church had done for Brighton?" We are enabled to give him the following answer:—

SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.

(Vote last Report.)

Governors for Life by virtue of their Benefactions.

Members of the Es-
tablished Church £7570 12 0

Members of the Es-
tablished Church £1303 12 0

From the Foundation of the Hospital.

Established 1827

1828

1829

1830

1831

1832

1833

£2,435 1 0

£85 4 5

DISPENSARY.

Members of the Es-
tablished Church £258 9 0

Total Amount of Congregational Subscriptions,
from 1810 to 1826 inclusive.

(Copied from last Report.)

Established Church £1613 6 3

PROVIDENT AND DISTRICT SOCIETY.

(Last Report.)

Members of the Es-
tablished Church £358 8 6

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(Last Report.)

Members of the Es-
tablished Church £168 8 0

DORCAS SOCIETY.

(Last Report.)

Members of the Es-
tablished Church £70 15 0

MATERNAL SOCIETY.

(Last Report.)

Members of the Es-
tablished Church £147 11 0

We believe the above statement to be correct to the letter, since it has been carefully compiled from the authentic Reports of the various charities; but if an error has inadvertently been committed, we shall be most happy to receive the correction. Should any such error, however, be found to exist, we are satisfied that it will prove to be in favour of the Dissenters; for wherever a doubt arose as to the religious denomination of a subscriber, we have deemed it right to give Dissenters the benefit of such doubt. The Schools we have passed over, because it was expected that Churchmen and Dissenters should support Dissenters' Schools, or the Dissenters the Schools of the Established Church; but our Central National School, one of the

C. and A. OLDRIDGE, 1, Wellington-street, Strand, where the Balm is sold.
Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

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 settlement of the Account passed over on Monday without defalcation, notwithstanding the amount of the differences. The result of the Defalcation to the Spanish Ambassador, to Thursday, was favourable to the Spanish Bonds, and, in fact, seems to be enough to empower the Ambassador to act in the matter. The price has been as low as 48½, and closed at 49½. Portuguese Bonds left at 72½. Spanish, during the week, has been as high as 52½. There has been some heaviness in the South American Securities, compared with those of last week. Chilean Bonds are 33 to 34, and Columbian 32½ to 33½, and Mexican 45½ to 46. Russian Bonds are 105½, and Dutch Five Per Cent. are 97½.

3 per Cent. Consols, 91½
 4 per Cent. Consols, 91¼
 5 per Cent. Consols, 91¼
 3 per Cent. Reduced, 90½
 New 3½ per Cent., 100½
 Four per Cent. 1828, 101½ (discounted).
 Bank London Annuit., 17½ to 18

Despatches from the Carlist Chief Zumalacarrregui have been received at Paris, from his head-quarters near Tolosa, which state that he has succeeded in surrounding Quesada, and anticipates the surrender of that General's army. As for the retirement of Don Carlos from the Peninsula, his enthusiastic partisans in the north of Spain seem to think nothing of it, and they declare that they will place him on the throne; and their hostility to the Queen appears to be growing more determined every day.—Standard.

A dreadful fire broke out on the 3d instant, at the Rethem-on-the-Ais in the Havre, in a room, in which 95 dwelling-houses, and 37 out-houses were reduced to ashes. As many as 700 or 800 persons were thus deprived of their homes, and many of them of all their property.

A very melancholy loss was posted on Lloyd's books yesterday morning—that of the *James*, which foundered at sea on the 24th of April, with 265 persons on board, of whom only the master and ten persons were saved.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A rehearsal of some of the music to be performed at the approaching festival took place on Friday, before an audience of about 3,000 persons. About 250 instrumental performers attended. Everything was conducted with the greatest exactness, and both instrumentalists and vocalists acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all parties. The choruses were admirably executed; particularly the Coronation Anthem. When the first of this multitudinous chorus burst forth, its effect was truly intense, and all within the Abbey walls rose up simultaneously.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—Under the patronage of their Majesties and Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta. The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held on Monday, the 23d inst., at two o'clock precisely, at the house of the Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park.

R. S. B. SANDILANDS, A.M., Hon. Sec.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SATURDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER 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 EXCHEQUER said, on Monday he would move 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 reading.—The House then resolved itself into Committee, Mr. Bernal in the Chair.—Mr. MILLS proposed a clause to the effect that in the event of a child being born dead, and the mother not being able to maintain 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 EXCHEQUER opposed the clause.—A long discussion ensued.—[Left sitting.]

DELICIOUS AY CHAMPAGNE and Genuine CLARETS.—M. A. De Villamont, proprietor of extensive vineyards at Ay, in Champagne, has established a Depot in London, under the direction of his Sole Agent, Mr. GEORGE BOYLE, 29, REGENT-STREET, where his finest Champagnes, as well as the celebrated Claret of the most respectable country, and Fils, of Bordeaux, may be had in half dozen samples, or cases of two or more dozens. The grower being also the retailer, the wines must be genuine, and the finest qualities can be sold at prices usually charged for inferior wines.

ANTIQUE, ANCIENT, and FLORENTINE BRONZE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a grand COLLECTION, the finest ever seen in this country (or in Europe), consisting of 200 specimens in Groups, Figures, Busts, Vases, &c., the works of Donatello, Michael Angelo, Benvenuto Cellini, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Giovanni Stanetti, and other eminent artists of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; fine stone busts, and a few specimens from Herculaneum. They are considered matches by those artists and gentlemen who have seen them, and worthy of being retained as a National Collection.—To be seen at the Gallery of Mr. Deville, 367, Strand.

MARRIAGE.—A Gentleman of rank, in the prime of life, and whose personal appearance could hardly be said to insure general approbation, would be most happy of an introduction to an amiable young Lady, disposed also to change her state, and to enter into the sacred bonds of Matrimony. His family connections are such, that he could not of course contract any inferior alliance. His wishes would therefore have been towards some respectable country families, and the junior branches of nobility, as moderate fortune, in addition to his own, would suffice for their mutual comfort and dignity. "P. Manby, Esq., Post Office, Church-street, Chelsea: post paid."

WOODHOUSE'S MARSALA. 24s. per dozen; 11 guineas per cask. Tafelwein—Table Rock . . . 36s. Port and Sherry . . . 24s. Vin de Bordeaux . . . 30s. Mazzara—a Sicilian Dinner Wine 26s. St. Julien, fine . . . 36s. Cyprus—a Desert Wine 20s. Zante—Greek Hock . . . 36s. White Port 15s. 6d. Bottle 7s. 2s. Pipes, Hozeheds, and Quarter Casks, at proportionate low prices, for Cash, forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, on receipt of a remittance or an order for payment in London.—CRAWFORD and Co., 129, Regent-street, on the West side, just above St. James's Park.

CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, and Preston Ales, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dochester Beer, and London and Dublin Brown Stout, are in fine order for use, and, as well as their Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.

22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.—Several SUMS of MONEY are ready for immediate INVESTMENT on MORTGAGE, or in the purchase of annuity secured Annuities, Life Interests, and Reversions to Money in the Funds.—Apply personally, or by letter (post-paid) to Messrs. Carr and Kirby, 2, Church-lane, Temple.

ONE MORE NEW DAY COACH TO SHREWSBURY sets off from the BULL MOUTH INN, and is called the STAG, arriving at the Lion Inn, Shrewsbury, early the same evening.

The WONDER now starts at Half-past Six in the Morning. The CELEBRITY at Six in the Evening, through Coventry.

The UNION at Three in the Afternoon, through Oxford to Birmingham and Shrewsbury.

The CROWN PRINCE, through Leamington and Warwick to Birmingham, in the Morning, as usual.

E. SHERMAN and Co., Proprietors.

THE CONCLUDING LOTTERY.—SWIFT and CO. respectfully state, that the GLASGOW LOTTERY, DRAWN on the 22d July, is the LAST that will or can be drawn under the existing Act of Parliament. The fortunate Purchasers have the option of receiving the value of the Prizes, which consist of Freehold Lands and Houses, in Money, as soon as drawn, or deferring only Five per Cent. on the sum of the Prizes, and the option of selling the property. SWIFT and CO.'s Offices are at No. 19, Cornhill, facing the Royal Exchange; No. 255, Regent-circle, Oxford-street; No. 38, Haymarket, corner of Coventry street; where Prizes of £10,000, £5,000, £2,000, &c. &c. were recently sold. Money paid with the punctuality that has distinguished the firm of Swift and Co. for nearly forty years. The Scheme contains—

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1 . . . 2,000 . . . 2,000

1 . . . 1,600 . . . 1,600

1 . . . 1,500 . . . 1,500

2 . . . 1,400 . . . 2,800

1 . . . 1,100 . . . 1,100

est others of £800, £500, £400, &c. &c.

Half 15 6 | Eighth 19 6

Quarter 15 6 | Sixteenth 19 6

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CII.

Just published, CONTENTS.
 I. Essays and Letters, by Richard Sharp, Esq.
 II. History of the House of Soubise.
 III. Autobiography of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart.
 IV. Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal, by W. Beckford, Esq., Author of "Vathek" and "The Monk."
 V. Memoirs of Madame de Crequi.
 VI. Despatches of the Duke of Wellington.
 VII. Barrow's Excursions in the North of Europe.
 VIII. Grotius's Voyages, by Constantine de la Motte, Esq.
 IX. Helen, by Miss Edgeworth; Ayshe, the Maid of Kam, by Mr. Morier.
 X. Philip Van Artevelde, a Dramatic Romance, by Henry Taylor, Esq.
 XI. Sir James Mackintosh on the Revolution. State of the Country.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, Vols. XLIII. and XLIV. the Family Library, being UNIVERSAL HISTORY, Vols. III. and IV. By the late ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER, Lord Woodhouselee.

(To be comprised in the new Family Library.)
 The Fifth and Sixth Volumes will be published on the 1st of July. As there is no Universal History now in the hands of the English reader, except an enormous collection occupying nearly thirty large octavo volumes, the production of a compact and elegant work, containing, hastily, to meet the demand of the hour—the result of the lifelong thought and exertion of a most accomplished man of letters—can hardly, it is presumed, fail to be considered as filling up an important blank in the popular literature of the day.

The remaining Volumes of the HISTORY of INDIA are nearly ready, and will appear on the 1st of August.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, post 8vo, 12s. A NEW EDITION OF BUBBLES OF BRUNNENS. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

On Thursday next will be published, numerous Plates, 3 vols. 8vo.

TRAVELS INTO BOKHARA; Being the Account of a Journey from INDIA to CABOOL, TARTARY, and PERSIA; also, Narrative of a VOYAGE by the INDUS BY ROUTES NEVER BEFORE TAKEN BY ANY EUROPEAN. While on a Mission to the Court of Lahore, with presents from the King of Great Britain. By Lieut. ALEXANDER BURNES, F.R.S. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, 8vo, 6s. 6d. REFUTATION OF CUNELIN'S MISREPRESENTATION OF THE Third Volume of his "Peninsula." By General Lord Viscount BRESFORD, G.C.B. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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pared by them only; and for preventing disappointment to families, all care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed on the cork with their name and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine. The Sauce is sold in all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, and is to be prepared by them after the manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years. Warehouse, 10, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

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that no fewer than 2,500 tickets were issued for this day's rehearsal, being at least 700 more than at the first. The performance began with Handel's Coronation Anthem "The King shall rejoice in thy

See! the radiant object come:
Anxious doubts my bosom thrill—
Terror binds my soul in gloom.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of A Lover of Consistency is unavoidably postponed till next week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

THEIR MAJESTIES have remained in town during the whole of the week. On Sunday the KING and QUEEN attended 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 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 dined. 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.

On Wednesday the KING held a levee, at which the following Addresses and Petitions were presented to His MAJESTY:—

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 NEWCASTLE—Addresses and Petitions for the preservation of Church and State, from Annesley, Attenborough, Barton, Bole, Carlton, Mansfield, Norwell, Plumtree, Lenton, South Markham, and Buckfastleigh, in the county of Devon; and Addresses thanking His Majesty for his most gracious speech to the Bishops, from Rimon, Yorkshire; Dudley, Staffordshire; Nottingham, and its vicinity; and Corporation of East Retford.

The Bishop of EXETER—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 Exminster, in the county of Devon, to a similar effect.

Sir JOHN YARDE BULLER—A loyal 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 257 persons.

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

Lord PRUDEN—An Address from the lay inhabitants of Healdon, in the county of Northumberland, to thank His Majesty for his gracious speech to the Bishops.

Sir HENRY SMYTH—An Address from Colchester and its vicinity, thanking His Majesty for his most gracious and constitutional declaration to the Bishops.

The Earl of WINCHESTER—Loyal Addresses, expressing unbounded satisfaction and gratitude for His Majesty's gracious declaration to the Prelates of our Church, of maintaining inviolate the religion of the Church of England and Ireland, and ardent attachment to the institutions in Church and State, from the eastern part of the county of Kent; from Harknurst and its vicinity, Kent; from Chittrern, St. Mary's, Wilts; from Chittrern, All Saints, Wilts; from Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk; from Swishy, Derby; from Great Stanton, Durham.

Earl of WARWICK—An Address from Warwick, thanking His Majesty for his gracious support of the Established Church.

Major ANDERSON, of Havering Grange, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex—A loyal Address from the Gentry, Clergy, and other inhabitants of the parish of Havering, in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, in the county of Essex, thanking His Majesty for his most sensible declaration to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Protestant Church as by law established.

Lord ROLLE—Twenty-one Addresses, signed by 3,000 persons, to the same effect.

From the inhabitants of Tewkesbury, and from the town of Clephinstow, 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 parishes 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.

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 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.

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 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 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'clock.

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 labourer be delight in, PHYSICKS PAYNE."

THE following anecdote of the Princess of BEIRA, the sister of Don MIGUEL, 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 Ambassador in Spain, it was stipulated that the King should embark at Aldegallega, 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 Aldegallega, 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 Hamburg; 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 of BEIRA volunteered to advance two thousand piastres, which she had lodged in a house at Lisbon; but that sum 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 expenss."

In consequence of this noble action the faithful followers of the KING were enabled to embark for Hamburg, 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 ears 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 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 CANTERBURY, who ably and impartially 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.

LORD RADNOR, who is an extremely wise man, although he 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 RADNOR is 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 RADNOR thought not, and said, that "the Babylonians were not less Babylonians because DANIEL held high office amongst 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 to the Stock Exchange, Mounmouth-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 Nation 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.

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.

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, "humbly bows 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 FREELING has been Secretary to the Post-office: sedulous attention, constant application, clearness of intellect, and an unwearied 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 Sir FRANCIS FREELING's particular fitness for the Secretaryship, since, to him alone, he attributes the whole conduct of the department. Is it not natural that a

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 variations in politics; the Secretary remains, competent to inform the new comer to office the course to be pursued, the routine to be followed. What would become of Lord CONYNGHAME, 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.

Sir FRANCIS FREELING is accused by Mr. WALLACE of having 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 spoil his Sunday's amusement 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 Hastings. 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. 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, negative, and perhaps a word of notice upon it is superfluous; nevertheless, 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 "grievances" 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.

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 Valletta; to this he 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 prejudices, 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 subordinate would have had nothing to do but to blaze away for Fussey, 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 hundred, or as many more as he could skillfully contrive to destroy, of his fellow-Christians, because they happened merely to be the enemies of his country.

Nobody can hesitate about respecting the religious feelings 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 CHINGO at Chatham, was far from an arduous one. The peculiar circumstances in which Chatham is placed, and the advantages it possesses under the Reform Bill, render the return of a Government candidate certain. Finsbury is to be contested to-morrow. 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 new Boroughs, as there is indifference on the part of the constituency to elect. Mr. WAKLEY, at the nomination, produced the letter which Lord ALTHORP wrote to Lord BROUGHAM about the *Times*, and which BROUGHAM tore up, and which some of his Lordship's officers picked up, stuck together again, and sent to the *Times* office. This is bad. We have no hesitation in attacking the LORD CHANCELLOR 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.

LORD BROUGHAM's performances within the House of Lords we last week noticed—a gentle prank of his Lordship'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 the KING's Guard of Honour, in attendance on the festival in the Abbey, had piled their arms on the pavement, so that his Lordship could not, without going at least eighteen inches out of his way, enter the door at which his carriage had been drawn up.

We understand that his Lordship directed the non-commissioned officer to remove the muskets—which, as the non-commissioned 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 whether his Sergeant at Arms could not force the sergeant in arms to remove the alleged obstruction; but Mr. BUTT's solemn proclamation, commanding the men and the muskets in the KING's name to absent themselves, had as little effect as that of his noble principal.

Finding himself, however, as little popular with the military sergeants, as he has rendered himself with the sergeants learned in the law, the LORD CHANCELLOR marched into his

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

Since this affair, so illustrative of the high pitch of the CHANCELLOR's ambition, the wags call his Lordship and his deputy-Sergeant, 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 pre-eminently 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 PRIMAVER of IRELAND, the Archbishop of ARMAGH, (Lord JOHN BERSFORD), 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 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 ad libitum calumnies and falsehoods of the Infidel, the Atheist, and the Revolutionist.

WE have been requested to explain away some inaccuracies 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 vessel; 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 we here corrected, have caused considerable uneasiness to 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 be 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 English 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-and-eighty penny proposition of Lord PALMERSTON, which we last week gave our readers, will be found to be nearly *verbatim* the same as that which His MAJESTY returned to his august brother's proposition, that he should take the oath of allegiance to his small niece, as Princess of ASTRANIA, at the time when the King took upon himself to alter the course of the succession, and abrogate the Salic law. Don CARLOS 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 daughter as Princess of ASTRANIA, or not. Now, as far as wishes go, you will believe, because you know me, when I say that with all my heart I could I take that oath, and that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be the first to recognize your daughter, and to spare you any offence, or possible inconvenience, which my declining to do so might occasion; but my conscience and my honour do not permit it. I possess rights, legitimate that I cannot divest myself of them; rights which God gave me when it was his pleasure that I entered upon existence, and which God alone can take away, by transferring them to a male child of yours, which I desire as much, possibly even more than you yourself do. Moreover, in this I am defending the justice of the rights of all those who are called after me, and therefore I feel myself called upon to transmit to you the subjoined Declaration, which I have made with the greatest formality and addressed to all Sovereigns, to whom I hope you will communicate it.

"Adieu, my well-beloved brother; and be assured that your welfare will be always the first object of the prayers of your affectionate brother. (Signed) CARLOS."

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

DECLARATION.
"I, CARLOS MARIA ISIDORO DE BORBON y BORBON, Infante of Spain, convinced of the legitimate rights which I possess to the Crown, and so long as your MAJESTY has no heir-male to the same, do aver that neither my conscience nor my honour permit me to take the oath to, or recognize, any other than those rights, and that I solemnly declare."

"Your affectionate brother and faithful subject.
"The Infante DON CARLOS DE BORBON y BORBON.
"To my Lord and King."

In the answer of King FERDINAND to his brother, couched in the most affectionate terms, his MAJESTY informs his Highness that he cannot return to Spain, in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge his niece; and that a ship of war will shortly arrive at Lisbon, to convey him and his family to the Papal territory. And then comes this observation on the Infante's declaration:—

"Spain is independent of every foreign nation and influence, in all that belongs to her internal government, and I should therefore be acting contrary to the free and complete sovereignty of my throne, and with detriment thereby transgressing the principle of non-intervention, generally adopted by the Cabinets of Europe, were I to make the communication which you request of me in your letter. (Signed) FERDINAND."

Here it is clearly shown that King FERDINAND VII. was made to believe in the popular feeling in favour 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 Queen upon the people, "the principle of non-intervention generally adopted by the Cabinets of Europe" is completely violated; and Spain, instead of being "independent of every foreign nation and influence, in all that belongs to her internal government," is made a party to a quadruple treaty, which links her in a sort of diplomatic firm with France, Portugal, and ENGLAND, and by which association she is to be saddled with a Queen who has no right to the Spanish throne, and Portugal is to be deprived of a Monarch who has every right to that of Portugal. And this to prevent the transgression of the principle of non-intervention generally adopted by the Cabinets of Europe.

These are the prospects of Spain after the death of King FERDINAND the Seventh—let us for one moment proceed to shew 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 29th of March, 1830, the King of SPAIN, whose fourth marriage 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 King's daughter declared to be heir to the throne.

From the hour the King had been induced to sign this "sanction" his mind was never at rest, and in the month 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 secure; and she resolved, with the King'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 ALBUCA, 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 new 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 negotiation 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 ALBUCA 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 perfectly convinced of the injustice which he had been seduced to commit, and on the 8th of September, the day after the refusal of Don CARLOS to accede to the proposal, His MAJESTY sent for CALOMARDE, who had originally prepared the "sanction," and directed him to draw up a decree, annulling and revoking all its provisions; and on the night of that day the new decree was signed, restoring the law of PHILIP 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 CALOMARDE, signed the decree as witnesses; the Physicians subjoined a certificate that the King was perfectly sane when he subscribed it; and no doubt public feeling 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 CALOMARDE Ministry—the results of which were, the imprisonment of that person, and the retirement of the Count de la ALBUCA.

The manner in which matters were managed, may be pretty well ascertained by the fact, that, on the 9th of October the public papers announced the King's perfect recovery, 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 BERNARDEZ, for many years Ambassador in England, and whose firmness and affection for his Sovereigns 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 the Royalist volunteers disbanded.

These measures, and the QUEEN's personal violence, excited the greatest commotions—and the people began to declare that the King'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 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 pitch as to drive them from Madrid; and when the Princess de BOURBON, 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 between 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 MAJESTY's abrogation of the pragmatic sanction; for, on the 31st of December, 1832, the QUEEN having summoned some of the Bishops, and all the Ministers to the Palace, the King formally and solemnly revoked the decree which CALOMARDE had prepared, and attributed his signing it to the effects of a serious malady which had weakened his Royal mind, and induced him to listen to 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 usurpers upon the thrones of Spain and Portugal, neither of whom, would have succeeded in 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 principles of non-interference by which King FERDINAND was actuated, when he was made to believe that the female issue of his fourth marriage was the idol of his people.

Of the part taken in these contests 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 FREERE."

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 *Globe* of Friday, June 27. From the *Globe* of Friday, June 27.

The brutal exultation of the *Globe*, or rather of its heartless principal, at the impunity provided for the murderer MORRIS, is worthy of a demon. The furnishing of those who, whose he may be, does not seem to know the meaning of the word "truth," any more than of justice, public spirit, or humanity. He asks why the *Times* does not blush at again naming "the affair of MORRIS and LEVY!" (Heaven, what a form of expression!) "after the exposure which its former articles had made of its gross ignorance or its wilful perversion of facts." We leave it to the readers of the *Globe* and to MORRIS and LEVY!—there is no longer to be 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, arrogant, sneering, insolent, stupid, arrogant, false, vindictive—there is no one polluted fountain whence so many impure streams could flow, and that is the Yahoo-dandy.

questions upon national, or at least on party grounds, and must rise above the truncheons of an individual or a clique. As to the shower of abusive epithets which the *Times* has poured upon us, we shall only assure our Contemporary that he will gain nothing by attacking us, and that he will find us as tough a morsel in his mouth as another of his disposition once did the file. On the present occasion we shall merely criticise his style, and hint to him that it is very bad writing to use so many 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 last 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. Regarding all minor points—disclaiming 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 country most adapted to agriculture be cultivated; let the arts of industry be applied in the other to manufacturing purposes. We are consequently told, unfruitful countries are to be left desolate, to be converted "into a scene 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 he has adapted expressly to the cultivation of corn, which almost spontaneously brings forth the necessities of life, should be neglected by man, who is ordered by the sweat of his brow to gain his bread, because other people exert less industry and perseverance on land elsewhere, is a doctrine which, for boldness and impiety, may well claim investigation for an equal. Nor is this principle less absurd than impious. The political economists say that their object is the accumulation of wealth; they tell us at the same moment, that to gain this, we must destroy the whole capital invested in land comparatively unfruitful; and moreover, after prescribing the means of amassing wealth, they direct that the land in which that capital ought to be invested for preservation, shall be destroyed, or left waste and desolate.

True it is that Miss MARTINEAU says that only the unfruitful parts of the kingdom shall be neglected; but the same principle which induces her to assert that, must also, when properly deducted and extended, arrive at that greater doctrine of leaving all land useless in those countries where capital can be employed in manufactures. Let us see, Sir, what are the opinions of ADAM SMITH of these profligate sentiments:—

"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 another. No part of it can be said to belong to any particular country till it has spread as it were over the face of that country either in buildings or in the more lasting improvements of land."

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 House Towns, except in the obscure histories of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. 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 manufactures 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 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 hostile and barbarous nations, continued for a century or two together, such as those that happened for some time in the western provinces 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. Regarding 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 Poland and Prussia, a certain quantity of corn. Suppose that demand equals the consumption of half the inhabitants of England 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, 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 may be altered in some degree—as, say the political economists, "we can turn all our land out of cultivation, import all our corn, 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 iniquitously 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 of our manufactures than we took of their corn. They would be obliged, therefore, in self-defence, to establish and foster some manufactures 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, proudly 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 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 nation fled!

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 Spain, during the minority of her daughter, ISABELLA II., Queen of Spain, and his Imperial Majesty the Duke of BRAGANZA, Regent of the kingdoms of PORTUGAL and of the ALGARVES, in the name of Donna MARIA II.—

"Perfectly convinced that the interest and safety of the two crowns require the vigorous and immediate employment of reciprocal efforts to put an end to hostilities, which having been at first directed to the overthrow of the throne of her Portuguese Majesty, now afford support and protection to the discontented 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 unite their forces, with a view to compel the Infante Don CARLOS of Spain, and the Infante Don MIGUEL of Portugal, to the dominion 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 Britain and Ireland. These two last Princes, considering the interest they ought always to take in the safety of the Spanish monarchy, and animated by the most ardent desire to contribute to the establishment of peace, have, in the name of the House of Lords, their Britannic Majesties, considering besides, the special obligations which emanate 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:—

"Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain—Don Manuel Pardo Fernandez de Pineda, Conde de Villa Paterna y de Florida Blanca, her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty;

"His Majesty the King of the French—Prince Talleyrand, his Ambassador at the Court of London;

"His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland—Viscount Palmerston, his Minister for Foreign Affairs;—

"His Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza—Don Christobal Pedro de Moraes Sarmento, his Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of London;—

"And the Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following articles:—

"Art. 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 Portuguese dominions."

"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 afforded to 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 engaging, moreover, 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."

"Art. 3. His Majesty the King of Great Britain engages to co-operate, by employing a naval force second the operations, and other measures 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 allies 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 present treaty; and his Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, animated with a sincere desire of effacing all remembrance of the past, and of rallying around the throne of his daughter the whole nation, declares his intention of publishing a general and complete amnesty in favor of all the subjects of her most Faithful Majesty, who shall, within a time to be determined, 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 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 Portuguese and Spanish territories, an income suitable 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."

(Signatures)
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 been received from Lisbon. Some weeks ago, when the subject of this Treaty was mentioned in the House of Lords, EARL GREY informed their Lordships that the ratification was expected daily. We did not think this expectation would be realized; and it now seems, from the acknowledgments of LORD PALMERSTON himself, not only that 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 yard on board the Royal George Yacht, and will proceed for Helvoetsluis, probably stopping the night in Margate roads to ensure a day-light voyage. The *Phœnix* steam-ship, with others, will be in attendance to take the yacht in tow when necessary; and the *Castor* frigate, LORD JOHN RAY, will be at the Nore in readiness to escort the squadron as they come down the river. Their MAJESTIES will leave town shortly after the Musical Festival; and the QUEEN will proceed direct from Windsor to Woolwich, accompanied by the Earls and Countesses of DEXTER, ERROL, BROWLOW, 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 her MAJESTY'S arrival at Windsor. The Royal squadron will return immediately from Helvoetsluis.—*Brighton Gazette*.

General GONLET, the rejected Belge Ambassador to Vienna, whose rejection we had the pleasure to foretell three months since, has been appointed inspector—not of pavements—but of fortresses.

The *Brighton Gazette* gives us the following:—

"Our readers know how Mr. HENRY BROUGHAM used to assail LORD ELDON: let them now learn how LORD BROUGHAM, when the object of those force attacks has been obtained, can speak of the same venerable and excellent personage."

"Lord ELDON have doubts! People were never more mistaken than in supposing that Lord ELDON entertained doubts on any subject, for of all 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 bearings; 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 SAMUEL ROBERTS express, and such must have been the opinion of you, Sir CHARLES WETHERELL. He was a man of very strong mind; he grasped the points of the question at once, and 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, and this he did from a conscientious and scrupulous regard to the justice of the cause. He was very thoughtful he was wavering, and doubting in his opinion; but they were more mistaken."

"Reader! this was said last Friday by Lord BROUGHAM in the House of Lords."

The English Opera House is now rapidly proceeding to completion. 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. Wood is to be the heroine of a new opera called *The Bride's Bond*.

Mr. HAYNE—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 aux Femmes*.

Mr. SAMS has just published prints of the KING and QUEEN. The former strikes us as a particularly good likeness, and a very excellent mezzotint. That of the QUEEN is somewhat deficient in its lights; they are, however, both from favourite pictures, and will, we have no doubt, meet with the patronage of all loyal lovers of art.

Mr. NODDY, the keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell, shot himself with a pistol on Thursday, 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 Sheriff of London who has been of that religion.

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

There were two prize-gigs at Andover on Tuesday—the first between GAYNOR and DUCH SAM; they fought for two hours and five minutes. SAM had his arm broken, and GAYNOR was put to bed in a doubtful state. The second 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 Tavern, Blackwall. His Grace was received with enthusiasm, and £300. was collected, being about twice as much as ever was received upon any former occasion.

A great Scullers' Match was rowed on Friday, from Westminster-bridge to Putney, between CAMPBELL and GORFLEY, for the championship 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 to the *Juste Milieu*. The *Quotidienne* states that camps are about to be established at St. Omer, Luneville, Compeigne, and Verrieres, near Lyons, the first under the command of General ROGEE; the second, of cavalry, under General JAQUINOT and the Duke de NEMOURS; and the third under the Duke of ORLEANS. The German students and revolutionists of Berne having issued a violent proclamation, threatening the destruction of the Governments and tyrants of Germany, and announcing their intention of marching immediately in order to co-operate in the deliverance of their country, the Berne 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, *ex corporis*, to the Vorort their ultimatum relative to the expulsion of the foreign revolutionists that have congregated in Switzerland. The Barcelona journal, *El Vapor*, states General ROLL to have been created Marquis de Casa ROLL and *Proceres del 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 MURAT, or HORTENSE BEAUBARNAIS; by others a discarded mistress of King LEOPOLD.

The *Bordeaux Indicateur* of the 23d confirms the report of a sanguinary action between ZUMALACARREGUI and General LORENZO on the 16th. The former is said to have marched three leagues beyond Lacumberrri to attack his foe, who was proceeding from Pampeluna, to meet QUESADA and EL PASTOR, who were advancing from Salvaterra and Villafraanca. The result is stated to be unknown, but is believed here to have been the defeat of the Christians.

Jamaica papers have been received to the 16th ult. They announce the demise of Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES FULLERTON, C.B., commanding his Majesty's 96th Regiment. The island was tranquil, but the utmost interest was excited with respect to the approaching Session of the Legislature, to commence on the 3d of June, as it 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 Ministers at Vienna closed on the 12th, when the final Protocol was signed at the residence of Prince METTERNICH. It is mentioned in the *Augsburg Gazette* that the resolutions of this important Congress are to receive the assent of the respective Governments before they are promulgated. The same journal alludes to reports on the Exchange 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*: Skirrow, third year; Christie, Anderson, Wilson, second year; Ford, Thomas, first year.—*Classics*: Harlestone, Giraud, Daseant.—*Mathematics*: Mathison, Christie, Rouston, Thomas, Ford.—*English Literature*: Skirrow.—*Modern History*: Spinks.—*Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature*: Marin Giraud.—*French Literature*: Bodkin.—*French Language*: Smith.—*German Language and Literature*: Kimpson, Spinks.—*Hindostanee*: Strachey.—*In General Proficiency*: Class I. Beresford, Christie, Mathison, Wilson; Class II. Beal, Gendall, Innes, Pittman. In the evening part of the Council, the Professors, 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 Islands.

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill stands for a third reading to-morrow.

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 been 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.

PAULINE embarked at Dover for Boulogne on Monday, accompanied by a female, apparently not more than seventeen years of age, whose affection for him, according to rumour, has induced her 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 far from Dunblowne, near Lincoln, the shutter of a small house near the road side exhibits the following:—"ANNA DIX MEXTER 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, probably in the hope of an addition to the already numerous attendance, a gentleman rose, and after apologising for the intrusion, reminded the company that that was the memorable day of Waterloo, and proposed "the Duke of WELLINGTON," on which every individual simultaneously rose, and enthusiastically joined in a hearty cheer, with three times three.—*Hereford Journal*.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave a grand Banquet on Wednesday evening at Apsley House to thirty-five personages of note connected with the University of Oxford. Among the company were—The Earl of Eldon, High Steward of the University; Sir Charles Wetherell, Counsel to the University; Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Estcourt, Representatives; the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Rowley; Earl of Rosslyn, Mr. Croker, &c.

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 has been somewhat unexpectedly admitted. Yet, assuredly, no man has more so indignantly to degrade the House of Lords in the eyes of the nation. Since his Lordship's admission irrelevant persons have on sundry occasions of animated discussion, been led to compare the unreserved eloquence of that august assembly with that of the former distinguished poet-house or the bewitching garden. For instance, such specimens of elegant *paraphrase* as the following are of ordinary occurrence:—"The Noble Lord says," "Yes, yes, yes," "No, no, no," "It was reserved, however, for the debate of last

London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; Robertson, Glasgow; and Wakeman, Dublin.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow evening will be performed the Tragedy of *HAMLET*. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff, with UNCLE JOHN, and THE SLEDGE DRIVER. On Tuesday, The Way with Hum, Lovemore, Mr. Vandenhoff. With Uncle John, and Rural Felicity. On Wednesday, My Wife's Mother, With Uncle John, Rural Felicity, and other Entertainments. On Thursday, Shakespeare's Tragedy of *Coriolanus*. With Uncle John, and other Entertainments. On Friday, The Steward, With Uncle John, and other Entertainments. On Saturday, The Steward, With Uncle John, and other Entertainments. On Sunday, The Steward, With Uncle John, and other Entertainments.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow and Wednesday will be performed, the last new local Drama, called *THE RED CROW*; or, *The Archers of Islington*. Principal characters, by Messrs. R. Honner, Campbell, W. Smith, Matfield, Suter, Goldsmith, Wilson, C. Smith, Elwood, Misses Angley, Smith, and Matfield. After which, *WENLOCK OF WENLOCK*: characters as before. To conclude with (first time here), *LWINA OF TOBOLSKI*; or, *The Red Snow Storm*. Characters by Messrs. Campbell, W. Smith, Halford, C. Smith, Wilson, Goldsmith, Mr. Lewis, Misses Hicks, and Miss Matfield. On Tuesday, a variety of Entertainments for the Benefit of the South Town Philanthropic Institution.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall.—East.—THE EXHIBITION for the SALE of WORKS of LIVING BRITISH ARTISTS, is now OPEN, from Ten till dusk. Pictures taken in the water on the 8th and 9th September, 1834. WILL THORNTON CLOSE.—Admission 1s. Catalogue is.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—The Gallery, with a Selection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS, from the Collections of His Most Gracious Majesty, the most Noble the Marquess of Westminster, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, Bt., is OPEN daily, from Ten in the morning until six in the evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue is.

AMMISSION ON ONE SHILLING. MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN in Leicester-square, and an additional Gallery fitted up for their reception.

PADRAMA.—THE EXHIBITION of the MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL RAILWAY, at the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square, continues to attract the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, and it may be said to be one of the most amusing and instructive Exhibitions now before the Public, and it is certainly one of the cheapest, as the Admission is only One Shilling. The principal objects on the Route have been very accurately pointed out by the Artists. The Locomotive Engines are numerous, and give a more correct idea of the mode of transit on this great work of art and science than can be conveyed by any description, however elaborate. Every one of our juvenile friends ought in particular to see it, as it is very instructive for youth. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Descriptive Catalogue, with Twelve Plates, One Shilling.

EXHIBITION of the STATUE of the late Earl of DUDLEY'S Opus, NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, BASHAW, together with the STATUES of HORSES, and other Sculptural Works, by MATTHEW COATES WYATT, is Open from Nine till Seven, at 28, OLD BOND-STREET. Admission, One Shilling.

NEW SONGS, published by WILLIS and CO., Royal Musical Repository, 35, St. James's-street, London; and 7, Weymouth-street, Dublin. Where may be found, every variety of Piano-fortes, Harps, &c. by the most eminent makers, at the manufacturers' prices.

ITALIAN. DALL' AMICO DELLA PACE; sung by Madlle. Giulietta Grisi, in Rossini's Opus, *L'Espresso di un Giorno*, composed by Sig. M. Costa. 3s. 6d. SEI, TE, SEI, TE, CHE STENDI; sung by Signor Rinaldi, in the above Opera; composed by Signor Rossini. 3s. 6d. SEI, TE, SEI, TE, CHE STENDI; sung by Signor Rinaldi, in the above Opera; composed by Signor Rossini. 3s. 6d.

ENGLISH. WIDE THE STANDARD WAVE; composed by Sebastian. 2s. 6d. THE LAST REQUEST; composed by E. D. Allen, Esq. 2s. 6d. QUEEN OF MY SOUL; written by Miss Cowley; the Music by Miss Cowley. 2s. 6d.

SCOTTISH GAIETY. composed by J. Stevenson. 2s. 6d. JOHN PROOF OF AFFECTION; written by Lord Byron; the Music by John Duffield, Esq. 2s. 6d.

THE HIGHLAND MESSAGE; by Mrs. Hemans and Sister. 2s. 6d. THE OCEAN ROVER; the Words by Mrs. Hemans; the Music by Miss Augusta Cowell. 2s. 6d.

HASTE MY BOY (Pier-Glee); Dr. Smith. 2s. 6d. BRAYARDI DEL CARPIO; by Mrs. Hemans and Sister. 2s. 6d. PLAYS OF THE WRECK; written by T. H. Bayly, Esq.; the Music by J. Braham, Esq. 2s. 6d.

MIN. WILKES and DAUGHTERS' MUSICAL ACADEMY is now Open. Days of performance, Tuesdays and Fridays, from Ten until Four.—Terms may be had at their Rooms, 55, St. James's-street.

LES ECHOS, LA BAINE DE MATIN, and LES ESPAGNOLES. MESSIERS' musical QUARTETTES, performed at their MAJESTIES' BALLS, are just published by T. BROWN and Co. at their Foreign Musical Library, where the following New Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Opera Music may be had:—

QUARTETTES and WALTZES. Le Pré aux Clercs, 2 Books. Gaieté, ou le Bal Masqué, 2 do. La Sonnambole, 3 do. Anna Bolena, 3 do. Capulet à Montecchi, 2 do. Gaieté, ou le Bal Masqué, 2 do. Corradino and Cenerentola, 2 do.

Also, just published Valz des Cors de Baden et Vienn. Le Pré aux Clercs, 2 Books. Gaieté, ou le Bal Masqué, 2 do. La Sonnambole, 3 do. Anna Bolena, 3 do. Capulet à Montecchi, 2 do. Gaieté, ou le Bal Masqué, 2 do. Corradino and Cenerentola, 2 do.

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY. John Barnett's new and beautiful Prize Ball, entitled "THE SATURDAY NIGHT DANCE," written expressly for the Grand Musical Festival, is just published, by T. BROWN and Co. at their Foreign Musical Library, where the following New Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Opera Music may be had:—

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QUARTETTES and WALTZES. Le Pré aux Clercs, 2 Books. Gaieté, ou le Bal Masqué, 2 do. La Sonnambole, 3 do. Anna Bolena, 3 do. Capulet à Montecchi, 2 do. Gaieté, ou le Bal Masqué, 2 do. Corradino and Cenerentola, 2 do.

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GRIS'S BENEFIT, NEXT THURSDAY, and her first appearance in Bellini's Opera of *LA SONNAMBOLE*.—J. ANDREWS, 167, New Bond-street, near Grosvenor-street, begs to intimate that he has the Disposal of a variety of the best BOXES for the above Evening, on the different tiers, and in the most approved situations. Boxes for large or small parties; Double Boxes, and Stalls and Pit Tickets. The best PRIVATE BOXES for the French Plays.—J. Andrews respectfully solicits the attention of Families to come to the many superior advantages derived by Subscribers to this Establishment, who have the advantage of referring to an extensive collection of Books, complete in every department of British and Foreign Literature; and they have also every new Work regularly forwarded to them in town and to any part of the United Kingdom immediately on publication.

KING'S THEATRE.—W. SAMS (Bookseller to the King, St. James's-street), has for Disposal, by the Night, OPERA BOXES on the various tiers in the best situations. DOUBLE BOXES for large parties. Pit Tickets 8s. 6d. each.—Madlle. GIULIETTA GRISI'S BENEFIT being fixed for Thursday next, 10th inst., will be performed BARNI's admired Opera, *LA SONNAMBOLE*, with a Ballet, in which Tagliani will appear. Boxes and TICKETS to be had at Mr. Sams's Royal Subscription Library, St. James's-street.

The Year . . . 5 0 0 Half or 3 0 Quarter . . . 1 16 0 This Library is liberally supplied with all the new publications. The best Private Boxes at all the Theatres may be had by the Night, at Sams's.

GRIS'S BENEFIT, THURSDAY NEXT.—LA SONNAMBOLE—An Act of *L'ASSEMBLÉ DI CORINTO*, and a Ballet in which Tagliani will appear. BOXES in the best situations, and STALLS, at Hookham's Subscription Library, St. James's-street.

A CLERGYMAN engaged with Duty in London, is willing to take the CHARGE of a CONYAT PARISH for Two or Three Months. He requires no other remuneration than the use of the Parsonage House, &c. Address (post paid) to the Rev. A. University Club, Suffolk-street.

A RESPECTABLE CURACY WANTED in the Country (in one of the counties between the Cities of Oxford and London), by a Clergyman in full Orders, of Orthodox Principles, and M.A. of the University in the former. Messrs. R. G. and H. R. Burfoot, Solicitors, 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, will receive and give every requisite explanation.

TO GRADUATES.—In an endowed Free Grammar School, about sixty miles from town, is Vacant the Office of ASSISTANT-MASTER, the emolument of which includes a salary of £100, with board and lodging at the Grammar School. Candidates who have attained station in the Classical and Mathematical Triposes would, *ceteris paribus*, be preferred. Applications with references to be addressed, post paid, to M.N., Messrs. Bouke and Varty, 31, Strand.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A VACANCY for a PUPIL is now open, of a son of a married Clergyman, residing in the city, and an orphan from London, the number of whose PUPILS is limited to five or six. He can offer the most satisfactory references to Noblemen and Clergymen whose sons have been with him.—Letters to be directed for the Rev. H. P., to the care of Mr. Seale, Bookbinder, 77, Lower Grosvenor-street, near Bond-street, London.

TUTORIAL.—A Graduate of the University of Cambridge, whose name is conspicuous on the Mathematical and Classical Tripos, is at present examination, proposes being in Town during the long VACATION, and will have leisure during that period to assist the Studies of an Undergraduate belonging to either of the Universities.—Letters addressed to Mr. Macpherson, Bookseller, Middle-row, Holborn.

WANTED, by a Young Person, a SITUATION as LADY'S MAID, or as a married woman, in a Family. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to C.A., at Mr. Ward's, No. 67, Fifth-street, Soho-square.

A CASE of SEVERE AFFLICTION.—A Clergyman of the Established Church, of the highest character, having been prematurely removed from this life, his WIDOW, and Seven Young Children (the youngest only three months), being left in a state of destitution, and in want of every assistance, and having no other resource, earnestly entreat the attention of the charitable to their deplorable situation. It is confidently hoped, that it is only necessary to publish this distressing statement, to ensure the assistance of GENEROUS and benevolent friends, who will be desirous of relieving the above statement, ample testimony can be given by the undermentioned persons, who have kindly consented to receive contributions: Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Messrs. Goslings and Sharp, Bankers, 19, Fleet-street; Mr. E. Knight, 19, Great Knight-Rider-street, Dorset's Commons; Mr. Pelham Richardson, 24, Cornhill.

TO BACHELORS.—Comfortable and respectable LODGINGS, in a Street west of Temple Bar. A Gentleman who has just retired and fitted up his house at a considerable expense, having more room than he has occasion for, is desirous of letting a Sitting-room and Bed-room, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, to two respectable persons, who will be desirous of the room, will be moderate.—Of course there are no other Lodgers. Apply by letter to Mr. Yorston, 55, Chancery-lane.

MEDICAL PUPIL WANTED.—A General Practitioner (residing in one of the most respectable streets contiguous to the London University, is desirous of receiving into his House a well educated YOUNG GENTLEMAN of respectable family, for the purpose of completing a plan of instruction in the best society, and is afforded every opportunity of completing a first-rate Medical Education during the term of his engagement.

THE UNRIVALLED CHINTZES exhibiting this Season at MILES and EDWARDS, are acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto produced in Europe. GARNET and TROPICAL WARE-ROOMS, No. 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square.

SPLendid BRUSSELS CARPETS.—GRAHAM and CO. will offer to the Public, during this week and next, the Largest and most Splendid CHOICE of BRUSSELS CARPETS in Europe, without one farthing addition, for Cash on delivery.

P.S. Large quantities of Old Patterns are reduced to 2s. 11d., and the very best ever manufactured to 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. a yard.

BEST HATS IN LONDON. 21s.—At PEIRING'S, 55, Strand. The original Inventor of Light Hats, the first to reduce the price of his Hats to One Guinea, and the person who introduced the use of the best Hats at that price. Respect, judge, and compare! Second qualities, 16s. Economic Hats for Summer wear, having all the appearance of a best Hat, 12s. The most extensive variety of Caps of every description at greatly reduced prices.—Observers, 25s. corner of Cecil-street.—No connection with any other House.—Beware of imitations.

FOR HOBART TOWN and SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, touching at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, to Sail in July, the Ship THAMES, 1125 tons per register, lying in the East India Export Dock. This Ship is fitted out to ensure the comfort of cabin and steerage passengers in a manner never yet attempted. For freight or passage, the terms of which will be very moderate, apply to the owner, Capt. J. R. Piddling, No. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street; Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co., No. 9, Austin friars; to the Commander, on board, from eleven o'clock to four; Messrs. W. and J. Burnie, No. 12, Bishopsgate-street; John Edmund, No. 46, Lime-street; or to Edmund Road, No. 1, Riche's-court, Lime-street; who can furnish a complete plan of this splendid Ship's accommodation, and other particulars in more detail.—N.B. Punctuality may be relied on, the owner having secured consignments by which the dispatch of this Ship, on the day fixed, is guaranteed.

RAMSGATE STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—For CALAIS, the Public are respectfully informed that the RAMSGATE PACKET, the PLYMOUTH, Commander, fitted with Engines by Boulton, Watt, and Co., will leave the Royal Harbour of RAMSGATE every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CALAIS, returning from thence the following days, until July 31st; after which time she will run WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and return on THURSDAY and MONDAY. For this purpose, the PLYMOUTH will be so arranged, that Passengers may always embark from the Public Stairs, or by an accommodation ladder, for which no charge is made either at Ramsgate or Calais. On returning to Ramsgate, the vessel will at all times be enabled to land goods, so that the inconvenience and danger of landing in the middle of the town may be avoided. FARES.—Best Cabin, 10s.; Fore Cabin, 7s. 6d.; Children under ten years of age, 5s. To Calais and back (same voyage), best Cabin, 15s.; Fore Cabin, 12s.; Children under ten years of age, 8s.—A Stewardess on board for the accommodation of Ladies.—For further particulars, apply to George Hope, at the Office, Goldsmiths-lane, Ramsgate.—Ramsgate, June 26th, 1834.

BISHOP most respectfully reminds his best Friends, the Public, that the FINAL GLASGOW LOTTERY will be all decided in One Day, the 22nd of THIS MONTH, at Cooper's Hall, London. The Scheme contains Prizes of £16,000, £10,000, £3,000, and numerous others, all of which may be received in Full on demand, and upwards of Sixty Thousand Pounds, which are sold Prizes to be drawn in the month of August, 1834.

Tickets and Shares are selling at BISHOP'S Offices, No. 13, Cornhill; No. 27, Poultry; and No. 138, Regent-street, London; and by his Agents in almost all the provincial Towns.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 6th July, 1834.—A SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY NEXT, the 15th July, at ST. PANCRA'S CHURCH, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of EXETER, for the BENEFIT of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Service will commence at 11 o'clock. ALEX. SHREDDEN, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—No. 24, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East. NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Society's Office, No. 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JULY instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, for the purpose of confirming, if thought fit, the two Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of the Proprietors held on the 24th day of June last. The Chair will be taken at FOUR o'clock precisely.

CHARLES M. WILLICH, Secretary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 24 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 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, for the purpose of confirming, if thought fit, the two Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of the Proprietors held on the 24th day of June last. By order of the Directors.

MESSRS. MILES and EDWARDS sell themselves called upon to inform the Nobility 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.

CARPETS.—SOFA and TOILETTE CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY have just received some most beautiful and curious French Carpets, adapted to these purposes. Also, several TOURNAI CARPETS, of large dimensions, which they can offer at bargain prices. A very choice assortment of the Royal and the Saxony Carpets, and several new designs, and designs. An extensive Stock of Brussels Carpets of the first fabric, which they can supply on former terms. Persian and Bengal Carpets, India Matting, &c. Warehouse, 19, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Nos. 1 and 2 of a new volume of the MEMOIR contain a concise description of these memorable Performances, with TWO LARGE ENGRAVINGS—the Orchestra and Royal Box, 2d. each.

Vol. 23, with Portrait of the Duke of Sussex, 5s. 6d. The oldest, and probably the best, of our cheap compendiums—a very pleasing, entertaining, and intelligent miscellany.—Literary Gazette.

Each volume is complete in itself, and may be purchased separately; twenty-two volumes, 8d. in boards, or nearly half bound, 7s. 14s.

J. Limbird, 143, Strand: and sold by all Booksellers.

LADY CHARLOTTE BURY'S Work on *THE THREE GREAT SACRIFICES OF HUMANITY* is ready for delivery to Subscribers. The address of some of them not being known, it is respectfully requested that they will either send for their copies to Mr. Moyes, 28, Castle-street, Leicester-square, or favour him with their address, and the books will be forwarded to them.

PLEASURE YACHT of 20 Tons Burthen.—Mr. PHILLIPS is instructed to offer by PRIVATE SALE an admirably fitted YACHT, fitted up for the reception of a family, and well equipped with every modern Store and Rigging, with a Sleeping Cabin for four persons, and will be sold on moderate terms.—May be viewed by tickets, which, with terms, may be known at Mr. Phillips's, 73, New Bond-street.

MATRIMONY.—A Gentleman of rank, in the prime of life, and whose personal appearance could hardly fail to insure general approbation, would feel most anxious to introduce to an amiable young Lady, who is disposed also to change her state, and to enter into the sacred bonds of Matrimony. His family connections are such, that he could not of course contract any inferior alliance. His wishes would therefore incline him towards respectable country families and the junior branches of nobility, moderate in rank, but with a good fortune, would suffice for their mutual comfort and dignity. "P. Manby, Esq., Post Office, Church-street, Chelsea; post-paid."

MATRIMONY.—A Clergyman, of the age of 30, who is Rector of a parish, and in receipt of an income of about 1,000l. a year, with an excellent report for his conduct, and a well regulated mind, is desirous of being introduced to a Lady of domestic habits and cheerful disposition, with a respectable income. The Advertiser being of a social disposition, and fond of female society, is induced to surmount his prejudices against this mode of introduction, which is now so general all over the Continent. A suitable settlement would be made. Letters, post-paid, to Mr. P. Manby, Esq., Post Office, Church-street, Chelsea; post-paid.

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WORCESTER, June 30.—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 blue looks more vigorous. From the neighbourhood of Leominster it is stated that "the plants seem at this time" and generally look unkindly. Under these circumstances prices continue to rise; in our market on Saturday 8d. 15s. was given for a prime lot. Our duty is now 7s. to 7000l. In London yesterday the duty of the kingdom varied between 90, 95, and 100,000l.—The reports in the *Maidstone Gazette* of Monday led to the conclusion that a partial improvement has taken place in the hops in that neighbourhood.

A large ingenious machine has been invented and made solely by Mr Ackrill, of Boston. It is built to accommodate one person, who will, with great ease, be able to propel it at the rate of ten miles an hour! The principle on which it is constructed is entirely new, and may be applied to any purpose in machinery; it is anticipated it will introduce quite a new theory in mechanics.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'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 a 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 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. to work upon (we mean the caricaturist, not the CHANCELLOR)—what a bye-word for the sneerers—the *Thimble-rig*!

Sir ROBERT PEELE 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 few observations below; as to the necessity for its renewal, there 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.

We knew, and we said we knew, all the intrigues which were at work outside the door of the Cabinet, when Lord DUNCANNO and Sir HENRY PARNELL were moving heaven and earth to get Mr. O'CONNELL either 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 have 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. LITTLETON 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 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 SOVEREIGN, 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; he admits his statement that the Coercion Bill was not to be renewed, but satisfies himself by charging Mr. O'CONNELL with a breach of confidence in divulging the conversation. As Mr. O'CONNELL naturally asks, what object has a Minister in sending for the leader of a party in the House of Commons, to make a communication to him, unless it is for the purpose of influencing his Parliamentary conduct? This communication of Mr. LITTLETON's had that effect upon Mr. O'CONNELL's Parliamentary conduct, and when that object is gained, Mr. LITTLETON sends him word that the Coercion Bill is to be renewed.

Mr. O'CONNELL, upon finding himself thus deluded, and finding, moreover, that while Mr. LITTLETON was assuring him that the Lord Lieutenant was opposed to the renewal, it was authoritatively stated in the House of Lords that his Excellency was favourable to it, declared his opinion to Mr. LITTLETON that he ought to resign; and here we extract a dialogue which we find in the reported debates of the House of Commons, which is neither unamusing nor uninteresting as illustrating the tone and character of the speeches and observations made by Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen in the Reformed Parliament:—

Mr. O'CONNELL stated that there was a fact connected with the subject which he was anxious to mention. He had stated to the Right Honourable Gentleman that if the Government intended to propose the renewal of the Coercion Bill, he intended to move that the Report of Sir Henry Parnell's Committee in 1832 be referred to, and that the plan of that Right Honourable Gentleman should be printed, when the Right Honourable Secretary for Ireland said that it was quite unnecessary to do so. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Littleton) had also stated that he had informed him (Mr. O'Connell) on Friday night that it was the intention of the Government to renew the Coercion Bill, but he (Mr. Littleton) had forgotten

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 decided him, namely, to resign. The answer of the Right Hon. Gentleman was, "Do not say a word more on the subject to-day."—(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 them.

Mr. O'CONNELL—On the honour of a Gentleman it did.

Mr. LITTLETON—On the honour of a Gentleman it did not.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Does 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 unnecessary.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Why, then, did I not persist in making my motion?

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 earnestness 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. SHELL's reminding the House that 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 MAJESTY'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 favour 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 reader will please to remember that Mr. LITTLETON not only admits his conversation with Mr. O'CONNELL, but takes credit to himself for soothing the Agitator, by informing him 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 WELLESLEY had altered his mind upon the subject? He cannot—for Lord GREY, in the House of Lords, has denied the fact.

Does Mr. LITTLETON 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's letter distinctly refers to the particular Coercion Act 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 wrote this on the 4th of July—Lord GREY tells the country that there never has been a change in 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 CRRERUS."

From the hour that Mr. LITTLETON assumed the Irish Secretaryship, we foretold the nature and character of his career. We have before earnestly advised him to resign, and lucky would it have been if he had done so. He seems, however, as little inclined to do so now, as he was then; but we are much deceived if some Member does not move 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 that to which we have alluded. It is but just to all parties that he should go. When the Coercion Act, containing all its clauses except the court-martial clause, (repealed to soothe Mr. ABERCROMBY) comes to the Commons, how will Mr. LITTLETON, after his confidential communication to Mr. O'CONNELL, vote? When the Bill passes, how will Mr. LITTLETON be enabled to enforce its provisions? If the common feelings of shame in himself do not induce his retirement, the feelings of Parliament must be expressed, and he must be removed.

THE Finsbury election terminated on Tuesday, exactly as we expected: nothing can more clearly corroborate the opinions we last week expressed as to the candidates and the constituency, than the whole of this affair—not one man stood for Finsbury who ought to have stood for it. Mr. POWNALL, we have no doubt, is an extremely good gentleman, but, the moment people go about, and with the best possible intentions, say, "Who is Mr. POWNALL?" the thing is settled—he is just as good a man as anybody else who lives in Russell-square, or the Paragon at Blackheath, 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 person expected or anticipated. So much

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

Then comes Mr. WAKLEY—we need say nothing about that; then, Mr. BARRAGE. Now really the idea of Mr. BARRAGE standing for Finsbury is so absurd, that, unless he has got a miscalculating machine, as well as a calculating one, we cannot imagine what he could possibly mean.

Next comes the rollicking TOM DUNCUMBE—"Yorkshire'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. DUNCUMBE is the favourite for choice. The ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR-GENERALS voted for him. Thus is he pronounced and declared the Government Member. We cannot imagine a more agreeable group than Lord AUCKLAND, CHARLES GRANT, and DUNCUMBE.

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 DUNCUMBE and POWNALL polled together; Mr. WAKLEY, who polled upon that occasion 2199 votes!! upon this occasion screwed out only 688; and Mr. BARRAGE, 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.

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 its truth or its falsehood, and we therefore guard our readers from relying any further upon it, than in so far as it may quicken their vigilance, and set them on their 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, actually 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 much 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 political Dissenters, who had held back on the former day of the poll, were brought up by Mr. JOHN WILKS on the Tuesday morning, as many as fifty police 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 WILKS and his party, inasmuch as it does not wholly strip the Church of her accustomed funds. Still, whosoever it may please or displease, nothing can be clearer than this, that some mode or other of settling the question ought to be adopted without delay. If it can possibly be true, therefore, that Ministers have agreed to do this, and to leave the country to a prey to internal dissension and discord in order to please Messrs. WILKS and BAINEs and Co., and to gain their support at the Finsbury election; we doubt if the whole annals of political intrigue and chicanery can furnish an instance equally disgusting of a barter and sale of principles and measures in exchange for condition, success, and purchasable votes."

If this should be the case, what an exposition—Ministers truckling to Methodists, and Methodists voting for DUNCUMBE.

THE Editor of the *Morning Post* has been "had up," and kept in the custody of the Sergeant-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 before affirmed—appeal dismissed, with costs not exceeding 350*l.*," is justified in believing, when he reads in the printed votes of the House "Judgment postponed sine die," that somebody 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. BITTLETON might have gone the length of attributing to the CHANCELLOR the act of altering 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 BROUGHAM's conduct, not in the alleged erasure 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 *Devar* and *Purdy*, 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 EXETER's doubts, when the case of *Salarte* and *Palmer* was before him. We shall therefore submit, for the purpose of recording them, the letters of Mr. FREDERICK POLLOCK and Sir JAMES SCARLETT, the eminent Counsel retained in the cause (Mr. BROUGHAM was with them); and the short-hand 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 ABBINGTON 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 lay Lord 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 Messrs. POLLOCK and SCARLETT. We are satisfied with this—it is quite enough of a case for us; and we do this, and snap our fingers at Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, and his rod and his riband. First of all, we have the Attorneys, who were uncommonly

happens—the LORD CHANCELLOR may perhaps know whence we quote the word—at first—but who afterwards Koo-tood in a manner we did not expect. We leave them alone with their glory—all we want are the letters.

Then, then, we begin.

We first have a letter from the highly-respectable firm of **PEARCE, PHILLIPS, and HOLGER**, to the Editor of the *Morning Post*. To this we beg particular attention;—

SOLARTE v. PALMER.

SIR—We request your insertion of a letter addressed by Mr. F. POLLOCK to our J. M. PEARCE in answer to an inquiry made by the letter, the nature of which will appear from the letter itself, and Mr. POLLOCK will, we believe, be found to have noticed every one of the points adverted to by the LORD CHANCELLOR, and upon which the censures of the House of Lords was founded.

It was our anxious wish and full intention to have brought this matter before the consideration of the House in the shape of a Petition PRAYING for the RECONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF COSTS, AND HUMBLY HOPING THAT THEIR LORDSHIPS, UPON FINDING THAT THE APPEAL WAS NOT VENUALLY PRESENTED, AS SUPPOSED, BUT WAS SUSTAINED BY THE HIGHEST COMMON LAW AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTRY, WOULD REVOKE THE DISPLEASURE THEY PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED, BUT WE FIND, UPON CONSULTING SOME VERY EMINENT JURISTS, THAT A JUDGMENT ONCE PRONOUNCED IS IRREVERSIBLE, AND THAT THE PRAYER OF THE PETITION COULD NOT BE GRANTED, AND IT WOULD THEREFORE BECOME AN INTRUSION UPON THEIR LORDSHIPS FOR THE MORE PURPOSE OF RAISING QUESTIONS. We are, however, not without hope that the House of Lords, if they shall consider that it is to have the pleasure of their displeasure without a full knowledge of the facts of the case, may with their usual high sense of what is due to the humblest of their fellow subjects, find some opportunity of expressing their sentiments in a way which may operate favourably for the parties in a pecuniary point of view, and what is infinitely more important, may allay any those uneasy feelings, which arise from so high a quarter must necessarily have excited.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

J. and S. PEARCE, PHILLIPS, and HOLGER.

Strickland-lane, June 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 harassed, and worried, and inuited 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 delivered by the CHANCELLOR was the real and true judgment by which their clients were to abide—and nothing can be more dangerous or more ruinous 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 plaintiff waives the question of costs he may get his judgment 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. What ever 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 attorneys:—

MR. POLLOCK'S LETTER.

Saturday, June 21, Westminster Hall.

MY DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry, whether I would have objected to sign the Bill of Exceptions in the case before the House of Lords in *Solarte v. Palmer*, it is scarcely necessary (after accepting of objection to argue the point) to say that I certainly should have had no objection to sign the case or the Bill of Exceptions; and that in consequence of what fell from Lord TENTERDEN at the trial, inviting me to encourage—and almost recommending a Bill of Exceptions, and knowing the opinion of Sir James Scarlett, Lord Brougham and Lord Abinger on the subject, I should certainly have thought it my duty 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 them 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 Hartley v. Case, but was not satisfied with it, and wished the point to be carried by an Appeal to be argued elsewhere, which, as Lord Brougham pointed out at the trial, it could not well be on a mere motion to the same Court; and such, I believe, was the impression of all my Learned Colleagues, including Lord Brougham himself. Most certainly we all concurred in tendering the Bill of Exceptions. I remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant,

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

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

MR. JOHN M. PEARCE TO SIR JAMES SCARLETT.

MY DEAR SIR—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 v. Palmer*.

In the judgment pronounced by the LORD CHANCELLOR, we understood his Lordship to mean that the case was free from doubt from the commencement, and that the legal questions and the merits of men of business, but subsequently it appears by the public Journals that his Lordship admits we were correct in bringing the case before the Exchequer Chamber, but insists that after having been decided by the Judges there it ought not to have proceeded further.

I imagined we had exonerated ourselves from both these charges by publishing Lord TENTERDEN's expressions on the trial, one of which was, "That it is not the duty of the Court to be taken by the opinion of the highest tribunal in the country upon it;" and I thought we were only conforming ourselves to his Lordship's recommendation in bringing it before the House of Lords; and as our impression was that all the Counsel concurred in his Lordship's suggestion, that we were justified in stating that all the Counsel concurred in the propriety of appealing; but this expression has likewise, we were informed, been misused in stating that all the Counsel concurred in the propriety of the appeal, and that after the LORD CHANCELLOR had quitted the bar, he had recommended the appeal to the House of Lords. Our observation was meant to apply solely to what passed at the trial.

I shall be extremely obliged by your sentiments upon these points, and particularly whether the recommendation of Lord TENTERDEN, and the doubts that existed upon the case itself, did or did not warrant us in taking it to the House of Lords by appeal from the decision of the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber?

For this purpose I trouble you with the short-hand writer's notes of the trial, and any other observations which may occur to you on the subject will be thankfully received by, my dear Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

St. Swithin's-lane, June 30, 1834.

JOHN M. PEARCE.

SIR J. SCARLETT TO MR. J. M. PEARCE.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter stating that "for some days past your partners and yourself have been subjected to attacks of a very painful nature in reference to the appeal case of *Solarte v. Palmer*, accompanied by the short-hand writer's notes of what passed at the trial. In answer to the questions you have proposed to me I must say that it was undoubtedly the suggestion of Lord TENTERDEN that the decision of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of *Hartley v. Case*, being on a subject of great commercial importance, was taken of the highest tribunal, meaning of course the House of Lords. According to my recollection, confirmed by the notes you have sent to me, all your Counsel concurred in the propriety of adopting this suggestion. A bill of Exceptions was not only a more expeditious and less expensive mode of carrying the question to the House of Lords, than a special verdict, as by the former the case was taken directly to the Exchequer Chamber without the delay and expense of an intermediate argument in the Court of King's Bench, which must have been the consequence of a special verdict.

I must further say that before the recent decision of the House of Lords in *Hartley v. Case*, nor indeed of its strict application to the case of

Solarte v. Palmer; and if I had been consulted by you as to the propriety 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 so, not merely from the suggestion of Lord TENTERDEN, but 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. J. SCARLETT.

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

Lord TENTERDEN, having heard 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."—
(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 superior 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 judgment, and I think the better way would be—I rather invite you than otherwise—to tender a Bill of Exceptions. Moving, you see, is going again to the same Court. YOU MAY TENDER A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS."

Mr. BROUGHAM—"If we were to move, that would be confining 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 Scarlett—"I conceive a Bill of Exceptions is the better 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 highest 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."

Sir James Scarlett—"Certainly, my Lord."

Lord TENTERDEN—"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 course, if 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."

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, *verbatim*, the judgment delivered on Wednesday, the 18th 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 entirely and absolutely free from all manner of doubt than this case! The question is, whether the following letter amounts 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. The letter which is stated to amount to a notice of dishonour is as follows:—

"Gentlemen—A bill for 63*l.*, drawn by Mr. Josh. Kentes upon Messrs. Daniel Jones and Co., and bearing your indorsement has been put into our hands by the assignees of Mr. J. R. de Alzeida, with directions to take legal measures for recovery thereof, unless immediately paid to, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"I. & 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 authorities, I naturally look to those cases to see whether it is possible that there is any case to justify those reasons; and I find *Tindal v. Brown*, *Term Reports*, and *Bayly on Bills*, 4 Edition, 206 folio.

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 FOURS 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 the draft drawn by you, which 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 Chief Justice) no precise form of words necessary to be used in giving notice of the dishonour of a bill 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 *Bayly on Bills*. I make the same observation as I did upon the case during argument—Why do you quote *Tindal and Brown*, and not quote the case where there is this very point, that in this demand of payment of the indorser you must inform the indorser 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 notice ought to inform 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 indorser 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, that it is a mere demand of payment and a threat of law proceedings.

My Lords—I feel in this case VERY GREAT DISPLEASURE—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 presented—it is not 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 shadow 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 SIXTY POUNDS.

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 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 Messrs. 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 profession 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 meet the Judges whom he had summoned, and when he left the appeal to be heard and decided, for all he knew, by Lord ABINGER and the Bishop of DERRY.

Certainly the supposition that the CHANCELLOR had himself altered the votes, was rather strong—but for the rest of it, 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. ABERCROMBIE:—

"Whereas an Act was made in the third year of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous Associations in Ireland,' which said recited Act was to continue in force until the 1st day of August, 1834; and whereas it is expedient that the said recited Act should, under certain modifications, be further continued for one year; he it therefore enacted, &c., that the said recited Act, except such parts thereof as are hereby repealed, shall be and the same is hereby further continued, and shall be in force until the 1st day of August, 1835.

"And whereas the said recited Act contains certain clauses, provisions, and enactments, the holding of Courts Martial, and for constituting and appointing such Courts Martial, and for the trial of certain persons before such Courts Martial, and for regulating the proceedings of such Courts Martial, and for carrying into execution the sentences of such Courts Martial; and whereas it is expedient that all such clauses, provisions, and enactments in the said recited Act should be repealed; he it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all such clauses, provisions, and enactments in the said recited Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

TO JOHN BULL.

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

Not long since, the LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill to prevent any Clergyman from holding two pieces of preferment, if either of them exceeded 100*l.* per annum. Most persons thought, that it would have been more decorous, if he had consulted at least one of the Bishops, previous to taking so hasty and decisive a step; and it was properly asked, what the LORD CHANCELLOR would have said, if the Archbishop of CANTERBURY had brought in a Bill to reform the Court of Chancery, without consulting the LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Vicarage of Steeple Bumpstead, in the county of Essex, lately became vacant, and the Rector of the contiguous parish of Sturmer is reported to have petitioned the LORD CHANCELLOR for the presentation to it. The answer 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 to the Rector of Sturmer was in accordance with the principles of the Bill brought in by the CHANCELLOR relative to pluralities, every one must have applauded him for acting up to his publicly proclaimed principles.

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

stand by the Bishop of London, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor; Mr. TOWNLEY holding at the time a living in Lincolnshire, 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 diocese to make him reside, which of course he cannot do, if he reside on his other preferment. The Chancellor may say, that there is at present no law against Mr. TOWNLEY'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. TOWNLEY. 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 unholiness, 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 between the principles and the practice of the Chancellor, 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 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 politics on the opposite side is not generally known. In the *Mercury* of June 14 occurs the following paragraph:—

"CLERICAL PREFERMENT.—We have been lately highly gratified with 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."

It appears from the above account, that the Lord Chancellor abandoned his principles, at the dictation of the Norfolk Dictator; and yet we are required to believe that the present Ministry carry on the Government without the influence of patronage. Mr. COKE 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 proteges for the two divisions of the county; his request, therefore, to the Chancellor was a command. He used to boast 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 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for a Mr. COLMAN, of Wickwood, in Norfolk; and his last known effort was in favour of Mr. TOWNLEY. All three may be equally deserving of public patronage, 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.

June 23, 1834.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

This elegant building is so near its entire completion, that the forthcoming Opera was rehearsed within its walls one day 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 unforeseen 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 plans, 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 EXETER), and also of the Crown surveyors, and the Honourable Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to all of whom the plans, elevations, &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 and attention by Messrs. GIBBS and PERRO, the builders of the New Hungerford Market, &c. &c. &c.

The decorations executed under the tasteful direction of Mr. CRACE.

The proprietor begs leave most respectfully to point out some deviations from the regulations of other Theatres, which it is his intention to adopt, in the hope that they will accord with the wishes of the nobility, 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 interruption 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 PHILIPPE 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 the 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 *Palmyre* brig has just been despatched on an important mission. The *Messenger* 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 dismissed nineteen Gentlemen of her Chamber. The *Bordeaux Journals* represent the Carlist insurgents to be undauntedly awaiting the arrival of RODRIGUEZ's army. They state ZUMALACARRREGUI to be concentrating his forces in the Borunda and Segatibelza, in the Basque 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 Genoa 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 stem the tide of a people's thanksgiving by insinuating 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 always given of the last Levee of the season. This is one of those "wiles of the wicked" which sometimes are helped in their mischievous 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 prevailed at Bath in regard to the etiquette of publicly acknowledging a "closet speech of the King." The speech was certainly delivered in closet. Why? Simply because it was spoken to those who having the *entré* 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 Rebellion*.

A most dreadful fire has occurred at Oldham, in which, we regret to 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. TRIEUPONT arrived at Ghent at nine minutes after two, and the third, belonging to the same gentleman, arrived at nineteen minutes after two. Of the nineteen pigeons, seventeen returned the same day.

We have read 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 Magazines this month are extremely good. *Blackwood* and *Fraser*, sharp and brilliant; the *New Monthly*, which has lately assumed a livelier character than heretofore, has some piquant articles; and the *Metropolitan* is an excellent number. The *Portrait* in the *Conte Magazine*, of Lady Louisa, 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 maintains 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 Honourable ANNE CATHERINE, in her own right Countess of ANTRIM and Viscountess of DUNLUCE, wife of EDMUND McDONNELL, Esq., and mother of the Marchioness of LONDONDERRY.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—The following are the Resolutions of 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 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 Chronicle*.

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 Charles Hay Cameron, Esq.

The *Limerick Star* of Friday mentions the loss of 40 men and one woman, in a boat which was swamped in the river Feale, on Wednesday last.

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

As Captain LINDSEY was bathing on Wednesday in the *Sergentine* River, a man stole his coat and waistcoat, in the pocket of which was a valuable watch and gold chain. If he had kept a watch, nobody could have stolen the chain.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.—This once celebrated man, the founder 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 mutation for a man once the idol of the whole race of *tried* anthropists, who lauded his lectures and his reveries as works of inspiration. Whether his former admirers have deserted the man or the system, we know not; however, a subscription has been set on foot in Manchester for his relief, and we hope that those who, by inflating his vanity, have, perhaps, turned his brain, will do something to relieve his present distress. The once popular J. LANCASTER is now an old man and a beggar! What a lesson!—*Liverpool Standard*. This is a melancholy case, and certainly deserves attention. While Mr. LANCASTER 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 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 garrison there, by that fearful visitation the cholera. Of the whole party, only 15 survived, and of these seven were sick of the dreadful epidemic.

Letters from the north of Spain state that, between the 10th and 20th of June, there had been three actions fought between the King'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 retired with the main body of his troops to the south of that city.

King LEOPOLD, after reviewing the *braves Belges*, took his departure for 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 NETHERLANDS "the port of Antwerp had 130 ships; now it has only 39; and of 78 ships which entered the port in 1833 from the coasts of France there were only eight under Belgian colours."

The *Zara Gazette* announces that in Hungary millions of beetles are devouring the crops and the foliage. To destroy them, smoke and other means have been resorted to, but without success, so these experiments appear rather to make them come out of the ground than to exterminate them. These are evidently Hungry beetles.

A lump of silver has been obtained in the mines of Koningsburg which is perhaps the largest ever seen. It weighed 7½ cwt., and is estimated at the value of 13,000 specie dollars.

FINESBY ELECTION.—Government influence and manoeuvring have gained a victory, and THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq., is now the Representative of the metropolitan borough of Finsbury. The following is the final state of the poll, as officially stated by the returning officer:—

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

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

The following conversation, says the *Albion* of Wednesday, is literally true: it was overheard this morning. A maid-servant in the Finsbury district asked a cat's-meat-man at the door, if he had voted for Mr. WAKLEY? "No," he replied, with an air of insulted dignity—"it is only the lower orders wot voted for WAKLEY!"—The result has shown, therefore, that in Finsbury, at least, democracy is at a discount.

Mr. NODDER, the Governor of the New Westminster Bridewell, who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, is fast recovering.

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

We last week mentioned the elopement of a Miss WATSON with that Prince of Fiddlers, PAGANINI. We find in the *Morning Post* the following apparently authorised version of the affair:—

"We have to do to announce an elopement which will surprise our readers. PAGANINI stands charged with having induced Miss WATSON (daughter to Mr. WATSON, formerly of Covent-Garden Theatre), a girl of sixteen, to quit her father's house to accompany him to the Continent. Mr. WATSON had been professionally acquainted with PAGANINI for a considerable period, and, with his daughter, accompanied the Italian to Paris, Brussels, and other places. They returned to England early in the season to give concerts, and resided in the same house in Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-lane. On Monday week Miss WATSON suddenly left the house. Her father heard the door close, and a thought instantly came over him that she was about to withdraw herself from him. He rushed down after her in his slippers, but though two minutes had not elapsed since her exit, traces of her were lost. After some time Mr. WATSON was informed that the young lady had fled to the house of Mr. HUGHES, a well-known writer, of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. There, it was ascertained, she had been, but further information could not be obtained. The anxious father learnt that PAGANINI had left by the Dover packet direct for Paris on Sunday evening with his daughter, FRANCESCO PAGANINI. Mr. WATSON went on Monday evening by the Dover packet, and discovered that PAGANINI had gone to Boulogne, and followed him immediately. On entering the harbour he observed the Signor and his followers carefully watching every passenger. On Mr. WATSON presenting himself on deck PAGANINI and his whole party instantly disappeared. Mr. WATSON made immediate application to the British Consul, W. HAMILTON, Esq., who in the kindest manner gave him prompt assistance, and on the arrival of a steamer from London on Tuesday at midnight, in which was Miss WATSON, Mr. HUGHES, she was secured in the Custom House, where Mr. WATSON was accompanied by the secretary of the Consul and the police. Miss WATSON was then conveyed to the Royal Lancaster Hotel in the morning the Consul escorted father and daughter to the police, and saw them depart.—Since her return Miss WATSON has been in error and repented the indiscretion; for, happily, it was no more of which she has been guilty. From her statement it appears that the gold which has been so profusely poured into PAGANINI's coffers was

used ungrudgingly to wear her from her father. He lately bought her a diamond which cost 50l., and other diamonds to the amount of 300l. He had promised that he would marry her the moment they got to London with a settlement of 4,000l. a year, and that his friend Korthus should witness its being secured to her immediately on her arrival here. We understand it is Mr. Watson's intention to proceed immediately to the Continent to institute an action for damages against PAGANINI."

We really think Mr. Watson, whoever he is, ought to have been too happy to have married his daughter to PAGANINI. What good he has done the young lady by the course he has taken we cannot exactly see, and as for an action for damages, what damage has been done?

The Emperor of Russia has just granted a pension of 3,000 florins to the celebrated Polish actress, Madame JOSEPHINE LENOCHOWSKA.

A King's steamer is ordered to Woolwich, for the conveyance of the Prince and Princess LIEVEN, family, 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 Tuesday. The total receipts of the eight days performances are estimated, at a rough calculation, at 20,000l.

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

By letters from Barbados of the 31st of May, it appears that his Majesty's steamer *Rhadamanthus* arrived there on the 30th, 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 assistance could be had in case of need. It was expected she would reach Jamaica in four days.

Lord Rolle presented to his Majesty, at the Levee last Wednesday, Addresses from the following towns and parishes in Devon in favour of the Established Church: Ilfracombe, Fremington, Westleigh, Berrynarbor, Georgeham, Tavistock, Newton Abbott, Newton Bessell, Denbury, West Ogwell, East Ogwell, Woodlands, Hemcock, Ailcombe, and Coombrawleigh.

LONDON FILTH.—Mr. HOLMES, civil engineer, has published a pamphlet, in which he suggests the propriety of rendering available as manure the filth which now runs from the common sewers into the Thames. He estimates that "the amount of manure now passed into the river Thames, and otherwise wasted, exceeds 12,000 tons 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."

WEXFORD ELECTION.—At the close of the poll on Tuesday night the numbers were:—For Mr. Harvey, 800; Mr. Waddy, 825; majority, 25. On Wednesday the numbers polled were:—For Mr. Harvey, 68; Mr. Waddy, 90; majority for Mr. Waddy on the day, 3. Majority for Mr. Waddy, on the gross poll, 56.

Government has resolved to form a new settlement on the southern coast of Australia, near Spencer's Gulf, which contains a harbour, named Port Lincoln, of sufficient capacity to contain in its three arms all the navy of England. Captain Stuart, of the 39th regiment, reports that 5,000,000 acres of the richest land he ever saw approximate to St. Vincent's Gulf, and abuts on the Murray River, which is navigable for large craft for 1,000 miles in an easterly direction; Kangaroo Island 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. An interesting feature in this establishment is, that all the land is to be sold, and the produce is to be expended in the encouragement of agricultural families to emigrate. It is, according to the evidence of several officers who have examined it, a land of corn, wine, and oil.

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

A new method of diffusing light through a theatre has been discovered by a mechanist at Venice. By the aid of parabolic mirrors, the 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 luminous focus is sufficient to light the whole of the theatre, it does not dazzle; and may be viewed without fatiguing the eyes. The apparatus, being entirely concealed, accommodates itself readily to all the changes which the representation can require. It likewise occasions neither smoke nor bad odours, and has none of the inconveniences of the ancient system.

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

SINGULAR MANUFACTURE.—It is probably very little known that an extensive manufacture is carried on near Leeds, by which old rags are made into new cloth. Yet such is the fact, and to so great an extent does this manufacture prevail that at least five million pounds weight of woollen rags are yearly imported from Germany and other parts for this purpose. The rags are subjected to a machine which tears them in pieces, and reduces them nearly to their primitive state of wool; and they are then, with a small admixture of new wool, again carded, slubbed, spun, and woven; and they make a cloth not very strong, but answering very well for paddings, shoddies, and other purposes of that nature. The ingenuity deserves praise, which thus reconverts cloth, and gives it a second existence. There is nothing whatever of fraud in the manufacture; it is a justifiable economy to make the material go as far as it will. The manufacture is carried on chiefly in the neighbourhood of Batley.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. CHARLES DAVY has been collated to the Vicarage of Ingham, Wilts, void by the death of John Sill, Jun. Clerk.

The Rev. JOHN SPARKS BYERS, of Bath, has been licensed to the Curacy of St. Martin's, Leicester.

The Rev. W. H. DIXON has been appointed to the Rectory of St. Andrew-on-the-Forest, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Dean of Lincoln. Mr. Dixon resigns Bishopthorpe, and is succeeded by the Rev. W. H. DIXON.

The Rev. R. ANDERSON, M.A., has been instituted by the Hon. and Rev. Monson, by commission from the Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the Vicarage of Burnston, near Bedale, on the presentation of the Rev. Wm. Mills.

The Rev. D. JONES, Curate of Troveith, Meamouthshire, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff to the Vicarage of

Cadoxton-juxta-Nenth, on the presentation of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Pontypool-park.

The Rev. JOHN LEWIS, Curate of Hentynew, succeeds to the livings of Kilmilly and Llanyssil.

The Rev. JAMES FRIDGLEY SECRETAN GAB, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, on the presentation of the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of that Society.

The Rev. SANBURN TENNANT, M.A., Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Blackheath Proprietary School, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of London, to the Vicarage of Hatfield Broadock, in the county of Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Carr; on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College.

The Rev. J. J. COVEY, Vicar of Orton on the Hill, Leicestershire, has been instituted by the Bishop of Norwich, to the Vicarage of 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 Westminster 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. J. W. SPENCER, 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. NEWLAND, Vicar of Bannow, to the living of Ferns, 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 Grammar School there, died 78th year.

The Rev. R. SKILLICORN SKILLICORN, Rector of Salford, in the county of Oxford, died of apoplexy.

At Doderhill, of which parish he had been Vicar for 44 years, the Rev. John Amplett, D.D. died 78.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, July 1.—At the last Vice-Chancellor's Court, of Wadham College, and Mathematical School, 1834, and Mr. 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 College, and Mr. E. Rushworth, of kin to the founder, were admitted actual Fellows of St. John's; and Messrs. F. Hessey, H. Combs, and E. J. Pogson (all from Merchant Tailors' School), and J. C. B. Dalton, B.A., Scholar of Wadham, were 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 Scholars of Wadham College, were admitted actual Fellows of that Society.

CAMBRIDGE, 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, Caius coll.; *Licentiate in Physic*: C. J. H. Aldis, Trinity coll.

At a congregation on Monday, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Physic: A. Frampton, St. John's coll.; *Bachelor in Divinity*: Rev. John Morton, Trinity coll.; *Bachelor of Arts*: T. Sanders, King's college.

On Tuesday last, being Commencement Day, the following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

DOCTOR IN DIVINITY: Rev. J. B. Willmot, Trinity coll.; Rev. T. Homer, Trinity coll.; *DOCTORS IN PHYSIC*: J. B. Stuart, Queen's coll.; J. B. Willmot, Caius coll.; A. Frampton, St. John's coll.; *MASTERS OF ARTS*: L. W. Sampson, E. H. F. Vallancey, J. K. S. Leigh, P. J. Woodhouse, J. R. Newall, C. H. Dalton, Penitence coll.; J. A. De la Randall, W. M. Oliver, R. P. Amplett, G. H. Langdon, H. T. Bower, J. Bird, and C. Kinnert, St. Peter's coll.; F. Hildyard, J. Maher, R. Drake, I. Spooner, J. P. Bullocke, and P. B. Harris, Clare Hall; J. Mills, J. T. Fleming, W. Broome, and W. B. Dalton, Trinity coll.; J. A. De la Randall, W. M. Oliver, R. P. Amplett, G. H. Langdon, H. T. Bower, J. Bird, and C. Kinnert, St. Peter's coll.; F. Hildyard, J. Maher, R. Drake, I. Spooner, J. P. Bullocke, and P. B. Harris, Clare Hall; J. Mills, J. T. Fleming, W. Broome, and W. B. Dalton, Trinity coll.; J. A. De la Randall, W. M. Oliver, R. P. Amplett, G. H. Langdon, H. T. Bower, J. Bird, and C. 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PARIS, July 9.—The following article from the *Augsburgh Gazette* has excited much attention at Paris. The French journals predict that England and France cannot remain long in their present position towards each other—that the sham-treaty of alliance is mere mockery and gasconade—and that Russia has nothing to fear on the side of France. All this is certainly readily agreeable, after having sacrificed all our old allies for the sake of this new one:—

Banks of the Danube, June 25.
 "There are people, who think they perceive in the increase of the English squadron in the Mediterranean an intention of attacking Russia; and the Imperial Russian navy has been ordered to the Black Sea, as regards the Ottoman Port, in accordance with the interests, or tolerate a new weight thrown into the balance in favor of Russia; this new weight is the Russia squadron, which was never required at a moment in which Turkey had no fleet in the Bosphorus; and when the Imperial Russian navy was ordered to the Black Sea, the question here is not only the letter of the treaty of the 8th of July, the ground so much spoken of, and the incontestable rights of Russia; but the prejudice done to England in her dominion of the seas. If France

should to-morrow ally herself with Russia, the Russian fleet might join that of the French at Toulon. But England cannot be at issue with France on account of the Ionian Islands. One may see by the coolness which exists between the Cabinets of St. James's and St. Petersburg, sufficient motives to admit, that the presence of an English squadron in the Bosphorus might have a vast object, and perhaps cause a *coup-de-main* to be foreseen. The present situation of England and France would be sufficient, if necessary, to prove the possibility of such a *coup-de-main*. The interest of the Cabinets which wish to avoid war, is then to show themselves mediators. The mediators

in the accord of the Powers, and even Russia, who engaged to 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 Porte would be the destruction of the supremacy of the Russian naval forces in the Black Sea. This consideration supposes in England, besides the will, the power of attempting a *coup-de-main* like that in question. For an attack upon the Black Sea is not only possible, but probable. It would reply negatively to the demand of England, who would immediately dispatch a squadron to the Black Sea. This would more certainly be followed by a war if France should make common cause with England, but France and England cannot declare an European war. How would the Grey Ministry, or any Ministry find the means of making war? Where would a Ministry which owes every hour of its existence to perpetual warfare against the King, the Tories, and the Reformers, find in the Parliament sufficient credit to be enabled to make such a war? The Tories are at present drawn closer to the Emperor Nicholas than Lord Grey and any Ministry could be. It is not only the Emperor Nicholas, but any Ministry that we have named. It must not be thought that there is afraid of England in her present state; she would not dread her more united with France. On the other hand, neither must it

believed that England would see with pleasure the destruction of the Russian fleet by an English squadron. Interest, which in our day is opposed to all revolution, is the principal which animates all the western powers. A war made by England and France combined, a matter with what view, would necessarily degenerate into a revolution, and the powers more united together. France and England ought to make these reflections; the increase of the English fleet in the Mediterranean cannot have the motive ascribed to it, it cannot be conceived without this forced interpretation. We have seen Ancona occupied, and Antwerp taken, because a French Ministry considered these demonstrations indispensable to repress its internal enemies, and to put an end to an anarchy which it could not support. It is in the Council that the Duke of Nemours should be appointed Governor of Algiers—a plan which was resisted by Marshal Soult with great obstinacy, that he declared he would rather resign his post with regard to it. Several of the journals state that the President of the Council urges the nomination of Marshal Molitot, and that the Minister of War and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are in favor of the Government of Algiers being vested in a military in preference to a

SPAIN.—According to the *Sentinelle des Pyrénées* of Bayonne of the 5th inst., a courier of the French Embassy, who left Madrid on the 29th ult. stated that the Court of Spain is now at El Fro, a town sent of the Queen, near St. Ildephonso, and twelve leagues from the frontier. He stated that the army of the Queen, which numbered 5,000 men, and his forces at Segura, General Espuriato marched thither with 5,000 men, and no doubt was entertained that combining his attack with that of General Rodi, who has arrived at Victoria, a general and decisive action would immediately take place. It adds that the preceding Sunday night, the inhabitants of that town were seized with a panic consequent of the approach of the Carlists, under Zumalacarréguay. At St. Sebastian there were only a few recruits and militiamen, and the inhabitants were apprehensive that without

Favourable accounts have been received from Swan River to the middle of February. The greatest drawback was the high price of labour, but this circumstance holds out great encouragement for settlers to repair thither; and some were returning from Van Diemen's Land who had left the Colony on its first settlement. Freeman has much improved in appearance and convenience; it is now owing to the facility with which stone is procured, that the houses are built more commodiously than elsewhere, and the streets, with the settlers' frequenting the town, are often receiving proportions either from the colonists or from the Government stores. Perth new barracks were recently finished, which are built of brick and other improvements were in progress. At the settlement on the mountains at York, the land had proved good for culture and grazing, to a very large extent. The flocks of sheep and the herds of cattle were increasing fast. A herd of wild cattle had been discovered on the banks of the Murray River, not much short of 200. The natives denied their existence to the settlers. This discovery led to the discovery of a party of 300 natives, who contained a group of 60 warriors, armed with spears and shields, and a few pieces of cattle. The soldiers of the 83d Regiment had communicated the foregoing intelligence to the natives, who suffer severely from their hooping cough.

PAGANINI AND MISS WATSON.—Paganini, in a letter to the editor of *Panorama*, has entered into an elaborate defence of his actions and intentions with respect to Miss Watson and his family, but of which her complaints have been grossly misrepresented in the London and Bolognese papers. After going into a variety of details referring to his pecuniary relations with the father, and boasting of the many manifest things he had done for him, the Signor proceeds to the charge of abduction, with which he has more urgently to do. Upon this subject his own language is this—"I now come to the accusation of abduction, the burden of which is, that I have seduced an *amoureuse* which actuated Miss Watson to rejoin me at Bologna." Perceiving in that young person a great talent for music, to which her father was not in a condition to cultivate, I proposed to take her my pupil, assuring him that after three years' study, she would be able, by her talents, not only to secure an independent maintenance for herself, but by the means of assisting her family, particularly her mother. My proposition, at one time rejected, was at length accepted. My warm expressions of gratitude were speedily and untempered upon by a visit to England, where, rendering Watson my offers in favour of his daughter, Miss Watson, who, by the way, is 18, not 16, as has been stated, and has already acquired upon the stage, and

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BEAU NASH. A notice of Beau Nash, who is to figure in the hero of the new Comedy at the Haymarket, may not be unacceptable to our play-going readers. A life of him attributed falsely, 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 that he had no comparative insignificance to importunate fortune. He founded the pump-room at Bath, and was rewarded by the grateful Corporation rewarded whilst alive with a statue, which is fixed, and yet remains between the busts of Newton and Pope, and which circumstance drew from Chesterfield what Byron would call a "bone-cutting" epigram. Nash was, however, a character, an extraordinary jumble of good and evil, of mock importance and vulgar familiarity. He ruled the costume of his subjects, and has been known to put down the Duchess of Queensborough of her white apron; indeed, to put down aprons, boots, and other external badges of slovenliness, he wrote a Play for the puppets, which was enacted by Mr. Powell and his party, the flourishing Bath Musicians, poets, cooks, dancing-masters, nay, even reformed highwaymen sought him for their patron, for one Jaxton, a notorious offender and black-leg, dedicated to him from Taunton Goal his autobiography. Nash forbade the wearing of wigs at Bath, to prevent mortal encounters; sedulously checked slander among his female subjects aprons, his footmen, and his coachmen appearing in a chariot and six, and his footmen in French liveries. He always wore a white hat, and to apologise for this singularity said he did it purely to prevent it being stolen. It is reported of him that whilst playing at picquet, and overhearing a man exclaim, "Heavens! how happy would all that money make me," Nash, without the sum, put the money into the man's hand, saying, "Go, and be happy;"—it is this anecdote, differently related, in the Spectator and Beau Honoratus, which has been the subject of the "Lives of the Lords gave him snuff-boxes, and the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Devonshire, corresponded with him; many are the tales of his philanthropy, though he died comparatively neglected in 1761, at the age of 88. His qualities, good and questionable, were written in English and Latin, by Drs. Oliver and King.

Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, Duchess of Cumberland, &c.

ject, which motion is negatived. 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 treats the *renewal 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 overboard in the House of Lords, by stating that there has been *no change of opinion on the subject*.

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-

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 ELLICE calls the late Premier), and the united Cabinet would have gone 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
 Hon. Friend the Secretary for Ireland, and then for the first time

was made aware of the nature and extent of the communication which he had made to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, I certainly thought it most probable that the difficulties and embarrassments to which I have already alluded, in which I should be placed, would prove insuperable. The debate on Monday night on the motion of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman proved to me that 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 myself or with advantage to the public." (*Loud cheers.*)

Was there ever meanness like all this? If Mr. LITTLETON had not been out-blameed by Mr. O'CONNELL, Lord ALTHORP would have cajoled Lord GREY, and the thing would all have gone right; but as O'CONNELL has as much talent 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 quailing under his disgrace, as Lord ALTHORP quailed upon the former occasion, when he alone knew what he had been guilty of, O'CONNELL praised, patronized, and encouraged the abashed LITTLETON; and Mr. GRATTAN concluded the farce by proposing, in the House of Commons, "a cheer,"—a pot-house huzzza for the miserable Irish Secretary. It must be owned that the unfortunate lout shook his head, like SHERIDAN'S *Burleigh*, "as if there were something in it," when the sarcastic Member ironically talked of his talents and virtue.

FRAGMENT III.

Lord GREY finished his career as Premier, the Head of an avowedly 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 reckless course of international interference that could have been pursued 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 boudoir or saloon of some *ci-devant* beauty, Lord GREY some time since took upon himself to make a communication direct to a foreign Government, which etiquette required to be made through Lord PALMERSTON. So, on the other hand—indeed we know the fact in several instances—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 repitently alludes to the foolish and injudicious cutting down of different departments, to the prejudice of the country and its service, for the mere sake of popularity. These are the old Gentleman's words:—

"My Lords, places to an enormous amount have been abolished. The patronage of the Crown has been diminished to what many of your Lordships may consider a most inconvenient state: and as a Minister of the Crown, being now disposed to speak with truth and honesty, my only doubt is whether the principle has not been carried too far." (*Loud cheers.*)

—So, Lord GREY, who has lent his hand to the ruin and destruction of hundreds of families, and to the endangering the service of the country, for the sake of getting the praises of his acknowledged friends, the Political Unionists and their colleagues, declares that, although he acted upon the principle as a popularity-hunting Minister, "BEING NOW DISPOSED TO SPEAK WITH TRUTH AND HONESTY, he thinks the principle has been carried too far."

The emphasis which the Noble Lord laid upon the monosyllable *was*, was quite as ludicrous as his Lordship meant it to be affecting; but to hear him take credit for the healthful state of the country, when, 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 ludicrous still; and, as the Duke of WELLINGTON said, particularly so, when these very Ministers had caused more blood of 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 Learned Lord on the Woolsack." What are the improvements?—the Bankruptcy Court?—or what? He took credit for the Reform Bill—a measure which already has produced ruin of trade, of confidence, and good order—a despicable failure as far as the mobocracy is concerned, and a hateful blot upon 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 enactment 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 moving 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 matter 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 pardon—the last survivor of the Dental Tontine has departed—*but snarling at the man, who, of all others, he expected to be his successor; for requiring that, without which no light could be thrown upon the sneaking affair of ALTHORP, O'CONNELL, LITTLETON, and Co.; and yet, although Lord GREY whistled out his indignation at "the gross idea" of requiring private and confidential papers to elucidate an affair which he himself denounced, he also whistled out Cabinet secrets, right and left, without the smallest hesitation or compunction.*

We dare not follow the CHANCELLOR through his very warm and energetic speech, lest we should follow Mr. LITTLETON to the bar of the House of Lords; for, although

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 Boogie of the land, is always an exception to the general rule. But we may be permitted to say that 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 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	LORD PALMERSTON.
172. View looking towards Chichester	Rev. SIDNEY SMITH.
176. Portrait of a Hæck	LORD ERINGTON.
237. A fat Ox	LORD ALTHORP.
246. An old Windmill	Mr. COBBETT.
293. The Ale-house Door	GOVERNOR of ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.
314. Portrait of Dr. GRAVES	THE CEMETERY SOCIETY.
344. The Sulky Boy	LORD DURHAM.
396. Moonshine	Mr. O'CONNELL.
469. The Cobbler's happy moment	Earl GREY.
496. A mold	Mrs. H. C. ..
505. Shirking the Plate	The Duke of MARLBOROUGH.
566. A Fox on the look-out	LORD BROUGHAM.
594. A Boor smoking	H. R. H. the Duke of SUSSEX.
623. Near Leatherhead	JOSEPH HUME, Esq.
741. Poppies	Miss MARTINEAU.
759. Entrance to Ragland	THE WESTMINSTER BANKING COMPANY.
758. The tired Leader	LORD ALTHORP.
835. A Frieze	Captain ROSS.

We shall communicate any additional purchases which may take place.

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. STOKES, appeared in last week's *Herald*.

The Exeter paper says—"Mr. STEVENS, of Plymouth, has been the means of pointing out an irregularity in the instructions issued by Government to *overscers*, 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 *overscers* since Mr. STEVENS'S communication with Lord MELBOURNE on the subject."—"The country is very much obliged to Mr. STEVENS, whoever he is—but what will it think of Lord MELBOURNE and the instructions of Government?"

Mr. VANDENHOFF seems to have made a hit at the Haymarket—"the proof of the pudding," the proverb says, "is in the eating;" and we conclude that the manager of that theatre would not repeat *Coriolanus* in the dog-days, if the crowded and fashionable 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 GREY'S performance would have given him some invaluable hints for any new part, like UNCLE FUZZLE.

MILITIA.—The Lords Lieutenant of counties have received circular letters from Lord MELBOURNE, dated the 27th ult. informing them 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 Majesty'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 which has appeared in several of the low Radical papers:—"COMPENSATION TO THE BAPTIST AND METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—The Government have, as we anticipated, determined to extend their grant to these Societies for the losses they sustained by the abolition 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 announced 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 the £5000 already granted. On this subject, a congregation attending for divine worship in Salem Chapel, in Queen-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. BAILEY."

When KING LEOPOLD was at Paris, the Russian Ambassador never waited upon his MAJESTY 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 dispersed 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 youth sixteen years of age, and with his brothers, Dons JOHN and FERDINAND, is to be instructed in English. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Count LUDOLPH, the Sicilian Minister, whose Court refuses to acknowledge ISABEL II., visited the Royal exiles during the stay of the King at GIBRALTAR, and M. CARTELLLO, the ex-Spanish Consul, and his Lady are still frequent visitors 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 connected with 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 AUSTRIA, 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 Kilmahain Jail, after an imprisonment of six months.

The *Ghent Messenger* has an extract from a paper, called *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 WORSWORTH, held a Visitation at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday morning, which was 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 Bishops-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 spoliation.

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 CHESTER 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 MAJESTY, and first published in the *Standard* and the *St. James's Chronicle*, was CORRECTLY REPORTED. "That Declaration (continued his Lordship) he HIMSELF HAD THE PRIDE AND SATISFACTION OF HEARING FROM HIS MAJESTY'S LIPS; 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'ANGOULEME, 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 DUCKETT, the widow of Sir GEORGE DUCKETT the banker, having found a parcel of valuable papers. Sir GEORGE has no widow, seeing that he is alive.

Accounts from Hanover say that the Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE will visit the Baths in Bohemia this summer, and remain there a long time. It is reported that the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND are expected at Plymouth.

The *Wurttemberg 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 proclaimed.

The late Lord ARUNDEL, who expired at Rome on the 21st ult., was the tenth Baron ARUNDEL, of Wardour, and brother-in-law to the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, having married Lady MARYANN GREVILLE-NUGENT TEMPLE, 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. HENRY BENEDICT ARUNDEL, 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 5,000*l.* each, and those of the other Judges to 3,000*l.*—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 HOPKINS, Lords GLENELG, BALGAY, GILLES, and CRISLEGHIE. This would make room for a famous scramble amongst the Whig Lawyers.

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 printer, died on Friday, the 4th 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 J. K. L."

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 vexatious.

A boat, which has been identified as belonging to the *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. EARLE, of the Western, and Mr. THESIGER, 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 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 intimidation made to him of its being intended to send him to the island of Gozo, near Malta. It is added that PALMEIRA, accompanied by the British Minister and Admiral PARKER, went on board of the frigate whilst yet in Cascaes Bay, to persuade Don MIGUEL to withdraw 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 Kinnoull.—It is confidently rumoured, that Mr. COCKERELL, (son and heir of Sir CHARLES 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 BAYNARD, 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 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 116l.

MR. PENDRYE, 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 begun in *Laura*, 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 note in yesterday's *Bath Herald* we think Lord GRAY 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 GRAY, writes: 'I have just seen the list of names, and find, 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:—

"THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—At length the parties concerned in this mysterious affair have ventured into the light, not, however, till we had left them no alternative. Week after week we have demanded an explanation as to the manner in which their penny subscriptions towards the erection of a Reform Monument had been managed, and what had become of them. That explanation has been made tardily and reluctantly. And what does it amount to? We are informed by an advertisement in the *Scotsman* 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 months ago? Of course it is a fiction of the Tories, a joke of the *Evening Post*! 'Tis true, 'tis pity, 'tis true, 'tis true; or rather it is the very reverse of a pity!'"—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

It is a striking 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 strenuous 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 that the marriage of a Frenchman 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.

A novel method of swindling was practised at Grimsby, last week, by a well known character named "Dick KING," who went to the house of Mr. SCOTT, and informed him his father had fallen down dead in the street. Mr. SCOTT was at the time taking breakfast, but 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. SCOTT gave him five shillings, and immediately himself proceeded to Gainsborough with all possible speed; but on arriving there, instead of meeting "his father's corpse 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, 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 rescued in a dreadfully mutilated state, and expired in the course of that afternoon.

The hero of Navarino has completed his job—the Committee appointed 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 sicks a third or thereabouts.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas very properly fined a Jurymen 10l., 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 Ambassador, Prince BUTERA, to have remonstrated with the French Government upon the *Journal des Debats*' late article on the Quadrupartite 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 POPE 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 Kermanshah, poisoned, it is said, by the Commandant of that district. Further accounts from Madrid to the 29th represent the approaching cholera 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 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 Louis 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 "glorious journeys."

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 LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

It is understood that his MAJESTY is extremely anxious to remove the impression so generally entertained by the Yeomanry Officers of their having been slighted and treated unhandsonly 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 Kennington-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.—The usual 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 390,236l., and upon the quarter also a favourable excess of 350,952l. The Customs are more productive this quarter than the same period last year by 414,206l., though upon the whole year they are deficient 116,477l. The Excise, upon the other hand, exceeds the receipts of last year by 363,036l., though, upon a comparison of quarters, it shows less by 151,076l. The income from stamps is uniformly more productive than last year, the excess in the case of the year being 148,767l., and upon the quarter 38,504l. Taxes have increased upon the quarter 3,764l., but decreased upon the year by 121,400l. The revenue arising from the Post-office shows a decrease of 7000l., upon the quarter, but an increase of 5000l. 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 6,852,601l.

The increase of Stamp duties arises not from any increase in the 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 Hackney-coach office, in Essex-street, having been transferred to Somerset House.

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 ten 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. Warwick's extensive premises, under the cognomen of "Barwell 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 10l. 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 wagoner was proceeding on his journey towards Bath, 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 magnificent sum of two-pence!!!

The following is an extract from a letter dated Montreal, June 9, 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 7000l. of his own money, that the mutation fines to the Seminary are 25 per cent. instead of 1-12th or 8-6-3d 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 clique. The import trade of the country is in the most abject state. The quantity of timber left in the woods, from the want of spring 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 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 worse" she was on Monday united to one whom she hoped would prove a gentler mate.—*Exeter Post.*

ECCELESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. WILLIAM TROLOPE, M.A. of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and late one of the Classical Masters of Christ's Hospital, has been nominated to the Vicarage of Great Wigton, Leicestershire, in the patronage of the Governor of that county.

The Rev. THOMAS BUTLER, of Shrewsbury, has been instituted by the Archbishop of York, to the Rectory of Kangar, in the county of Nottingham, on the presentation of the Crown.

The Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns has appointed the Rev. SOLOMON RICHARDS to the Pread of Clones, in the diocese of Ferns, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mark Charters.

The Marquess of Hertford has appointed the Rev. R. Hume, Curate of Ballinerry, to the living of Aughtabuglan, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Gordin.

The Rev. JOHN S. WAGSTAFF, M.A., Curate of Wycombe Chadwell, Lincolnshire, has been presented to the Wednesday Lectureship at Grantham, void by the decease of the Rev. W. P. Thackeray. Patrons—the Mercers' Company of London.

OBITUARY.

On Thursday, aged 72, at Bromley, the Rev. David Evans, formerly for many years Master of the Grammar School, in that town.

Suddenly, in London, the Rev. Joseph Dear, late of Chelwood House, Somerset. On the 20th ult. aged 71. He was a devoted and respected member of Newton Heath. He was a zealous and successful minister of the Gospel, and conspicuous for the variety and extent of his charities, and an exemplary private priest.

Rev. Paul Whittingham, 25 years Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral; Vicar of Marham, Norfolk; Rector of St. Saviour, Norwich; Vicar of Sedgford, Norfolk; and Rector of Badingham, Suffolk.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, July 12.—Saturday the Rev. H. K. Harrison, M.A. of 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, Jarvis, Bathurst, Bedford, and Baker.

Some day the following prize compositions were recited:—Gold Medal, Essay, "On the Good and Evil of the Human Mind," by W. BAKER, Commoner. Carmen Latinum, "Lex data in Monte Sinai," N. DARNELL, on the foundation.—Silver Medals: Oratio Latina, "Cicero in M. Antonium;" W. DARNELL, on the foundation. English Speech, "Aschines against Ctesiphon;" J. STORRY, Commoner.

ORDINATIONS.

At the parish Church of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, on Sunday, the 22d of June, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Ely:—*Deacons*: Hon. W. T. LAW, M.A., W. M. OLIVER, M.A., and C. SHORING, B.A.; St. Peter's coll. Camb.; W. H. MEHNEUX, M.A., Clare hall Camb.; J. MILLS, B.A., Pembroke coll. Camb.; A. N. BULL, B.A., Sidney Sussex coll. Camb.; G. CHICHESTER, S.C.L., Downing coll. Camb.; F. L. BAZLEY, B.A., Queens' coll. Camb.—*Priests*: W. P. BALLY, B.A., Clare hall Camb.; W. BROOKE, B.A., King's coll. Camb.; J. W. BLAKESLEY, M.A., J. HAILSTONE, B.A., and T. H. STEEL, M.A., Trinity coll. Camb.; T. GASKIN, B.A., Jesus coll. Camb.; J. HYMERS, M.A., G. Langshaw, M.A., C. Merivale, B.A., G. A. SELWYN, B.A., C. Yate, M.A., and W. POUND, B.A., St. John's coll. Camb.; W. D. RANGHAM, M.A., Queen's coll. Oxford; H. SMITH, B.A., Pembroke coll. Camb.

The Archbishop of York intends to hold a general Ordination at Bishopthorpe, on Sunday, the 2d of August. Candidates are to send 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 Exeter and Wells will hold an Ordination at Wells on Sunday, the 19th of October. Candidates are required to send in their papers to the Registrar of the Diocese by the 19th of September. The examination will commence at the Palace on Thursday morning, the 16th October, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENNINGTON.—On Thursday the Lord Bishop of Lincoln confirmed in the church of St. Andrew, Hennington, in the county of Leicestershire, 638 males and females were admitted to the rite of confirmation. On the following day the Clergy of the Diocese underwent his Lordship's triennial visitation, when an impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. WHALL, of Thurnham. His Lordship's charge to the Clergy was an elaborate composition, as remarkable for the elegance of its diction as for the soundness of its views and arguments. It took nearly an hour to deliver, and was listened to with unwearied attention and delight by a crowded Church.

A meeting of the Clergy, lay members and friends of the United Church of England and Ireland, residing in the Deanery of Haverbury, in the Diocese of Gloucester, was held at Chipping Sodbury last week, when an Address, thanking his MAJESTY for his gracious Declaration to the Bishops, was unanimously agreed to. The meeting was attended by about 200 of the Clergy, principal lay members, and a committee of the neighbourhood. Sir HAZELTON, Comyns, Bart. in the Chair. He strongly reprobated the conduct of any Minister of the Crown who would endeavour to obtain his MAJESTY's assent to a Bill for the despoiling of the Irish Church.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The usual half yearly meeting of the members of this venerable and excellent Society, residing in the Nottingham district, was held in the vestry of St. George's Church, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. (the Venerable Archdeacon WILKINS in the Chair), when it was announced that the Society had placed the sum of 4000l. at the disposal of the Foreign Translation Committee, for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures and versions of the English Liturgy in foreign languages. This important information was accompanied with a request to the Committee to solicit subscriptions in aid of this great object. In consequence of this communication the meeting adopted the resolution of making known this circumstance to the members resident in the district, and of taking effectual steps to obtain subscriptions in furtherance of this laudable design.

The Lord Bishop of this diocese has been engaged during the present week in consecrating several new churches. On Monday his Lordship consecrated St. John's Church, Hollington; on Tuesday, St. George's Church, Macclesfield; on Wednesday, the new church at Bullocksmithy; and on Friday, St. John's Church, Smallbridge, Rochdale.—*Manchester Courier.*

The new church at Shildon, calculated to contain 1300 persons, was opened for divine worship on Sunday last by license from the Lord Bishop of DURHAM. The Rev. Mr. MANISTY, Curate of the new chapel, officiated on the occasion.

HARROW SCHOOL.—The Governor's Scholarships for this year have been awarded to Mr. THOMAS LASSER, Esq. (of THOMAS KERRY, Esq., formerly of Trinity College, Oxford, and step-son of the Lord Bishop of LONDON; and Mr. CHARLES T. WILSON, son of HORACE H. WILSON, Esq., Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford).

On Wednesday week the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells held his triennial visitation at the Abbey Church, Bath, and prior to the same his Lordship confirmed 440 young persons of both sexes, in the vestry of St. George's Church. The Rev. J. PEARCE, in the course of his concluding his charge to the Clergy, said:—"That a dark cloud still hung over the Church; a love of change and a spirit of insubordination were too extensively prevalent; that respect for constituted authority, and that attachment for the venerable institutions of the Church, which distinguished the Englishmen of former days, had lost their ancient influence. It was for the Clergy to meet the feeling of the times with an unshaken constancy tempered with brotherly forbearance."

The parishioners of Ross lately presented their late Curate, the Rev. THOMAS UNDERWOOD, jun., M.A., with three superb silver salvers, each having a suitable inscription engraved thereon, as a mark of their respect for his public and private character, and of the grateful sense they entertain of his valuable services, during a period of nearly nine years.

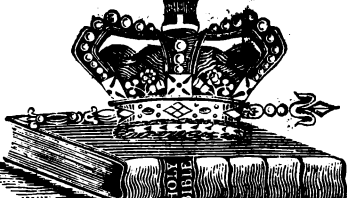
Dr. L. LUTHERTON has given it as his opinion that missionary meetings held in churches, without authority from the Crown or diocesan are illegal.

The proposed Wesleyan Methodist College has been put on end to at least for the present, by a vote of the quarterly meeting of the London North Circuit. Mr. LESLEY presided. The project was opposed by the Rev. H. MOORE, as a departure from the simplicity of Methodism; Mr. RICHARD SMITH, son-in-law of the late Dr. ANDERKE, also opposed it.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of LINCOLN, accompanied by the Venerable the Archdeacon, held his Triennial Visitation in the Cathedral on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The attendance of the Clergy and churchwardens was more than usually numerous. The Rev. and the Clergy on Tuesday; and the Rev. Mr. LARKE, Rector of Little Ashby, on Wednesday. His Lordship delivered a very impressive charge, in which he entered extensively upon the subject

Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in Pots, at 6d., 12s., and 18d. each. Be particular to inquire for Warren's, 36, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD DODD, at the
Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Editor (post paid)
are received.



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

VOL. XIV.—No. 710.

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1834.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow evening will be performed the Tragedy of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff. With MY WIFE'S MOTHER, and (first time this season) OPEN HOUSE. On Tuesday, Beau Nash. With Rural Felicity, and Uncle John. On Wednesday, Beau Nash. With The Wolf and the Lamb, and John of Paris. On Thursday, Beau Nash. With The Green-Eyed Monster, and other Entertainments. On Friday, Beau Nash. With The Operatic Comedy of The Renegade, and other Entertainments.

SADLER'S WELLS.—THE CEDAR CHEST.—The above Spectacle having been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Manager, and allowed by all to be the most magnificent ever witnessed, he feels authorized in announcing it for repetition every Evening until further notice. To-morrow evening, and during the week, THE CEDAR CHEST; or, The Lord Mayor's Daughter. Characters by Messrs. Almar, Archer, R. Honner, Campbell, W. Smith, Maitland, Suter, Goldsmith, C. Smith, Miss Lee, Miss Hicks, and Miss McCarthy. To conclude with TOM AND JERRY. Characters by the whole strength of the Company. Catalogue, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—The Gallery, with Selection of Pictures by ANCIENT MASTERS, from the Collections of His Most Gracious Majesty, the most Noble the Marquess of Westminster, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., is OPEN daily from Ten in the morning until six in the evening.—Admission, 1s.

PADOKAMA EXHIBITION, at the BAZAAR, Baker-street.—Portman-square. This Exhibition consists of a Mechanical and Pictorial Display of the MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL RAILWAY, and is aided by a variety of Locomotive Engines, similar to those on the Railway itself. It has been seen by everybody who goes to the Bazaar, and has not been on this great National Work of Art and Science.—Admission, One Shilling.

RURAL FELICITY.—Just published, from that highly-successful Comedy, the following Songs, Duets, &c., composed by HENRY R. BISHOP:—
 Nature thine in all thy pride .. Mr. Anderson .. 2s. 0d.
 Open the door, some pity to show Miss Paton .. 1s. 6d.
 O come with me, my sweetest love Mr. Anderson .. 2s. 0d.
 What gives life to love? .. Miss Turpin .. 1s. 6d.
 Tell us, sweetest .. Misses Paton, Turpin, & Mr. Anderson .. 0d.
 Let's life is all a masquerade Duetto Miss Paton and Turpin .. 2s. 0d.
 When friends are false Duetto .. Misses Paton and Turpin .. 2s. 0d.
 Publishers: KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., City Royal Musical Repository, 48, Cornhill.

THE UNRIVALED CHINTZES exhibiting this Season at MILES and EDWARDS', are acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto offered in Europe.—CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS, No. 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square.

POUGH TAVERN and HOTEL, Blackwall.—Those who would eat WHITE BAIT in perfection are respectfully invited to the BRANCH and JOINTS, late the residence and property of William King, Esq., deceased. This establishment has been purchased by Mr. Pough, and made such improvements as will insure the most comfortable accommodation, beg leave to solicit the patronage of the Public. They promise plenty and attention in all departments of the establishment, and confidently hope many visiting friends, who have not been to the Pough, will be induced to visit it, as it is induced frequently to renew their visit.—Orders received at the London Tavern.

COLOGNE HOTEL, at BONN, on the RHINE, conveniently situated for the arrival and departure of the Steam-boats, and near the Post-office. JOSEPH KLEY, the Proprietor, established for thirty years, begs to recommend his house to Families and Gentlemen travelling in Germany, for its great Table d'Hôte, and moderate charges.

GINGER WINE.—The very peculiar method adopted by E. and T. TAYLOR, in the manufacture of their GINGER WINE, has given it a character which no other Ginger Wine possesses. It is at once wholesome and delicious. During the summer months, when diluted with spring water, it is one of the most delicate and refreshing of all the same kind. It is a beverage that can well be imagined. The extensive patronage which the Public has bestowed upon E. and T. TAYLOR'S GINGER WINE, is the strongest evidence in favour of its superiority and usefulness.—Oh, Italian, and British Wine Warehouse, 17, Lower Pall-mall, opposite Furnival's Inn.

CURKENWELL.—GROUND RENTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, some valuable GROUND RENTS, held under the Marquis of Northampton, in the neighbourhood of Wilmington-square.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Brundrett, Randall, Simmons, and Brown, 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple; or to Messrs. Peyton and Alkin, 10, Cook's-court, Chancery-street.

PURNEY.—TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract (by direction of the Executors), some early possession, the FERRISOLD MASONRY GROUND, containing eleven acres, late the residence and property of William King, Esq., deceased. These very desirable premises are well calculated for the residence of a Family of the highest respectability; containing numerous lofty and commodious rooms and offices of every description, excellent stabling for six horses, and coach-houses with rooms over, a walled garden and pleasure grounds. For terms, and cards to view, apply to Messrs. Brundrett, Randall, Simmons, and Brown, 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

TO CAPITALISTS.—GAS SHARES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, Six £20 shares in the Brentford Gas Company, which has been established about fourteen years, and is now paying Five per cent. interest; and is a premium, from the directors of the Capital, and from the great extent of ground in which the pipes now run (extending the whole distance from Kingston to Hounslow, and over to Richmond), that the present interest will be in a short period, he doubts, there being no other Company to compete with.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Finnis, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 26, Great North-street, Bloomsbury.

DUGGINS'S TRANSPARENT BEAVER HATS, 3oz. weight.—Also the Patent Double-bottomed VENTILATING BEAVER HATS, which by wet, or loss their colour; the brims being double, they cannot be bent or out of shape; they are made of the green of perambulation, which are the complaint of Waterproof Hats, often producing the headache, and loss of hair. Price 21s. and 26s.—To be had of the Patentee, DUGGINS, No. 33, New Bond-street, and No. 80, Newgate-street (near the New Palace).

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—With silver glass over double-bottom cases. .. £6 6 0
 With silver hunting double-bottom cases. 6 10 6
 This celebrated construction (the most accurate on which a watch can be made) is now offered, with the latest improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, mounted in four holes, cupped, hand to mark the seconds, hand enamel dial, maintaining power to continue going while winding up, at the above price, by J. COX SAVORY, Working Silver and Goldsmith, 47, Cornhill, London.
 A quantity of Second-hand Watches for sale.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S LETTERS PATENT.—INSTANT LIGHT.—JONES'S PROMPT LIGHT.—This is the first and only patent which has been introduced to the Public, in its simplicity and durability; neither time or climate will deteriorate from their original quality; they are composed of minute tubes of glass hermetically sealed, containing a quarter of an ounce of sulphuric acid, surrounded by chlorine and quick, and enclosed in wax for the purpose of burning sufficient time to seal a letter, and emit a bright, pure, and fragrant perfume. A small pair of nippers are recommended for the purpose of crushing the bulb, and thereby causing the flame.—Manufactory, THE HOUSE, 201, ST. MARK'S LANE.

THE CONSULING LOTTERY.—SWIFT and CO. respect-fully state, that the GLASGOW LOTTERY for the DISTRICT OF GLASGOW, is the LAST that will or can be drawn under the existing Act of Parliament. The fortunate Purchasers have the option of receiving the value of the prize, which consists of Freehold Lands and Houses, in Money, as soon as drawn, or only Five per cent. on those above £100, to cover the risk and expense of the property. SWIFT and CO.'s Offices are at No. 19, Cornhill, in the Royal Exchange; No. 235, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; No. 38, Haymarket; and No. 1, Strand; where Prizes of £10,000, £5,000, £2,000, &c., are recently sold. Money paid with the punctuality that has characterized the firm of Swift and Co. for nearly forty years. The Scheme is as follows:

1	of	£16,000	..	£16,000
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— *Propheta Journal*.
AUBIGNY CASE.—We are informed by Mr. Okey, the English lawyer at Paris, that the decision of the Court of Premier Instance at Saucerie has just been given in favour of the plaintiffs, Beaulieu and others, against the Duke of Richmond, but that the *procurator* (*fonisancee*) of the estate of Aubigny are to be allowed the *procurator* fee only.—*Globe*.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock 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.

The intelligence from the QUEEN reports that her MAJESTY is quite well.

LORD MELBOURNE is Premier!!!—Where can there be found a more amiable 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.

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 eyes, 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 bad—everybody hates DURHAM—he is odious universally; Lord DUNCANNON, 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 thorough-going 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 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 PARNELL 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 whispered-of 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 GREY 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 GREY.

We opposed Lord GREY with our whole hearts—we called to our aid all the jokes of other days, from CANNING downwards; but Lord GREY—although we think the watering-pot scene in the House of Lords had—Lord GREY 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 Thimbleball of "Honest Jack" and his Bill, makes one shudder at political turpitude. Lord GREY has honourably retired from public life, and BROUGHAM took care to nail him to that. As the cleverest man of his profession said the other day—"Whenever a man makes a statement, or admits a fact unfavourable to himself, try back upon that—imprint, impress it upon the minds of your hearers; drive it into them in such a way, that the poor devil, who has committed himself, never can get out of it." BROUGHAM, though no lawyer, was quite aware of this; and meaning at that time to be Lord GREY's immediate successor, took care to drive into everybody's head the conclusive retirement of Lord GREY. Here my Lord BROUGHAM 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 Whig 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 HORHOUSE—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 middle-noddle tools is made a Lord, 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 we 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 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 civilly 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 merits and qualifications for the post which he fills so much to his own satisfaction: but if he persist in meddling 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 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 uneasiness—we mean some observations which we had taken the liberty of making upon the admirable speech of Lord CHANDOS in the House of Commons, upon the important subject of agricultural distress.

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 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 device is in it if a man can persuade another to send himself to Bedlam. This, we present 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—*enragé*, as DUPIN has it.

It is quite true that Lord JOHN RUSSELL told a lady of great importance, yesterday se'night, that the CHANCELLOR was "faint"—not in the Scottish acceptance, for that would not be much—but "faint" 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 said—"It is *fine*." We pledge our credit to this fact, and we should like to hear JOHNNY deny it.

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 TREYNHAM, 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 CHANCELLOR'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 CHANCELLOR, although Lord GREY, like Lord JOHN, had gone about saying that "BROUGHAM was a madman." My Lord CHANCELLOR once Chancellor, *malgré GREY*, never forgot the slight, and resolved, at the earliest possible opportunity, to work GRIZZLE (as Lord GREY's colleagues most indecately and improperly called his Lordship) out of his seat, and assume it himself.

The time came: LITTLETON's foolery and honest ALTHORP's 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 DENMAN-hunting, and go to Windsor, and eat mutton-chops again at Hounslow. It would not do—the CHANCELLOR 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 "obstrepulous." He is done—utterly squashed, 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 CHANCELLOR well, says that he is an uncommonly agreeable fellow after dinner, for a lawyer—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 BITTLETON 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 handed 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 LYNCHURST to his father-in-law, that he intends to adopt that Noble and Learned Lord's motto, "ULTRA PERGRE." *Revenons à nos moutons*—back to our Lambs. We only request an attentive perusal of the reports of the debates—not in 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 Lords endure it?—How long will the KING permit the nobility of this country to be so outraged? These are most serious and important questions to ask—but something must be 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 man in the position of Lord BROUGHAM should, night after night, degrade the proceedings of the highest and most august assembly in this country, by conduct and conversation which the Worshipful Recorder RICHARDS would not permit even in the *saturday* 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 adversely.

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, fonder and broken down as he is, has, of course, sufficient remains of gallantry not to behave "ungentle" 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 *justly* as well as *naturally* 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 Mr. WELP'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 Paris, where he remained half a day and a night, and proceeded to Bordeaux, where he remained twenty hours. The 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 thrown over Lord GREY—and stays in when his Lordship goes out.

Mr. ELLICE is a very agreeable man—he has many friends—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 shew 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 regain his seat, and he was all civility to the deputation who went to him. In three days afterwards he found that he was not to change office, or vacate, and he absolutely insulted these meritorious and deserving individuals—sneered at them—laughed at them. And then—the absurdity is so great that if we had it not in black and white authenticated, one could not believe it—Mr. LYTON BULWER, Mr. Right Honourable *disreputably-known* in the City EDWARD ELLICE's colleague, forgets a petition entrusted to him by his constituents, because his Secretary—Oh, Jove! Mr. LYTON BULWER's Secretary!!!—forgot to give it him to take down in a hack cab to the House of Commons!

When the intelligent and enlightened electors of Coventry—and we know them to be both enlightened and intelligent beyond comparison with any other similar constituency—cast about for new Members—of the present gentlemen, we presume, they are already tired—we would advise them to select men who, like themselves, do their own business: who give themselves no airs, and employ no secretaries. Mr. ELLICE is a placeman—he is a Cabinet Minister—and his having a Secretary is all well enough: but we must say, as far as he is concerned, that a Cabinet Minister in a FREE TRADE Administration is not exactly the man to represent a suffering and oppressed manufacturing town—oppressed and suffering from the effects of FREE TRADE: nevertheless, we say, he has some claim to a Secretary; but that Mr. BULWER should have a Secretary, is really comical. Joking apart, we most earnestly entreat the attention of our Parliamentary and influential readers to the facts particularly connected with the subjects to which we allude. *The Coventry Mercury*, in reference to the meeting of which we have spoken, says:—

"The distress which has been created by this pernicious change of a few system, will not be alleviated by the distribution of a few thousands" to the hungry expectants of the Whig Administration. It will take many thousands to remunerate the persons engaged in the Silk Trade for the losses they have sustained during the experiment they have been subjected to—the value of the evidence transferred to the French in France is enormous; according to the published evidence, the import of these articles for the year ending 10th Oct. 1831, had displaced English ribbons, the wages for making of which would have amounted to 130,772. per annum. We shall not enter into any calculation of the additional loss occasioned by the rapid increase of the importation of ribbons since 1831. We have adduced sufficient and indisputable evidence to prove that it is not *the House* which can remunerate the operatives in any way, but *the State* must make it, must be made, and must be made of a more substantial nature than any thing comprised in this flimsy scheme for the establishment of "Taste-producing-Schools" for the first claim upon it, and are entitled to the largest share. Before the admitted injury was "inflicted" upon them, they had a valuable chance (however small) in their looms; the want of employment for these machine makers (materials of which they are composed), if then, the weavers be not to be compensated (as they best would be) by the restoration of the trade which has been bestowed upon their Gallician rivals—give them the cost of their own useless looms, and remunerate them for the loss of that time which they devoted, under the sanction of the laws, to learn a trade which is now abandoned to foreigners. To talk of compensating them in any other way is only to deride their misfortune. We know, will not agree with the theories of those economists who are

perpetually prating about the accumulation of capital, and who fancy they see signs of general prosperity in huge unsightly factories. It will appear to them very absurd and unphilosophical to advocate the cause 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 strap; while we cannot discover that the "whole country" has derived any benefit from a system which has enabled 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 manufactures 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 Member.

LORD PALMERSTON has recently met with some rubs exceedingly mortifying to his vanity. Sir HENRY HARDINGE teased him terribly about his not wishing to be thought an *Old Whig*. This skirmish of the gallant General's—*Martial* versus *Juvénile*! 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 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 Peerage, keeping his Foreign Secretaryship, but leaving the conduct of foreign affairs in the House of Commons to Sir JOHN MORHOUSE.

CUPID—who, as far as his own interests are concerned, is what may be called sharp—saw through this scheme, and declined the Peerage. He saw in the rise, the first step towards his fall, and felt 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 find 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 Parliament:—

"While the faint-hearted of all parties are pulling long faces and shaking their heads at this manner, with the red tape politicians on both sides are bewailing 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 Majesty's subjects seem disposed to enjoy this sunny weather in a more congenial manner. John Bull is weary of State affairs, and very weary indeed of agitation. No more political meetings for him—so more Brunswick Green!—no more marching in the capital. Dog-days are dog-days; and if people must congregate during their reign, it should be solely, in John's opinion, for the purpose of enjoying themselves. Now it is true that, according to the most liberal interpretation of the rules of electioneering warfare, that portion of John's Conservative family which is settled in Cambridge, ought to be full of spirit and temper after the late contest. Still, as soon after this defeat as we observe the Duke of Devonshire, who, after a defeat of nearly 7,000, in the Grove behind St. Peter's college, in their holiday attire, regaling, parading, dancing, displaying the colours and sounding the praises of their favourite candidate, from six o'clock till midnight, in the best possible humour with themselves, and, we will venture to assert, with all the world beside. Not that we would undertake to praise the good nature which will extend so far as to suffer another unreasonable attempt to force a contest. Whigs upon them, to succeed—we draw a very different inference from their demeanour. But this at least is certain, that the whole of the vast and motley assemblage (admitted by tickets) within the walls conducted themselves with the utmost possible moderation and propriety, and in the manner best calculated to show their gratitude to the venerable Master of the college, who, with almost a paternal spirit of kindness which did him infinite honour, offered to the Committee for conducting the fête the use of the Grove on this occasion. Above eighteen hundred females sat down to tea at six o'clock; the board was plentifully spread, and the arrangements admirable. Sixteen hundred bottles of champagne, eight hundred of coffee, seventy gallons of milk, with bread, butter, plum-buns, ham and beef in profusion, were furnished and consumed with the utmost order. Two bands were in attendance, and dancing commenced at an early hour, a large party being accommodated in an ample booth, and another being collected at the end of the green in the open air. At nine the booth and principal walks were brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps. The crowd, and the royal initials, the name of the gentleman in whose honour the entertainment was given, were conspicuously displayed, and the Vauxhall itself never presented a more animated scene than the Grove at this hour. At ten the pyrotechnic skill of Mr. Deck was evoked for the amusement of the expectant multitude, which was gathered in front of Gisborne Court. After a most successful and gratifying display three cheers were given for Sir EDWARD, a cheer for the Master, and another for the artist, when the crowd again separated, and dancing was resumed. A little before twelve the national anthem was sung, and the evening closed as happy as any ever collected within the precincts of this borough."

The New English Opera House, to the astonishment of those who thought that it was necessary to have a street in which a Theatre should stand, before the Theatre was opened, received a brilliant audience on Monday.

The description of the interior has appeared in all the papers, and we gave the official account of the principal variations which occur in the 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 of the edifice, but to those qualities which are seldom found accompanying the more fervid characteristics of an inventive mind—we mean practical activity and assiduity. This successful building has risen, like a phoenix, from the ashes of its predecessor, in less than three months; and we must say, whether taken architecturally as a design—considering the extremely circumscribed means both as to ground and capital—or as combining comfort and convenience in its arrangements, we never saw a building better deserving unqualified approbation.

As for Mr. ARNOLD himself, he has every reason to be satisfied and gratified: with a firmness of purpose and strength of mind most admirable and enviable, he has combated difficulties under which a common man would have sunk; and we are delighted to find that the *esprit 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 to the success of the undertaking, presented him with an extremely handsome silver vase. This is as it should be—we like to see the team work well with the Leader; we recollect, too, that ARNOLD was the friend of VASA. The historical reminiscence does not spoil the combination.

Some folk set about a story that the Theatre was built without any means to get into the gallery—we know that a very eminent architect, 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. BEAZLEY'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 gallery staircase in the new Theatre, I suffered it to pass unnoticed; but understanding 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-rooms, &c., and is not being within Mr. ARNOLD's plan to erect that compartment of the building into a 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 finished. 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. GIBBS and PROSS, 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.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
29, Soho-square, July 16. SAM. BEAZLEY.

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.

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 THOMSON.

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 ribbon trade.

The meeting was called by the Mayor, in consequence of his receiving a numerous 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 follows:—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 importance 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 sufferings 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 mitigating or removing them. He had lived amongst the weavers nearly 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 enabled 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; but that he had neglected to provide for any 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 comforts 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 spoke it), were now left destitute of every comfort—their furniture sold, scarcely with clothing sufficient to cover them—their dependence gone, heart-broken and wretched, and breaking stones on the road for 4s. a-week. 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 had brought the weaver into his present calamitous circumstances. Under the prohibitory laws, they thrived and flourished; the instant these laws were removed, penury and want began to show themselves. At the same time he must admit, there was something 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 should obstruct an intimate commercial union with foreign nations, that every channel should be opened for reciprocity, and every endeavour made to increase the welfare of the nation by foreign connections and interest. 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 man's mouth—or if upon a fair trial (and surely six years in such a case must be amply sufficient), 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 trade. 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 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 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 saris; 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 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 ribbons. 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 unprepared, might be sent before the tribunal of their righteous Judge. In his remarks, therefore, on machinery, let it be understood that he thought nothing could justify its unlawful destruction either by arson or 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 they were much inferior to those made by the single-hand weaver; 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 pittance? 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 sometimes 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 fain hope that their purpose was good. And above all, this was not a reasonable 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 espoused, 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, which bore 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 paternal 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 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 intricacies 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 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.

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 one great labour of removing the deplorable distress of the suffering artisans. When the Government entered into this war of commerce, this taxed competition with France, it was said to be only an 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 artisans, it was necessary they should now apply to their 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 Rev. H. BELLAIRS, 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 occasions 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 conscience, for the part he was taking in the day's proceedings, he would 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 ample testimony in his own breast to the truth of what had been said. It had been observed by the Rev. Gentleman who had moved the first Resolution, that if the free trade system were to be continued, it ought to be extended to other trades besides that of the ribbon manufacture; in short, a general Free Trade. Now, he (Mr. Bellairs) would say somewhat in contradiction to that, that free trade, however general, would not permit the English ribbon weaver to compete with the foreign artisan. The Englishman could not, and he did not wish to see him, live as the foreigner. He remembered in earlier days to have often heard an old song, and which he should like to hear sung again, without its bespeaking falsehood in the 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 attributable to his superior mode of living. From the circumstance of their not having carried their object a short time back, in the two Houses of Parliament, it had been said that a victory was obtained over them. Their enemies might call it so if they pleased, but he would encourage them; the battle was not over, and he would call to their recollection what had occurred at the naval battle of Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson, whom he was proud to say he had served under, though not at that time. The Commander-in-chief, looking on at a distance, thought the British were beaten, and hoisted the signal to Lord Nelson to draw off. And how was this met? Why, by Lord Nelson hoisting 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 community rejoiced at witnessing their comfort and their happiness. But at length that baneful, he hoped he might be excused if he said that secured 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 Redworth, 129 looms employed—569 unemployed; in Collycroft, 4 employed—108 unemployed; and so it was throughout the parish, shewing that scarcely one-sixth of the weavers had any work. A few weeks back, he was engaged at a similar meeting to the one he was 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 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 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 Redworth, 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 poor—the master manufacturer as well as the operative; was this 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 they were not there, but it was a matter of regret to him, as they 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 instead of employing their capital as they had formerly done, in encouraging the industry of their own countrymen, and affording the English artisan 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 alteration would be made to restore those laws to a sound state, so

that the importers would again become manufacturers. In the late 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 them, "they are well off, but they do not know it." For his part he 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 national 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 artisans 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 weaver of ribbons as the grower of corn? The distressed artisan 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 unanimously.

Mr. PEARMAN moved the fourth Resolution; but before alluding to the purpose 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 artisans 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; after 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 GUISE, a Member for Gloucestershire, is dead—there is a vacancy. Lord DUNCANNON is made a Peer and Secretary of State—that makes a vacancy at Nottingham; and poor MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR 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 TAYLOR were contemporary pupils, we believe, in Sir WILLIAM TAYLOR's office. An Mr. TAYLOR 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 RANELAGH. He was, as we believe, very seriously wounded in a duel 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.

CHARLES KEMBLE, the newspapers say, is arrived in England, but purposes to go back and settle in America—what an 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 people 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 bonely 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 disgusting, and we most sincerely say, it ought to be put a stop to. As a proof of this, putting aside 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.

We find the following in a New York paper:—"The Right Reverend JOHN ENGLAND, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, 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 DENHAM became Chief, is remarkable. On Thursday week there was actually no case before it."—That is extremely complimentary.

We regret to find that incendiary fires are still very prevalent in many parts of the country.—The cholera 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. EDWARD BELLER—pickle-pots, tar, and turpentine—the nurses of the Military Hospital and Royal Infirmary, 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 orderlies 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. WADDY. 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 oath tendered, but the men evincing 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 refusing, 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 instructions 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 Hamburg.

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 Treasury, 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 aged 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 child believing in the vulgar 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 returned a verdict "That the deceased, EAZEN DONOVAN, died of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a mad dog."

The *Liverpool Standard* says that when the extinction of the Great Administration was announced in the Exchange-room, there, a long, loud, and universal shout of applause instantaneously burst forth from the merchants and others who usually congregate in that place, expressive of feelings about which there could be "no mistake."

A duel took place on the 9th instant, on the Island of Wilhelmshurg, in the Kingdom of Hanover, between E. JOHNSON, Esq. of the Denary, Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, attended by Captain ATKINSON, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant T. CHRISTMAS, late of the 8th Hussars, attended by R. MILL, Esq. Mr. CHRISTMAS received his adversary's fire, which took effect, passing through both thighs, and then turned round and discharged his pistol in the air. We are happy to add that the ball did not lodge, and Mr. CHRISTMAS is not considered in danger.

Lord BROUGHAM attended the service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Warwick-street, on Sunday last.

The *Berlin Star Gazette* of the 7th instant states that Prince ALBERT of Prussia and his Princess, having reached Halberstadt, on their way to Pyrmont, returned from thence to Berlin, and set off on the 4th for Pothus. The *Gazette* contains a letter from Constantinople, stating that the Turkish Militia is to be composed of 300,000 men, and that the regular army is computed at 100,000 men. It is also expected that the Turkish squadron will rendezvous this year either at Tripoli or Tunis.

The annual Parliamentary Fish-dinner took place at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, on Saturday last, at which many of the most distinguished leaders of the Tory party were present. Forty-six noblemen and gentlemen sat down to table, amongst whom were the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Chair, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Chandos, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Mansfield, Earl Verulam, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Delawar, Lord Burghersh, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Croker, Mr. Bonham, &c.—During the evening the party were suddenly surprised by the most tremendous cheering and applause proceeding from another part of the same house, which induced the Duke of Wellington to inquire the cause, when he was informed that a company of merchants and gentlemen, who meet as a club, had that day assembled for their annual dinner, and that the cheering which so much astonished his Grace's friends, was an 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 passengers, all of whom were landed at Richibucto in a most lamentable state of destitution; and the other, name unknown, from the west of England, with 280 passengers, 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 passengers, lost twenty-two on her voyage; and the bark *Elizabeth and Sarah*, from Dublin, had arrived at Grosse Ile with 300 passengers, having also lost twenty-two.

Singapore papers inform us that a Siamese fleet of seventy war-boats and 100 transports, with a land force of 90,000 men, had left Bangkok on the 1st of December for Cambodia, the King of this territory having disobeyed some of the orders of the Siamese Government. The expedition will proceed to Cochinchina to aid the French. A vessel had already returned with one hundred prisoners to Bangkok.

The advices from Madras mention the arrival there of the Governor-General, who had removed Colonel C. FARREN from the

His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has ordered a reduction of the rents of the small dwelling houses let out in tenements to the

that its issues of religious books during the last year amounted to 2,161,193—presenting the enormous increase, within the last two years, of 22,335 Bibles; Testaments, 7,932; Prayer-books, 29,795; Psalters, 190; other bound books, 24,131; Tracts, 361,437; total increase, 445,870. The state of the funds was equally satisfactory, having increased, in the same period, 7,835*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and showing an addition of 736 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

city of Worcester and its neighbourhood; from the inhabitants of the borough and town of Ashburton, Devonshire; from the twelve capital Burgesses and Commonalty of Sheffield, and from the Magistrate, Gentry, and other inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood; from the inhabitants of Brace Mill, Salop; Overton, Flintshire; Bangor Isacod, Flintshire, all assembled in vestry; and from the Pastor, Deacons, and members of Ebenezer Chapel, Dublin.

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in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The interesting and important letter of MERCHANT, on the Navy Estimates and the "wear and tear" accounts, is unavoidably delayed till next Sunday, when we shall give the subject every possible attention.

KENNEL is always welcome. Circumstances have occurred to prevent our availing ourselves of his suggestions upon one or two occasions—why, we can explain.

Several communications have been received, to which answers are desired—we are unable to give any answer, except in this department of our Paper.

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 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.

LORD MELBOURNE, 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 GREY, 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, Mr. Lord DUNCANNOON, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, and Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, 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 affairs of the country are entrusted to what the Americans call an inferior grade of society. Mr. POWLET THOMSON is not yet in the Cabinet, but nobody knows how soon he may be; and then to think of such a Cabinet, as it is.

The papers talk of Cabinet dissensions—we do not believe half what we hear upon that subject; the lower 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 unanimity, 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 privy, knowledge, or consent, the Privy Seal to Lord GREY. As Macduff says, in *Macbeth*, Lord MELBOURNE is resolved to "bear it as a 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 Tory-acting, constitutional, and virtuous Ministry, who, in addition to their pledge 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	£6,000 a-year.
1 of 3,000l., and not exceeding	6,000
1 of 2,000l., and not exceeding	3,000
32 of 1,000l., and not exceeding	2,000
7 of 800l., and not exceeding	1,000
4 of 600l., and not exceeding	800
8 of 400l., and not exceeding	600
141 of 200l., and not exceeding	400
230 under 200l. 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 on our dock-yards, and their families, of bread, in order to make a show of economy—and having done so, bragging that they had abolished 221 offices, and created only 128, thereby effecting a saving of 30,000l. 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 93 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 30,000l., they have increased it to the amount of 80,000l. 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 patronage 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, 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 Treasury, and received from Mr. ELLICE, and from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting Mr. MAYHEW, the vintner, 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 write to a man of very small private means to lend him five hundred pounds to support a vintner at Colchester?—Mr. ELLICE, we say, receives Lord WESTERN'S letter at his office; he answers it from his office, and

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 entrusted to Mr. ELLICE for administration?

When Mr. ELLICE answered Lord WESTERN'S application to the Treasury for the money, did he in his letter tell Lord WESTERN that it was part of a private fund—or did 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 outcry 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 in the exposure of this piece of Whig corruption—corruption, too, exercised by the party, who exist only upon their claims to purity, and their desire for Reform.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS—and how happy must Mr. ELLICE be to have obtained such a name—hooky 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 shows quite clearly what would have been the result of an investigation. The Reformers, who, by this time, we suppose, have returned the placeman HOUSE—the rejected of Westminster—to represent their interests in Parliament, will begin to appreciate the virtues and sincerity of that party in the State which is now in the ascendant. Every day unravels some new incident—every week develops some new trait of their purity and patriotism; and we hope, next week, to be able to give our readers a fresh and most valuable specimen of their moderation and integrity, for which, even the most sanguine of their admirers are not prepared.

The Essex Standard yesterday, speaking of the ELLICE job, says:—

"Now it will be born in mind that the pretence of PURITY OF ELECTION was the wooden horse by which the Whigs introduced the Reform Bill and all its absurdities within the walls of the constitution, and that this was loudly belied by every Whig and Whiggish who had sense to make him laugh and upon the hustings. But because Lord WESTERN was displeased with Mr. HARVEY at the late election, his Lordship, in spite, has admitted us a little behind the scenes and done DANIEL WHITTLE no good service in the White-wash Committee. DANIEL, knowing the chicanery with which he had been treated by the friends of reform, calls my Lord WESTERN on evidence, and draws from him, on oath, the very extraordinary admission, that *from money, to the tune of 400l. he had been induced by him to provide the joint election of Harvey and Mayhew—and that that money was applied to Mayhew's interest only.* So that my Lord WESTERN was cognizant and approving the transmission of this money for TREASURY PURPOSES! viz. to enable Mr. GEORGE SAVILL to buy votes for Mr. MAYHEW, whose only recommendation was, that he was too contemptible for the Tories any longer to retain as leader of the London rabble of outsiders; and who, therefore, offered himself a tool to the Whigs, and received the undivided support of Messrs. ELLICE, WESTERN, SAVILL, and Co. We have for months been wondering, can the Whigs sink lower, and each day's proceedings tell us that they can. How much lower they will fall we care not to guess; but we beg that patriotism and purity of election may henceforth be only bye-words of mockery to condemn their base attempts to impose upon the world. Admitting, as we do, Mr. SPRING RICE'S explanation, Lord WESTERN'S own testimony upon the subject implies that Treasury money has been applied, by the Whigs, to electioneering purposes, and that he (Lord WESTERN) knew and approved of the proceeding."

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 CUPID is much too old to mend.

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 farce 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 enough—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 if possible secure the countenance and support of his victim at one blow. It was at length determined to offer his Lordship the Privy Seal, 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 Seal 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.

We suspect that Lord LANSDOWNE begins to be not a little ashamed of his company, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL,

whose opinion of the CHANCELLOR, we last week quoted from his own lips, is greatly perturbed at having had two Secretaries of State made over his head. The fact we take to be, that the exposures which have been made of the shufflings 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 slightest 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.

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 minutest fragments, in order to prevent the possibility of his subordinates sticking the bits together again. We rather think that one of his Lordship's letters, 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.

OUR prospects are delightful—Admiral PARKER, 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 Negate for a year for a riot at Maidstone, has been made a Privy Councillor, being already, of all offices in the world for him, Judge Advocate General!—he, the said Right Honourable CUTLAR FERGUSSON, having been tried and found guilty of having "then and there (at Maidstone to wit), with force and arms, and with sticks and staves and fists, unlawfully, riotously, routously, and tumultuously made an assault upon one JOHN RIVETT, one EDWARD FUGION, 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 lawful holding of the same Session, and the execution of their office for a long space of time, to the great contempt, disturbance, and interruption of the Justices and Commissioners above-named, and others their fellows aforesaid, to the great terror of all the liege and peaceable subjects of our said Lord the KING, these being in contempt of our said Lord the KING and his laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the KING, his CROWN and DIGNITY."

There were five counts in the indictment against this Right Honourable Gentleman. 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 Bench for the term of one year; and that you give security for your good behaviour for seven years to be computed from the expiration of that period, yourself in five hundred pounds, and two sureties 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'CONNOR, 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-road—a device for the transportation 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 gallopers on metal. At all events, "rail-roads deferred, make the heart glad."

WE have received a letter from an elector of Coventry, who affects to be ignorant of the circumstances which have occurred, to which we made reference, with regard to the conduct of the Right Honourable SCIPIO AFRICANUS—his own representative. How he should—if he be what he assumes to be—be unacquainted with the circumstance, and the correspondence 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, appeared in the Coventry newspaper, whence we quote it:—

"We have been favoured with copies 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 readers to draw their own conclusions:—

Dear Sir,—The Corporation have desired me to trouble you again on the subject of their petition to the House of Commons respecting the Ribbon Trade, which they had the honour of transmitting to you for presentation.

On looking into the votes of the House of Commons of the day on which Mr. BULWATER presented the other petitions, they find no notice whatever taken of the petition of the Corporation; they therefore infer that it has not as yet been presented. Under these circumstances the Corporation beg of you to inquire what has become of their petition, and to entrust further that it may be presented by you or returned to them.—I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant. JOHN CARTER, Town Clerk.

Council House, St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, 10th June. 1824.

To the Right Honourable EDWARD ELLICE, M.P., London.

London, 14th June. 1834.

Dear Sir,—I have waited till the last minute for the post, in the expectation of receiving the petition, and a note, explanatory of the accident which prevented him presenting it with the others, from Mr. BULWATER, but it has not yet reached me, and I am unwilling that you should suppose I intentionally neglect to answer your letter.

I believed the petition had been presented, and as Mr. BULWATER would explain to you, had reason to suppose it was presented when I wrote to that effect. The accident, however, which prevented it is

so far happy, as it will enable the Corporation to entrust it to some member enjoying their confidence, and able therefore to promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of Coventry.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant,
To J. CARTER, Esq. EDWARD ELLICE.

London, 15th June, 1834.

Dear Sir,—I return the petition, with the letter which accompanied it from Mr. BULWEN, that the gentlemen of the Corporation may see exactly the cause which prevented its presentation with the other petitions 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. BULWEN's note should be ascribed to neglect of, or want of respect to, any individuals amongst them.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
To J. CARTER, Esq. EDWARD ELLICE.

11, Little Stanhope-street, June —

You will remember, my dear Mr. ELLICE, giving me your petition the day before the petitions were actually presented, it not being possible to bring them on the day previous. I gave it with my petitions to my secretary on going home, and asking for all the petitions the following day, on going to the House, imagined that I had presented it together with my own. You know when a great number of petitions are presented at the same time they are presented "en masse," and in the list of those I had, I mentioned and spoke of the one from 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 inadvertence, not given me the Corporation petition on the morning in question, though it was mentioned in my list; I send it therefore to you. As everything was as it could have been said, I have less reason to regret the mistake that occurred, though I am very sorry, as I am sure you will express to the Corporation, that it did occur.—Ever yours,
HENRY LYTTON BULWEN.

The Mayor and Corporation of Coventry have the honour to acknowledge the return to the Town Clerk of their petition, and the receipt of two letters of the 14th and 15th inst. from Mr. ELLICE. The Corporation lament that Mr. BULWEN's secretary should have occasioned Mr. ELLICE so much trouble.

The accident alluded to in Mr. ELLICE's favour of the 14th, is so far happy, as it has enabled the Corporation to discover that the usual and constitutional mode of approaching the House 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 intention of the other, or of that Honourable Gentleman's secretary.

Council House, St. Mary's Hall, June 17, 1834.

TO MR. C. BULLER,
Comparing Mr. EDWARD ELLICE to SCIPIO AFRICANUS, "that illustrious Roman."

Wouldst thou in future, gentle youth,
A prototype to ELLICE seek,
Take not a Roman—for, in truth,
Metaphors like more is like a Greek.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—You will have, no doubt, noticed Lord High Chancellor BROUGHAM's splendid specimen of the *vernacular* displayed in the House of Lords on Thursday week, towards the Duke of BUCKINGHAM: and the Earl of MASSFIELD's, and other Noble Lords', endeavours to restore something like *deputy*, by inducing Lord BROUGHAM to "moderate the honour of his tongue."

It is remarkable that such scenes as these were foreign to the House of Lords, until the latter part of 1830, about which time, I think, it was that Lord SEFTON, at last, prevailed upon Lord GREY one night in Berkeley-square, to make Mr. BROUGHAM a Lord and the Chancellor: Earl GREY having previously intended the Learned Gentleman but for the office of Attorney-General, offered it to him in a letter, which he spurned, 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 present Duke of BUCKINGHAM and him of WOLSEY's day may be but small; and the Earl of MASSFIELD may be quite a different person to the then Duke of NORFOLK. 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 SHAKESPEARE the passage describing the proceedings, 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 venom-mouthed, and I
Have not the power to muzzle him.
"Norfolk—Ask God for temperance;—that's the appliance only
That your disease requires."

It is odd Lord BROUGHAM should always do what he calls "constitutionally firing up," whenever anything is said about "quenching one's thirst." How ardently—with what *con amore* the Noble and Learned Lord discussed, and dilated, and extenuated upon drunkenness, during the Better Observance of the Sabbath Bill debate; "other things were worse." What thorough knowledge he showed of the subject—what perfect mastery of the matter. The word "temperance" or "drunkenness" acts upon him, as a whistle does upon a dog: up he jumps directly, lolls out his tongue, wags his tail, and barks; and those who do not know him might suppose he was looking out for the can.

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 up constitutionally." So, it would seem, he has no objection to be thought a large eater (as well as long sleeper); but has 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.

19th July, 1830.

In order to enable the reader to judge of the pertinency of my remarks upon the patriotism of the Right Honourable SCIPIO AFRICANUS—the champion of Reform—the "disrespectably known in the city" of the *Times*, and the idol of Mr. C. BULLER, we beg to give the following extract from the report of a Committee sitting to whitewash Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, in which our able letter-writer, Lord !!! WESTERN—the rejected of Essex—plays a prominent part:—

FIRST REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the rejection of the claim by DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, to be called to the Bar, and to report thereon thereupon to the House, and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House, have agreed to the following Report:—

In the course of the examination of the Right Hon. Lord West-

years, 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 officer 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. Harvey's election at Colchester.

"Do you mean to say the letter was not written to support Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Harvey jointly? Yes; 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?—Yes.

Now, in point of fact, was any money sent from the Treasury to Colchester, in consequence of your letter?—Yes, I understood there was.

"Can you state who the parties were who shared that money?—No, I cannot state who the parties were that shared that money; but I understood from yourself I think that there was a dispute about it, 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 500l.

"Did Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Harvey stand on the same interest?—Yes, I believe 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; the two impressions.

"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 secure the return of Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Harvey?—No, I did not know that; you are asking me as to matters which I say are irrelevant; 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 was obtained 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 are understood to say that when you wrote to the Treasury to counsel 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?—Not to his exclusion, but my application was for Mr. Mayhew.

"As distinct from Mr. Harvey?—I did not say to Mr. Harvey's exclusion; but on Mr. Mayhew's account it was that I made the application to Mr. Harvey.

"By the Committee—Did your Lordship at 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.

"And for that purpose the 500l. was advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of the election?—YES."

—Is that enough?

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 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 sum were 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.

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF CORN LAWS.

No. IV.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—On the last debate regarding the Corn Laws, Colonel TORRENS seconded the motion 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 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 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 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 novel doctrine—this new rule of political economy—this illustrious emanation of the combined genius and wisdom of Messrs. TORRENS, POULET THOMSON, and O'CONNELL, is worthy of the most peculiar attention. True, indeed, it subverts all our prejudices in favour of humanity; but who, Sir, in these enlightened days, thinks of such an antiquated quality—who, in these days of refinement, regards such a threshold virtue? Certainly not those gentlemen—then 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 therefore to multiply the other, is not a measure calculated either to entice residents, or to encourage a return of those individuals 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 employed—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; these are not the days to trifle with that distracted country, and I am sure that no one who looks at this question in an impartial manner, will deny that upon this ground alone, the Corn Laws should be continued, and that if England

wants corn it is her duty not to employ foreign labour and to encourage foreign industry, but even at an expense to herself 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 strenuously assailing 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 numbers who seek to occupy them; if, then, the tithes are decreased nearly one-half, either 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 a degradation of the agricultural labourer, and the injury of the manufacturing classes and the mechanics; it would cause the ruin of the landlord, 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 ADAM SMITH to show it would 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 hitherto 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.

I 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 considered 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 hard-purchased independence is subject to the caprice of a mob—when his exaltation and his family's affluence may at any moment, at the beck of a selfish agitator, be turned into misery and ruin? You take away not only the Corn Laws, but you take off also by the same simple means all incentive to industry—all inducement to exertion: the only property which will be secure will be that, which is hidden in the earth, or concealed, as of old, from the rapacity of a lawless and unrestrained combination. Public morality will produce private worthlessness, and with both must come national dishonour.

The phantom of free trade will delude for a while, till experience shows that base trucking 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 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.

THE election at Sudbury has been what may be called close run. At the close of the poll the numbers were, for

Sir EDWARD BARNES 233

Mr. BARNARD 235

At twenty minutes past two the Mayor, ABRAHAM STEVENS, Esq., declared Sir EDWARD BARNES elected. At four o'clock the Gallant General was chaired round the town.—It is not improbable that a question will be raised upon Mr. STEVENS's casting vote, as returning officer, that gentleman having previously voted as an elector. Our own impression is, that although the case has been otherwise decided in Ireland, 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—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 *Times* 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 suppose the Lord Chancellor of England no less devoid of shame than of gratitude. For more than 15 years, under all circumstances, under frequent obloquy, moved to it by no ignorance of the weaknesses and imperfections of Lord BROUGHAM, but by a sanguine hope 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 respect for his station, 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 repeated, and under such discouragements, but with such overpowering motives, have we defended, supported, panegyrized, and clung to Lord BROUGHAM, abstaining conscientiously, 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

Shortly after Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE had succeeded in effecting his escape from the hustings at Nottingham, on Monday, Lord RANCLIFFE 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 crowd, remonstrating with them on their conduct, and asked what was the fuss they had been making about, and what it was they wanted? "Why," said one of them, "you see, Lordship has turned your back on us. Your Lordship's whiskers have grown *Grey* in our cause—(laughter), and now you have forsaken us." Lord RANCLIFFE flourished his hand at them, and after telling them they were a pack of scoundrels, was about leaping out at them, when his fat coachman, who was seated by his side, and who apprehended that his Lordship was a "littell out of order," and had himself not in the safest position, gave a tug at his Lordship's coat-skirts, which produced much laughter, and induced his Lordship to turn round, and say to him, "You mind the *Greys*," alluding to the horses, "and leave me to manage these Nottingham chaps—(much laughter.) His Lordship then proceeded to tell them that they could not have a better Radical than Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, upon

which some of the mob cheered, and his Lordship, then entered the Peabody Tavern, where Sir JOHN had taken shelter.

Barbadoes papers contain the following speech of the Governor at 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 at present placed in by the near extinction of old laws, and the uncertain 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 arrears of business; I have no occasion, therefore, to address you on fresh business; but I beg to recommend your deliberate attention to the interests of the community, and to assure you of my ready co-operation in every object that may tend to the general welfare."

A letter from Rome mentions that Cardinal BERNETTI, Secretary of State, is dangerously ill. He is replaced *ad interim* by Monsignore CAPACCI, formerly Nuncio at Brussels.

When the last accounts left Rio (22d May), a decree was under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, prohibiting the ex-Emperor (the Duke of BRAZANZA) from residing in any part of the Brazils, even as a 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 must be employed in each appeal. A similar determination, we understand, has been come to by the sessions bar at Warwick. At the last Warwick 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 ditto, with 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 female domestics, having been assaulted and stabbed by some unmanly ruffian in the Regent's Park on Sunday evening, the Police Commissioners have directed that, 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 attenuated in consequence of the mistake he made some time ago in taking poison. Mr. ALLEY was of very long standing at the Bar.

It is said to be the intention of the lessee of the two Winter Theatres to put them upon an entirely new footing next season. Among other things it is stated that the prices of admission will be altered in order to enter into competition with cheaper rivals.

From the following extract from a private letter, received from the Prussian capital, it would seem that a new Imperial Conference is in contemplation:—

"Berlin, July 10.—We are quite destitute here of political news. The King is gone to Toplitz for the benefit of his health, whilst the Prince Royal and his Consort are arrived at St. Petersburg. There is good deal of talk of the Emperor of Russia being expected at Schweid in the course of the summer; to me this seems somewhat improbable, as it is his Majesty's intention to visit the province of East Prussia after he quits Toplitz; and if such an interview were intended, it would certainly take place in some place nearer the Russian frontier."

From an official return, just published by order of the French Government, we learn that the following quantities of manufactured silk were exported from France to England:—In 1818, 1,744,105 lbs.; 1822, 3,516,326 lbs.; 1826, 7,506,421 lbs.; 1830, 15,204,388 lbs.; and that the importations are increasing in a similar proportion. During every period of four years, since the commencement of this pernicious system, the quantity has doubled, and it is but fair to assume that the quantity this year, 1834, will be double that of 1833, or about thirty millions of pounds! To the poor vendors 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 manufactures in return.

HUNGERFORD MARKET.—On Monday 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 of this immense metropolis and the suburbs with this delicious and wholesome luxury. Fishing-boats had arrived during the night with live turbot, soles, salmon, haddock, John Dories, eels, crabs, lobsters, whiting, and in fact every variety of fish, the conservators of the market having entered into regular contracts with the proprietors of fishing-boats in Holland, in Scotland, and in Ireland, exclusively for this market. The throng of purchasers was immense. We never saw Billingsgate more crowded, but the ingress and egress to the market, occasioned by the number of approaches to it, prevented the slightest confusion. The fishermen made a grand exhibition of their stock, and the west-end dealers seemed pleased with their ample purchases. 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 success. We hear that a capital of 60,000l. is absolutely invested for the regular and constant supply of fish.

We regret to state that the Marchioness of HEADFORD has fallen a victim to cholera. This highly accomplished Lady had been in high health and spirits on a water excursion to Greenwich on Thursday, was apparently well on Friday, but feeling indisposed on Saturday evening, Sir H. Halford was immediately sent for, and subsequently Dr. JOHNSON and Mr. COVNE were called in, but in vain. The frightful malady had taken too deep hold on her frame, and its progress was so fatally rapid that on Sunday morning the case was hopeless. Yet her naturally fine constitution bore her up, and she lingered on till about mid-day on Monday. Lady HEADFORD, who was the only daughter of Sir JOHN STEVENSON, the musical composer, was in 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 no longer Premier, and Marshal GERRARD now presides in the Council of LOUIS PHILIPPE. As the Post says, it is of little moment who takes upon himself the responsibility of the head of affairs, our policy, both foreign and domestic. But one little anecdote of the caprice of the citadel of Antwerp will prove that, if he displays no greater foresight as a Statesman than as a warrior, he will not turn out a very certain prophet. At the time when the French army

was departing for that iniquitous expedition, Marshal GERRARD 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 GERRARD 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 Czar's fleet, which is the nearest seaport to St. Petersburg, 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 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-General will not be removed, and, in spite of the Repeaters, and Conservatives, the Solicitor-General will be still Solicitor.—*Dublin 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 (purty 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 as 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 shouted, "His Majesty the EMPEROR is come." So the letter of LOUIS PHILIPPE 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."—*Mercury Paper*.

EFFECTS OF STRIKES AMONGST MASONS.—It is a fact not generally known amongst stone masons, that two eminent practical 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 braced, chiselled, 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 mortar, &c. Surely the masonic men who are led away by a set of designing adventurers, for their own private aggrandizement, will soon see into their fatal error; when, alas! we fear it will be too late.—*Newcastle Journal*.

At the Justice 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 said, "My Lord, I never misbehaved myself. If that man (pointing to her counsel) had called my witnesses, they would have proved that I was in my husband's house in Cowgate at the time the deed was done. But I will petition the King and Mr. O'CONNELL." The sentence 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 *Asia*, 84; *Dunagat*, 78; and *Affrica*, 52; and to be respectively commanded by Sir W. MONTAGUE, Sir L. CURTIS, and Captain PEYTON.

The *Swanbrook*, Captain PARTRIDGE, one of Messrs. G. CAPPER and Nephews' regular weekly schooners, between London and Hamburg, arrived on the 21st instant in the London Dock, with a cargo of tea, being the first imported into this port under the new Act.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER has been pleased to license the Rev. J. BROWNE, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Milton, Hants, on the cession of the Rev. R. Dickinson. Put n. Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of Milford.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has been pleased to license the Rev. JOHN ROBERTS, B.A., Curate of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire, and Chaplain to the Marquess of Ely, to the adjoining Curacy of Foxton, at the appointment of the Rev. John Hewlett, M.A.

The Rev. GEORGE HEWITT, B.D., has been presented by the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Sandon, Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. Knipe.

The Rev. HENRY HURSTWICK, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Marston, Rutland, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Edward Thorold, M.A., the patron of the said Rectory.

The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. GEORGE PRICE, M.A., of Great Munden, to the Rectory of Offord Cluny, Huntingdonshire; vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward Edwards.

The Rev. EDWARD PARKIN, S.C.L., Queen's 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 CULCHETH PARR 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 Newcastle, has appointed the Rev. ROBERT MITFORD TAYLOR, of North Shields, to be Curate 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 seal to enable the Rev. SAMUEL HORTON, Vicar of Morton-cum-Haconby, Lincolnshire, to hold the Vicarage of Thorpe, near Wainfleet, on the presentation of his son, W. Hopkinson, Esq. of Sumford; and on Monday, institution was granted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. JAMES WALTER CARY, Curate of St. Mary's, Southampton, has been appointed by the Chancellor of Winchester a Surrogate, for granting marriage licenses in the diocese of Winchester.

The living of Killevey, and Prebendship of Armagh, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Cleland, have been conferred on the Rev. R. ALLOTT, Librarian of the Public Library in Armagh.

The Rev. Mr. FULFORD has been appointed to the Curacy of Tunm, and the Rev. Mr. GUINNESS to the Curacy of Dunmore.

Oxford, July 26.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. H. Moore, of the county of Warwick, and Mr. W. R. Edwards, of the county of Lincoln, were sworn in as Members of Magdalen College.

This day the Rev. J. P. Chambers, B.D., the Rev. F. J. Parsons, M.A., the Rev. W. F. Harrison, M.A., the Rev. T. Sale, M.A., and T. H. Whorwood, B.A., Probationary Fellows of Magdalen, were admitted Actual Fellows; and the Rev. W. Richardson, B.A., of Wadham College, and R. Palmer, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, and Ireland and Eldon scholar, were elected Probationary Fellows of Magdalen.

OBITUARY.

At Langford, on Monday last, after ten days' severe affliction, the Rev. John Mansop, Vicar of Barton and Langford, in his 81st year.

At his seat, *East Rivenhoe Park*, the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart. aged 74 years.

At Villoughby, in the county of Warwick, aged 85 years, the Rev. Nathaniel Ridge, D.D., Vicar of that place, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Wittenhall, in the 90th year of his age, after a residence of more than 25 years, the Rev. Wm. Moore, Rector of Wittenhall, and of St. Andrew's, Oxford.

At Offerton-hall, near *Widdershams*, aged 89, the Rev. Alexander Benjamin

Greaves, formerly Curate to the late Rev. John Fletcher, of Madeley, and for the last 40 years incumbent of Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire.

At Sotterley, Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas Barnes, of Crayford Manor House, Kent, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord WASHINGTON, following the example of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Guildford, has resigned his prebendal stall at Winchester, which has been conferred upon the Rev. PHILIP JACOB, Rector of Crawley, near that city.

The Venerable LASCOMBE CLARKE, Archdeacon of Sarum, held his annual Visitation in Devizes, on Wednesday last, at which occasion a very elegant and appropriate sermon was preached at St. John's Church, by the Rev. E. J. PHIPPS (the Rector); after which, the Archdeacon addressed a very numerous body of the Clergy, by whom he was surrounded.

The foundation stone of a new Church at Dinington (endowed by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, and MARTINUS BRILL, Esq.), was laid on the 1st inst. The Lord Bishop of LINCOLN presided at a meeting of the friends, lay and clerical, of his late Venerable predecessor in the procey, Dr. JENK, at the Sea House, when a series of resolutions were drawn up complimentary to the character of that excellent minister, and a liberal subscription list was opened for the purpose of raising a suitable testimonial in the Cathedral to his memory.

The Rev. Mr. GRAVES, Head Master of the Devonport Classical and Mathematical School, has resigned his office. It is imagined that considerable competition will take place for the situation, which is a very lucrative one.

The friends and congregation of the Rev. F. SALT, Curate of Wem, Salop, have commenced a subscription for a piece of plate to be presented to him in testimony of their esteem: upwards of 100l. was almost immediately set down.

A very numerous meeting of the Clergy was held last week in the Chapter House at Lincoln, the Bishop of the diocese in the chair, when it was resolved that annual meetings shall be held in that city of the Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries of the various local branches of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge. The assembled Clergy expressed their anxious desire to extend the blessings of the Church as widely as possible, and to render themselves to the utmost assistance in that great end.

On Friday the Lord Bishop held his visitation, and delivered an admirable and impressive charge. His Lordship remarked, that when he last met his Clergy, the signs of the times had induced him to draw inferences, which subsequent events had proved to be not very far from correct; and after some further introductory observations, he proceeded, first, to examine the conduct and labours of the Clergy, as they presented themselves before him, and to make some allusions to the various plans of Church Reform which have been recently put forth. In most temperate and convincing language it was shewn, that some of the grievances under which Dissenters conceive themselves to labour are not in fact grievances at all, and that others, —as, for instance, the present mode of registration, and the compulsion to conform to rites against which conscientious objections are held,—greater grievances to the Clergy, who are obliged to keep the registers, and to administer those rites, and who would have reason to rejoice in seeing any measure carried which would free them from the obligation. In speaking of the exaggerated statements which have been made respecting the revenues of the Church, the Bishop said, that there are in his diocese 1,248 benefices; that the annual income of upwards of 200 of those benefices is under 300l.; that the average gross annual value of the whole is about 300l.—*Boston Herald*.

The Lord Bishop of LINCOLN held a confirmation at the Cathedral last week, when upwards of 1500 young persons were confirmed.

Some estimate may be formed of the usefulness of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of its claims upon Christian benevolence, from the following facts:—That, in the Canadas, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New South Wales, in the Isle of Man, in the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Cape of Good Hope, it employs 148 Missionaries, and 116 Schoolmasters. That, under its auspices, seventy Churches have been consecrated in the Canadas, built partly by the people, partly by the Society. That, in India, where the Society is very anxious to enlarge and increase its efforts, if the public supply the means, the number of children under education in the Mission Schools is 2276. That the Churches, School-houses, &c. at Swartz's Missions (Vepery and Tanjore) have been put in order;—seven additional Missionaries have been lately sent out; Bishop's College, at Calcutta, has been enlarged, and is now capable of receiving between 30 and 40 students. A translation of the Pentateuch, into Persian, has been just completed by the Archdeacon of Madras, and a History of our Saviour, written in Sanskrit by the Rev. John Caldwell, of the Church of England, is fully and very earnestly recommended, that whether all this good shall continue to be done or not, rests now (under Providence) wholly with themselves, for the Society will soon be entirely dependent on their bounty, since the Government grant, already diminished, will at the end of this year be altogether withdrawn.

All the more zealous friends of the Established Church in Ireland, anxious for the good of the country, and for the maintenance of the Church, will be held in Dublin on the 14th of the next month. A numerous assemblage is expected to be present, comprising persons of the first rank and influence in the country. At no period since the Revolution, has there been evinced so earnest and determined a spirit in support of the Church, as at this moment.

Mr. RIPPON, it appears, on Wednesday gave two notices respecting the Church;—the first was heard in the gallery. The first notice (next session) he intended to move a resolution, "That Deans and Chapters not having cure of souls are useless; that it is proper to apply their possessions in payment of Church rates, and for other purposes, regard being had to the interests of present holders, and provision being made for the performance of Divine worship in the respective Cathedrals." The second notice was, that he would move to bring in a Bill to take away from the Archbishops and Bishops the right of the Council of the Church, the legislative and judicial functions in the Upper House of Parliament, with a view to increase their usefulness by constant residence in their respective dioceses.

The following presented Addresses and Petitions to the King, at the Levee, on Wednesday last:—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY—From Laminaton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tullach (Ireland), Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Wilts, and Clergy of the Deaneries of Welfoot, in the Diocese of St. Asaph, expressive of gratitude for his Majesty's Declaration to support the Established Church.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells—From the inhabitants of Great, Meavy, and Buntingford, in the county of Somerset, thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration, and praying for protection to the Established Church.

The Marquis of THOMOND—From the Provost and Corporation of Bandon Bridge, and other inhabitants of that town and its vicinity, thanking his Majesty for his most gracious Speech to the Archbishops and Bishops, and determination to uphold the Established Church.

Lord BYRON—From the parishes of Radborne and Mugginton, in the county of Derby, thanking his Majesty for his most gracious Declaration to the Bishops in favour of the Established Church.

Lord ERNEST BUNCE, M.P.—From the Clergy and inhabitants of Marlborough and Presbury, in the county of Wills, humbly thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to the Bishops in support of the Established Church, and to declare their devoted attachment to the same.

Lord HENRYBURY—From the inhabitants of Warminster and its vicinity, expressing their attachment to his Majesty's person and government, praying his Majesty to continue his support of the union between Church and State, and deprecating any alienation of the property of the Church.

Lord SEVENOAKS—From the inhabitants of Horton, in the county of Stafford, and its neighbourhood, beseeching his Majesty to withhold his Royal sanction from any measure tending to affect either the integrity of the Church Establishment or the rights and privileges of the Universities; also an Address from the inhabitants of Wigan and its neighbourhood, expressing their gratitude to his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to the Prelates of the Church of England in support of the Establishment, and to assure his Majesty of their efforts to support him in defence of it, signed by 1,823 persons.—A similar Address from the inhabitants of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire.

Major FAWCOURT, M.P.—From Bishop's Porton, Devonshire, thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration in favour of the Established Church.

An Address was presented by Lord BELMONT from Arlington, in the county of Devon; also one from Ballymacarrett, in Ireland, for the Bishop of Elton; and two from places in Leicestershire, for Earl Delawar.

14 Inch do. real Russia, with Braham's Lock and Co. . . . 60s
Dressing Cases, Pouches, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c. Every kind of
Leather Goods made on the shortest notice.
Turrill's Repository, 250, Regent-street
457, Strand.

M^R. GAWAN (late of 200, Fleet-street) begs respectfully to
inform the Public, that his PATENT TRUSSES, without steel springs
are patronized by Sir A. Cooper, Bart. Mr. Brodie, and many others high in the
Medical profession. Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as Children, have not only
been strongly recommended by these eminent Surgeons to use them, but the **Pa-**
trons can most conscientiously assert that Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries
can bear themselves out in the same manner.

Wednesday an earthquake, an unusual phenomenon in this part of the country, took place near the castle of Garbally, Monivea, Galway, on the property of Mr. P'french. A quarter of an acre of land sunk into the earth, leaving behind it a chasm 75 feet in depth.

A melancholy accident occurred on Friday, at the Rev. E. Codd's, of Long Melford, Suffolk. A Miss Woodcock, who arrived at the house of her gentleman a few days previous, was sitting in the attic window. Her dress, in the hallway, had been fastened by the buttons of the belt. Her groans were heard by the servants, and on medical assistance being procured, it was ascertained that both her legs were broken, and her collar-bone dislocated. She was otherwise much bruised. It appeared that she had several times during the preceding evening attempted to cut her throat, but was prevented from doing so by her purpose. She appeared to be the victim of deep melancholy, and was laid in a closet, under its influence, to such an act of dreadful personal

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 the evening.

An account of the meeting between her Majesty the QUEEN and the Duchess of SAXE MEININGEN, will be found in another part of our paper.

THE KING was received enthusiastically at Eton on Monday, on which day, being Election Munday, His MAJESTY honoured the School with his presence.

WE have to congratulate the country upon the utter defeat of 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 of Lords.

The Times has the following curious description of the 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 against the Bill were 85, and the proxies 102; so that the actual majority against the Bill is exactly the same as the number of proxies 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 addressing the House since his Lordship's accession to his title.

Lord MELBOURNE, who we cannot deny, appeared extremely 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 country.

Lord BROUGHAM was in some sort factious—a little put out by the success of Lord CARNARVON's maiden speech, and therefore a little frisky. He quoted what he called an old proverb—

"He that's convinced against his will,

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 compels against his will"

—no man can be convinced against his will.

However, leave we the little failings of the great CHANCELLOR 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 sacrilegious 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.		PEERS PRESENT.	
DUKER.	Dartmouth	VISCOUNTS.	Penshurst
Cumberland	Aylesford	Strathallan	Farnborough
Glooucester	Warwick	Gordon	De Tabley
Wellington	De Lathar	Beresford	Wharfedale
Beaumont	Cornwall	Barons.	Wharfedale
Rutland	Mountcashell	Colville	Melros
Wicklow	Wicklow	Hay	Cowley
Bute	Rosslyn	Dynevor	Clanwilliam
Thomond	Rosney	Kenyon	Skelmersdale
Cholmondeley	Wilton	Douglas	Wynford
Albion	Limerick	Powis	Boston
Salisbury	Prichard	Barons.	Barons.
Twedale	Rosse	Barnard	Canterbury
Ailesbury	Orford	Northwich	Cashe
EARLS.	Harewood	Lifford	London
Shafesbury	Verulam	Redesdale	Winchester
Wenmoreland	Beauchamp	Ellenborough	St. David's
Sandwich	O'Neill	Prudhoe	Rochester
Doncaster	De Grey	Key	Oxford
Coventry	Falmouth	Maryborough	Glooucester
Poulet	Vane	Ravensworth	Exeter
Orkney	Abingdon	Forrester	Hereford
	Belfore	Bexley	Meath
PROXIES.		PROXIES.	
DUKER.	Talbot	Barons.	Barons.
Leeds	Beverley	Clinton	Androsson
Dorset	Liverpool	St. John of Bletso	Hawthorn
Newcastle	Malmesbury	Forbes	head
Northumberland	Longford	Gray	Churchill
Buckingham	Mayo	Sinclair	Colchester
MARQUESES.	Enniskillen	Morton	Oriel
Hertford	O'Neill	Walsingham	Delamere
Exeter	Onslow	Batet	Dowson
Camden	Clancarty	Southampton	Wign
EARLS.	Nelson	Granley	Lyndhurst
Pembroke	Manvers	Rodney	Feversham
Stamford	Londonde	Montague	Heytesbury
Winchelsea	Harrowby	Tyrene	Stuart de Rothsay
Cardigan	Brownlow	Braybrooke	Carberry
Plymouth	St. Germain	Lefus	St. Asaph
Jersey	Bradford	Stewart of Garlies	Durham
Morton	Eldon	Saltsford	Salisbury
Home	Howe	Rolle	Bath and Wells
Ailsa	VISCOUNTS.	Carrington	Litchfield
Leven	Hereford	Wodehouse	Lincoln
Selkirk	Arbuthnot	Farnham	Chester
Macclesfield	Maynard	Lefus	St. Asaph
Gratham	Sydney	Alvanley	Bangor
Guildford	Melville	St. Helena	Bristol
Hardwick	Sidmouth	Arden	Carlisle
Norwich	Combermere	Sheffield	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 up. Innocent gulls—the trick really was too glaring, too contemptible, to deceive the commonest observer—and consequently Thimble-rig LITTLETON 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.

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 outrages committed at Madrid have given new energy to those who are attached to their KING, and the legitimate institutions of their noble country.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says, in yesterday's 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. ZUMALACARRAGA's head-quarters were nearer to Pampeluna. Henri has assembled his forces, and effected his junction with ESPARTECO and EL PASTOR. The King has likewise mustered all his troops, who are full of enthusiastic ardour, calling for battle, which, I have every reason to believe, RORIT 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. BLOMFIELD 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.

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 1 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 earnest when he referred to this passage;"—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 THINE OWN FLESH."

The whole passage would serve as a text for the Bishop of EXETER's speech, but we quote it merely to shew that other divines are quite as much "in earnest" 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 peculiarities of his own sermons—thus paving 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 of letters which we receive on the subject of this Right Reverend 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 upon the part of the vain, meddling Prelate may even yet render superfluous.

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 offered 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 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 Guard—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 QUEEN and the Royal Family—the Citizen-KING's wife and children it was, two years since—were present, and, after the usual ceremonies, LOUIS PHILIPPE made the following speech:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Peers and Deputies, It is always with a lively satisfaction that I am among you. I feel still more happy to see you assembled round me at the period when the national will has just manifested itself with so much éclat.

"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 tranquillity under the shield (égide) of the tutelary institutions which her wisdom and courage have preserved from all injury. My Government has 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 result 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 reason to hope that the continually increasing prosperity of the country 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 entered 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 relations with foreign Powers.

"The internal dissensions which desolated Portugal are at an end. I have concluded with the King of GREAT BRITAIN, 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, I am occupying myself, 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 representing with equal firmness the isolated and combined attempts of opposite factions, is the only end of my efforts; and my dearest reward 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 Tuilleries at half-past two.

IT will hardly be believed that the *Lulworth* yacht, in which some ignorant or wicked underlings staid the King of SPAIN to have sailed for France, has been twice subjected to a rigid search, under the authority of Lord PALMERSTON—once by Custom House officers, and once by a Lieutenant in 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. There has never been near the coast of France or Spain; and she exists neither ground nor reason for the acts of violence done to her present owner in the tyrannical overhauls to which he has been subject.

The owner of the *Lulworth* is a gallant, distinguished Naval Officer, who, perhaps, may have excited the dislike of the Radical authorities, by having been the protégé and personal 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 domestic 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 DURHAM would have borne such an intrusion, twice repeated.

Mr. EDWARD ELICE may reduce and degrade the Army, and other authorities may oppress the Navy, while their loftier colleagues undermine the Church, and even dare to strike at the Royal prerogative—but we say, fearlessly, that the double outrage committed upon the owner of the *Lulworth* is as unjustifiable as any act committed by the most tyrannical Government upon the face of the earth.

READER, have you ever seen "Holfast" shake "Brag"? If you have, you have seen the Earl of WICKLOW nip Lord BROUGHAM—a nipping of which the Learned Lord has shown his strong dislike oftener than once. On the first occasion, he slinked away, quite silently; on the second, he squeaked, whined, and, when he thought he had got to a safe distance, he jumped about with a little joy, displaying by having compassed that he thought he was suspected of having conspired and compassed the "political decease" of his friend Earl GREY (who offered him the Attorney-Generalship, through the instrumentality of the Marquess WELLESLEY, Lord ALTHORP, Mr. LITTLETON, and Mr. O'CONNELL).

Why, Lord BROUGHAM should have thought so, does not appear. We know MASON says:—
If Heaven Inspird that body with a kindred soul,
How very lovely must that soul then be!
But why Lord BROUGHAM should show that he feels con-

scious 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 ALTHORP 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.

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 excellent 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 spotlessly 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 older 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 entrusted 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, 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, much of his retirement will be passed near the spot of his most beneficial and honourable, but most anxious, responsible, and harassing labours.

The present members of Eton School—the boys who are now 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 the *Warwick*) 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.

Thus this mark of the Royal favour, and thus this tribute of obligation and affection from a very small portion of his numerous 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 disease 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 magnificent line-of-battle 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.

Satisfied, ourselves, by a personal inspection of the effects of the process adopted by Mr. KYAN, we certainly felt extremely anxious to give to so important a discovery all the publicity we could, and were gratified on finding that Sir JAMES GRAHAM, 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 afresh 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 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 discoloured in the slightest degree. We believe, independently of the experiments directed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM officially, that the Right Honourable Baronet in a similar manner satisfied himself privately of the efficacy of the remedy. Mr. SMIRKE, the architect—a brother of Sir ROBERT SMIRKE—has recently published a work on architecture, in which he pronounces his conviction of its infallibility; and Sir ROBERT SMIRKE himself has recommended to the builders employed under him, the constant adoption of it. The Board of Customs have adopted it: the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have adopted it: the timber of the National Gallery, of the Custom House at Bristol, besides innumerable warehouses and vessels building

in private yards, have been prepared with it; and as Mr. LANGDALE justly asks—Why has the Admiralty not adopted it?

For ourselves, we need not again refer in detail to the enormous expenditure in our dock-yards arising from the prevalence of the dry-rot, although we believe there are persons who ought to know what they are taking about, who say there is no dry-rot in the Navy; and others, who ought to know even better than they, who admit the existence of dry-rot, but deny the power of cure.

Mr. LABOUCHERE—a Lord of the Admiralty—made some observations upon the petition, and gave 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 Parliament altogether.

We do not imagine Mr. LABOUCHERE 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 idea 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. ROTCH, the Quarter Sessions Magistrate, also bore testimony to its merits; indeed, persons of all classes are ready to do justice to an invention which "speaks for itself," and will save the nation, if publicly adopted, a sum of money annually, great—not perhaps beyond computation, but certainly beyond the belief or imagination of those who have not gone through the details.

The ship-builders in private yards have already warmly adopted it; and on Wednesday a new ship of 400 tons will be launched at Cowes, built for Messrs. ENDBURY, 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 debut upon the water, as being the first British vessel to which the important discovery has been applied. Still, however, the Admiralty contents itself with ordering 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 tons each: and these will hereafter be found registered under the head of repairs in the estimates, with similar proportions and amounts, so ably exposed in the letter to which we last week referred, addressed to Mr. BELBY THOMPSON by a writer under the signature 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 war 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.

Of course the country is satisfied with the vote of the House of Commons, which declares to the nation that the £500 applied for by Lord WESTERN to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which was sent from the Treasury by that Secretary, was part of a private fund 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 be said of his friend Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY, after the following letters have been read, which letters we submit, as we find them quoted in the *Morning Post* from the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

"We have only this instant (Friday night) received a long communication from Mr. MAYHEW on the subject, which at this late hour it is impossible to lay before our readers in this day's paper. We have, however, made one or two extracts from letters in the handwriting of Mr. D. W. HARVEY, which will probably open the eyes of some of his constituents, and give the public an opportunity of forming a just estimate of his veracity. 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 Lord, 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 he had never derived one farthing of benefit from the funds. As to the sum of 500l., the matter could not have come before the House but for an inquiry which was unavoidably the subject of a Committee which had sat several weeks. Lord Western had stated before the Committee that this money was applied for 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 feeling. For himself he was pleased to find that his representations had been completely confirmed."

Having quoted the language of the Hon. Member as reported in the above extract, we now lay before the public the following passages selected from his own correspondence, the discrepancies in which we leave Mr. HARVEY to reconcile at his leisure.

(COPY—LETTER, NO. I.)

"DEAR SIR—I shall be obliged by the remittance you speak of, which may be either effected by an order from your bank to me at their town bankers, or into Messrs. Cockburn and Co., who are mine. Or if you prefer it, you may give it to Mr. Daniell, who I have reason to believe I shall see in town on Monday.—Yours, &c."

"To G. Savill, Esq."

"D. W. HARVEY."

(COPY—LETTER, NO. II.)

"DEAR SIR—I will trouble you to give me an order to receive the 250l. 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."

"To G. Savill, Esq."

"D. W. HARVEY."

We have the authority of Mr. G. SAVILL to state that in the consequence of the £500, alluded to, was paid by Mr. G. SAVILL for and on account of Mr. D. W. HARVEY.

We feel it incumbent upon us in justice to Mr. MAYHEW to add, that in his statement he declares he never was acquainted with any application being made to the Treasury on his behalf; and he solemnly assured us that he never solicited either directly or indirectly—and that he never covered, received, or needed—pecuniary or other assistance or favour from the Treasury, or any Government source whatever. We purpose to lay before our readers the whole of this extraordinary transaction in our next. In the meantime we can only

refer to the honest and independent votes which Mr. MAYHEW 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.

It is with great regret we have to day to announce the death of the Right Honourable HENRY EARL BATHURST—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 performed upon him. His Lordship succeeded to the honours as third Earl BATHURST, Baron BATHURST of Battlesden, and Baron ASPLEY, of Aspley, in the county of Sussex, on the demise of his father, in 1794, and married, in 1789, Lady GEORGIANA LENOX, sister of the Duke of Richmond, by whom he had issue, 1st HENRY GEORGE Lord ASPLEY (now Earl BATHURST), who has represented Cirencester in the House of Commons for several years past. 2d. Hon. WILLIAM BATHURST, Clerk to the Privy 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 Arundel; and two daughters, one of whom is married to the Hon. General POSSONY. The noble Earl entered into office at an early period, and in 1793 was sworn in a member of the Privy 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 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 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 Trinity House, a member of the Antiquarian Society, Doctor of Civil Law, &c. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and family estates by his eldest son, Viscount ASPLEY, 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 anxiety for the arrival of the Queen of ENGLAND was very great. At last on Sunday, the 13th, positive news came that her Majesty would arrive that evening at seven o'clock. On the frontiers, at Salzgungen, her Majesty 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 Majesty's arrival. First rode the peasantry in their holiday clothes, after them the citizens of Salzgungen with their wives and children, and a coach and six for some English Gentlemen, and the coach and six in which was the Queen with the young Duchess. The Queen almost precipitated herself out of the carriage to throw herself, bathed in tears, into the arms of her mother, who long held her embraced. Both of them had at that moment certainly forgotten all that surrounded them. Not an 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 joyful acclamations, and saluted the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge 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 Majesty with her mother. The Duke and Duchess now went over, and remained with the Queen till late in the evening. The Duchess, her Majesty's mother, had resolved quite to quit the stairs in her own apartment for the arrival of the Queen, in order not to interrupt her feelings; but her impatience to see her daughter brought her down stairs, and she seated herself on a bench under the gateway till the carriage drove up."

In ones 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. C. SMITH, surveyor, gave the following evidence:—

"Mr. C. SMITH, surveyor, considered the railway would be the 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 cut about thirty feet and some part eighteen feet from the land. The embankment of the railway would be a great injury 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 125l. an acre for the land required a very moderate price, or 1875l. The estate would be deteriorated to the amount of 380l. and adding to that the injury done to the two houses, his opinion was that Mr. BERRY was entitled to 6160l."

The spoliation and mischief occasioned by these new-fangled experiments are dreadful to contemplate. In the neighbourhood of Birmingham or Manchester, 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 gardens, it is abominable that these gigantic viaducts 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 enjoying, 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 BATHURST.

It is said the Duke of NORFOLK is to have the vacant blue riband. Whether this be true or not, we cannot say. Lord LANSDOWNE 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 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 amputation 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 DUNCUMBE, 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. DUNCUMBE admitted that he had his faults, but that it was time he should mend. The Hon. Gentleman 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. DUNCUMBE 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 frank, fashion, and beauty in the school-

room. His Majesty, who takes the same paternal interest in Eton matters for which George the Third was so remarkable, was punctual in his attendance, and was received with loud plaudits, which were, if possible, increased by the announcement of His Majesty's request that the boys might have an extra week's holidays.

The 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 Johnston, Sir Philip and Lady Sydney, Sir Andrew Barnard, 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. Courthope 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 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.....	Q. Curtius.
3. Coote,.....	Alexander.....	Livius.
4. Money, K.S.....	Servius Tullius.....	Milton.
5. B. H. M.	Moloch.....	Livius.
6. Ryle,.....	Heliodorus.....	Livius.
7. Charlton,.....	Marcellus.....	Livius.
8. Holbeck, M.A.....	Caninius.....	Livius.
9. Young, K.S.....	In Caninius, III.....	Cicero.
10. Bayley.....	Antony.....	Shakespeare.
11. A. J.	Micipsa.....	Sallustius.
12. Durnford, K.S.....	Agamemnon.....	Homerus.
13. Golding, K.S.....	Lentulus.....	Livius.
14. Rawnsley.....	Lentulus.....	Livius.
15. Drake,.....	Legat. C. Manilius.....	Sallustius.
16. Phin, K.S.....	Selen.....	Milton.
17. Walker, K.S.....	In Caninius, III.....	Cicero.
18. Thring, M.A.....	Cassius.....	Shakespeare.
19. Kingdon, K.S.....	Brutus.....	Shakespeare.

WINDSOR.—It has caused much amusement here in observing the gullibility of many of the London parties, which have for several days past been humbugged by some designing knave into a report of the "full and particular account" of the dreadful military floggings at Windsor. We have also laughed at the speeches emanating from the meetings held in London in consequence thereof. These sympathising friends will now see how much they have been hoodled 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 Levee 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 JOHN of his post.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The following notices have been ordered to be put up by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests previous to their MAJESTIES 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 chaise, or hired carriage, shall be allowed to pass through either St. James's or Hyde Park except through the Birdcage-walk. That no return post-horses be allowed, under any pretence whatever, to pass through the parks, and that the permission for the hackney chaises conveying messengers to pass through St. James's Park shall not extend to any such other hired carriages as have been mentioned. That the gates of St. James's Park, with the exception of those communicating with the Birdcage-walk, be kept half-closed, and that no carriages or horses belonging 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 Falconer be permitted to drive in the King's ride in Hyde Park.—That the gates of the Birdcage-walk be left open throughout the night during the sittings of Parliament. That no stage coach, omnibus, carts, waggon, dray, 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.

"By command of His MAJESTY.

AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, Ranger."

N.B. The gates close at nine in winter, and ten in summer (during the Parliamentary session), but the gate communicating from St. James's Palace to Buckingham-gate is open all night throughout the year for the convenience of persons residing at Piccadilly and Chelsea.

Sir ROBERT PEEL 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 Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, have arrived and are arriving at Grimsby.

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 Inférieure, the next, at 6,415,139fr. 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 20,000l. a year, and that of the Middle Temple 4,000l. a year, with upwards of 40,000l. in the funds.

It is said (as folks say when they mean to say it is true) that the Lord Chancellor 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 suffering to go on in his peculiar style of elegant and gentlemanly oratory, without rebuke or indignation. What an enviable privilege!—*Kentish Observer.*

A correspondent of the *Globe* says that arrangements have been made for the sale of a considerable portion of the estates of the Marquess of ANGLEREY, 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*:—

"Sir—Lord ALTHORP proposes that Dissenting Clergymen, receiving certain incomes from their congregation, shall be exempt

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 *pastor* in a town in Berkshire, who on a Sunday, and occasionally on other days, armed with a Sessions' license, astounds a congregation of persons at a village at some little distance from home. For this assiduity he benefits in income nearly 70l. Is he a Clergyman?—Your humble servant.

"P.S. Facts of this sort must be known to half the persons who may 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 come!

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 convent of Mount Carmel, near Darlington, a few days ago.

A special meeting of the Royal Society of Musicians was held on Saturday, Mr. DAVEY in the Chair, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Directors of the Royal Musical Festival. Mr. PARRY stated that although 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 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 MAJESTIES for their patronage of the festival, and to His MAJESTY for his donation of five hundred guineas towards the festival fund. Thanks were also voted to the Committee of Directors, to Sir G. SMART, and to Mr. PARRY. A suggestion was thrown out, and favourably received, that ten or a dozen neat cottages should be erected with the sum received, for the accommodation 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 patronage and in the presence of their most Excellent Majesties King WILLIAM the Fourth and Queen ADELAIDE.

Mr. JEREMIE, the Procureur and Advocate-General of Mauritius, 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 recollected, 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 auspices of Messrs. STEPHEN and BUXTON, to pursue with such fruitful facility in Mauritius. Not long after his first appointment to the Attorney-Generalship of the latter island, he was sent home by the Governor, on the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants; but was again let loose upon them through the intrigues of the persons who monopolise places, pensions, and privileges in the Colony—a monopoly which they seem to 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, the action of mischief, and he availed himself of his power to the utmost. 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. JEREMIE then proceeded to order the arrest of seven individuals, of the highest respectability and consequence, as the ringleaders in a treasonable plot; and at length, after having kept them in prison for six 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 the public treasury was drained into an expense of 10,000l. The conclusion of all this appears to have been, that several of the witnesses were committed for perjury; that Mr. JEREMIE himself was reproved by the court for endeavouring to influence the evidence; that all the prisoners were declared "not guilty" upon every charge, and in fine that the Colonial-office, ashamed—however late—of having employed such a man, sent out an order for his immediate recall.

By accounts from Madras 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 suffered a severe depletion. He had proceeded for the Neelcherries 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. He was much better on the 1st of April, the date of the latest account received from him. The operations against the Rajah of Coonoor are detailed in the papers brought by this conveyance. The force under Colonel LINDBRAY was approaching Makers, 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. LALOR, M.P., who was present in the House of Commons during the discussion, his opinion of the intention of the Legislature. Mr. LALOR 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 to torture it 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 Kilmarlock may return to their connection with the Established Church. Deputations from the different Sessions have already met, and further measures are in contemplation in furtherance of the reunion.

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 *Tweed* had brought advices of the seizure of 35,000 dollars belonging to the merchants of Kingston, which had been shipped from Guayaquil 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 HORTON) succeeds to the Baronetcy of Wilmot, of Ormonston, by the demise of his father,

Sir R. WILMOT, at Malvern, on the 23d ult. The late Baronet has left two daughters, married to the present Earl of KENMARE and Lieutenant-General Sir R. CAUCE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. COLERIDGE, on Friday last, at Highgate. He was 62 years old.—*Brighton Gazette.*

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 that even a married woman might be punished for fraudulently contracting 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 is abandoned—but this is not the case. We can state upon good authority that it is not. No Bill will be introduced into Parliament this 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 indefatigable. A former letter was drawn out, but Dr. ELINGTON'S name 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 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. Wanderer.*

At Lochwood, in this county, part of the estate of Annandale, within one mile of the public road, and six of the delightful village of Moffat, the curious traveller is struck with astonishment on beholding a scene, unequalled, we believe, in any other part of Scotland—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 *Gloireses Journées*, according to the Paris Journals, have passed off quietly, and notwithstanding the predictions of Frenchmen for *fêtes*, 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 MAJESTY 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 ROBERT PIERRE, NAPOLEON, the two Bourbon Kings, the Cossacks, and LOUIS PHILIPPE; but our correspondent assures us that few cried "God bless him!" as the Citizen-King returned along the Boulevards. It is well known that it is a standing order of the French army to roar out "Vive le Roi!" 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.

"If ever there was a question which required solemn and grave deliberation, this is one. Should the legislature decide that henceforth the Christian religion shall form no necessary part of the education of our lawyers, physicians, seamen, and country gentlemen, the answer must be said to be that the change will be inevitable; no one will deny that the change is one of the most serious nature. Should the legislature determine to over-rule the opinions of those who are best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, to stifle the unanimous voice of one University, and that of an immense majority of the other, no one can doubt its power; but all men, even of ordinary talents, would pause and reflect before they agreed to put forth their votes to remember that even prejudice—if they be prejudiced—deserve to be respected, when they are grounded upon conscientious conviction; and they might perhaps remember that there was one called up, within the walls of our Universities, a spirit of noble resistance to despotic power, which might make the most resolute tyrants tremble.

"With what feelings then will the country have received the account of the manner in which a reformed House of Commons—called to represent the sense of the people of England, and sent to decide upon a question of such importance—closed their proceedings upon this question.

"Mr. GLADSTONE was heard, with some patience, against the Bill; and Mr. V. SMITH and Mr. BAILEY in support of it; but when Mr. GOULBURN began to argue the question, he was interrupted by some of those noises which have been recently imported into the House of Commons, by 'uproar and loud laughter,' and 'his voice was completely drowned in the noise and confusion which prevailed.' The enlightened legislators were, however, impartial. Lord P. MENZIES rose 'amidst most discordant sounds, coughing, scraping of feet, and exasperation,' vehement cries of 'Bah! quiet, divide—great uproar and yelling,' and cries of 'question, question.'"

"The *Morning Chronicle*, in describing the reception of Sir R. INGLIS, says, 'For many seconds his words were completely drowned in the noise; we can characterise the scene by no other epithet than that applied to a bull-dog's description, when equally noisy, "a regular roar." When Mr. G. WOOD rose to reply, the same reports, "the laughing, jeering, shouting and coughing, were such as we never before witnessed." Again, "At this time two Honourable Members "or all the ills of life victorious" suddenly entered from the smoking-room into the gallery, and stretching themselves at full length on the seats, secure from the observation of the Speaker, commenced the use of the most discreditable descriptions, with equal impunity, "the man the crowd?" "a cry came from the front." The *Morning Chronicle* afterwards observes, "The scene here was indelible—the Speaker rose, and with much 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 a question of immense importance is carried on in a British House of Commons. We say nothing further, nor upon the question itself. But the time has been, when the decisions of the legislature were argued by sober and temperate reasoning, when equally noisy, but not so 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.

THE following Police report will be found amusing:—
INFORMATIONS BY A NOBLEMAN AGAINST DEALERS IN, AND POSSESSION OF, STOLEN GOODS.

On Friday a man of the name of FISHER, a licensed retailer of wine in Duke-street, St. James's, appeared upon a summons issued by the Police, issued by Sir F. ROE, upon the information of certain noble persons, the Marquess of Queensberry, for unlawfully disposing of certain birds called "red game," between the 19th of March and the 1st of April, 1834, contrary to the provisions of the Game Laws. The noble Marquess, Sir Roger Grosvenor, 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 Lockyer Passmore, of No. 3, St. James's-place, was called as a witness to prove the purchase of the game, and the case, having been substantiated, the defendant was fined 40s. and costs, which he paid immediately, observing, however, that things were

long been a desideratum with a numerous class of patients, to whom the easy and popular style will not fail to recommend itself; and we venture to predict that this very judicious and well-timed surgical Essay, will, ere long, become a household name in the hands of the afflicted." *Monthly Magazine*.

Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Admiralty are received.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 30th day of July 1884, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. Henry Constantine Earl of Malmesbury, 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.

W. COWAN, Paradise-row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.—**J. ALLSOP**, Belper, Derbyshire, wheelwright.—**W. KRY**, Isleworth, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. JUDD, Union-street, Bath, draper. Att. Ashurst, Bridge-street, Bath. Att. Rains, Lombard-street.—**W. BAKER**, Southampton, linen-draper. Att. Turner, Hastings-lane, London.—**W. MILLS**, Lavenham, Suffolk, innkeeper. Att. Naylor, Chertsey, Newmarket, Suffolk, innkeeper. Att. T. Dutton, Cambridge, draper. Att. Leach, coach-proprietor. Att. Strangways and Walker, Barnard's Inn, London. Robinson, Leeds.—**E. IRONMONGER**, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, builder. Att. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square, London. Harrison, Birmingham.—**J. T. DUTTON**, Harrington, Cumberland, draper. Att. J. Dutton, Att. Miller and Peel, Liverpool. Taylor and Co., Bedford-row, London.—**J. B. CROMIE**, Norwich, drawing-master. Att. Day, Norwich; Abbott, London.—**V. B. CHANCEY**, lane, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, Aug. 8.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—**Bartholomew** of Great Britain.—**Henry Somerset**, Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, commonly called Lord Robert Henry Somerset, in the room of the Right Honourable Henry George Bathurst, commonly called Lord Ashley, now Earl Bathurst.

D. MACKINNON, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, wine-merchant.

F. MESSENGER, Liverpool, provision-merchant, from Aug. 12 to 27.

W. CROWTHER, Sme-buildings, Kingston, apothecary.—**J. DRAGE**, Northampton, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

M. MILTON, Brick-street, Bath, draper. Att. Byles, Cateaton-street, City.—**ALFVEN**, Walbrook, strict-father-merchant. Att. Willis and Co., Tottenham-yard.—**W. SKEATH**, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, saddler. Att. Randall, jun., Castle-street, Holborn.—**R. THOMAS**, Wapping, tailor-seller. Att. Closs, Austin-francs.—**W. ST. SWELL**, jun., Bristol, haberdashery. Att. White, Bristol.—**W. J. WILSON**, jun., Bristol, haberdashery. Att. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, workhouse-master. Att. Emily and Sanger, Essex-court, Temple; Robinson and Ingram, Leicester.—**R. THOMPSON** and **J. DIXON**, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, iron-founders. Att. Johnson and Co., Tenison-street, Bolton, iron-founders. Att. Drake, Bath, coachmaker. Att. Dax and Bicknell, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Drake, Bath.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—The Earl of RADNOR announced his intention to bring in 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 Bishop of EXETER stated, that, on the third reading of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, he should move for the exclusion of the clause relative to bastardy. 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.

TUESDAY.—The Warwick Borough Bill was thrown out, the Lord Chancellor having stated his opinion that the evidence did not support the preamble.—The Justices of Peace Bill was considered in Committee, and the difference between the two Houses was agreed to. The Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquis of LONDONDESKY called the attention of the House to 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 negotiations for, and conclusion of, the Quadruple Treaty. After a debate, in which Viscount MELBOURNE, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the Marquis of LONDONDESKY took part, the motion was negatived without a division.—In reply to the Marquis of LONDONDESKY, Viscount MELBOURNE said that he grounded his opposition to the London and Westminster Bank because it interfered with the privileges of the Bank of England.

WEDNESDAY.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Archbishop 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, Penitentiary, and Exchequer Bills Bill, the Foreign Enlistment Repeal Bill, and the South Australian Colonies Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and several read a first time. The second reading of the Irish Tithes Bill was fixed for Monday next. Several other Bills were forwarded a stage.—The Marquis of WESTMINSTER 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.

THURSDAY.—The General Turnpike Bill and the Weights and Measures Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Trustees Companies Bill passed through Committee, with the addition of a clause moved by Lord WYNDHAM, that no privileges should be conferred interfering with the rights of corporate bodies without notice of three months being given.—The Duke of WELLINGTON 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.—Many petitions were presented in favour of the Church and the Universities.—The House went into consideration of the Report of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill. A desultory discussion took place on the bastardy clauses, which it was finally agreed should be debated on Friday, on the amendment to be moved by the Marquis of LONDONDESKY, on the omission of all the aforesaid clauses. The Report was agreed to.—A desultory discussion took place on a conference on the County Coroners' Bill, and Peers were appointed for the purpose.

FRIDAY.—A short conversation took place on the Southern Australian Bill. The Duke of WELLINGTON 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 Duke summoned the House to meet on Monday.—The Marquis of LONDONDESKY called the attention of the House to the difference between the Peers and the Commons respecting the clause in the Coroners' Bill constituting the Court an open one. His Lordship recommended that the Lords should not give way, as it was requisite to give a discretionary power to the Governor. The motion, after a brief discussion, was agreed to; and the Committee was appointed to confer with the Commons.—The Lord Chancellor, in reply to the Marquis of LONDONDESKY, said he should introduce next Session the two Bills relating to pluralities and non-residence.—Lord TAVERNER moved an amendment on the order of the day that the Poor Law Bill be read a third time, that its third reading should take place that day three months, which was rejected by a majority of 45 against 15. An amendment of Lord WYNDHAM on the 35th clause, that all persons rated at 400l. in the Poor Law should have three votes in vestry, was agreed to.—The Bishop of EXETER moved his promised amendment to get rid of the bastardy clauses. After a most able speech, in the course of which he exposed the injustice, impolicy, and cruelty of throwing the support of the child exclusively upon the mother, his Lordship concluded by moving that the 35th clause of the Bill be struck out.

The Bishop of LONDON and the Lord Chancellor defended the clause, and Lord WYNDHAM moved an amendment to be applied to humanity and religion. The Earl of FALMOUTH supported the amendment. After much discussion the House divided, when the 30 numbers were—for the clause—contents, 82; non-contents, 71; majority for the clause, 11. The Marquis of LONDONDESKY moved in the 6th clause the insertion of words to make the mother of an illegitimate child not liable to the same penal consequences as in the existing Act. The Duke of WELLINGTON moved for the introduction of certain clauses which would make the mother liable in the event of a bastard child becoming chargeable, to apply to the general Quarter Sessions to issue an order for the person charged and fully proved to be the father, upon evidence corroborative of that of the woman, to provide for the offspring. The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Church Temporalities Bill was read a second time. Some other Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.—Sir R. VIVIAN presented a petition from the House of Assembly in Barbadoes complaining of the utter insufficiency of the grant of twenty millions as a compensation to the colonists.—Mr. S. R. W. R. complained that the Marquis of LONDONDESKY had written to a person in Canada exciting the Colonies to rebel against the Mother Country.—The Report of the Irish Tithes Bill was taken into consideration, and the amendments agreed to, the Report of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill was also agreed to.—The Militia

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.

TUESDAY.—The Commons Fields Inclosure Bill was lost on a division by a majority of 34 against 14.—Mr. D. W. HARVEY, in presenting a petition from Colchester, explained that he had participated in the funds transmitted to that town for the payment of his pension, 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. BUCKINGHAM brought up the Report of the Committee on Drunkenness, and moved that it be printed. Mr. HAWES and other Members objected to 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 was carried by 63 against 31.—Mr. LITTLETON moved the third reading of the Tithes (Ireland) Bill. Mr. LEFROY proposed as an amendment that it be read a third time that day three months. After some discussion the Bill was read a third time, without a division. Mr. LITTLETON then moved an additional clause, and the Bill passed.—The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and the Spirit Duties Bill was through Committee. The action was fixed to commence on the 1st of September instead of the 10th of October.—The Starch Duties Bill went through a Committee. The Exchequer Bills Bill, the South Australian Colonization Bill, the Pension Civil Offices Bill, and the Foreign Enlistment Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The County Bridges (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, on a division of 45 against 7. Several other Bills were advanced a stage.

WEDNESDAY.—The SPEAKER announced that the Waterford petition had been discharged, as the parties had failed to enter into the usual recognizances.—Mr. WALLACE complained of partiality in the Post-office, because certain Members of Parliament were allowed to receive an unlimited number of letters on Monday, and he was only permitted to receive a limited number.—Mr. WILKS gave notice of a Bill for the ensuing Session to put an end to prize fighting.—The Customs Bill was read a third time. A clause moved by Mr. CANNING, that the duty on tawny tea and senchong should be in future 2s. per lb. was rejected. A clause was added, by way of rider, on the motion of Mr. P. THOMPSON, authorizing the East India Company to sell and manage merchant goods, as they did before the Act of last September, until the closing of their commercial transactions.—The Assessed Taxes Relief Bill and the Sale of Beer Bill were read a third time and passed.—On the question being put that the Lords' amendments to the County Bridges Bill be agreed to, it was determined, after a short discussion, that the clause be demanded upon the clause struck out declaring the Coroner's Court to be an open one.

THURSDAY.—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 GORPON presented a petition from certain electors at Warwick, complaining of the suspension of the writ for that borough.—Lord ALTHORP moved an Address of Thanks to His Majesty, which was unanimously agreed to, for the King's gracious abandonment of his reverend title to attain the position of a peer in Ireland.—The Bribery at Election Bill was, after some conversation, withdrawn.—Lord ALTHORP 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. LANGFORD then withdrew his Bill on the subject.—The Recovery of the Government House, the County of Chancery (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Cinque Ports Pilots' Bill, and the Post Roads (Ireland) Bill were passed, as was also the Creditors (Scotland) Bill.—The Exchequer Bills (Public Works) Bill went through a Committee.—On the motion of Lord ALTHORP, 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 Committee.

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 67 against 18.

FRIDAY.—Colonel EVANS presented a petition from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields against flogging in the army. A long conversation ensued on the subject, and Mr. GLADSTONE said that documentary and oral evidence had been collected, and that he had determined to refer to a Commission.—The Solicitor-General gave notice for the next Session of his intention to bring in a 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 slaves under consideration.—The County of London 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 and events, and as a storehouse of general and local 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 HENRY COLBURN, by W. THOMAS, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—On Monday a laughable trifle, called *The Ventriloquist*, by Henry Morton, was produced, and with complete success at this Theatre. The whole affair rests on the shoulders of Keely and his clever little wife, who by their excellent acting keep the house in continual laughter. The piece was given out for repetition every evening amidst much and deserved approbation. The House was exceedingly crowded.

On Wednesday a resolution was proposed in the House of Commons, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer—That His Majesty be enabled to direct the Exchequer to issue an amount not exceeding one million, to be issued to commissioners to be by them advanced towards the completion of works of a public nature, or for the encouragement of the fisheries, or the employment of the poor, on due security being given for the repayment of the sum so advanced. It was adopted, and a Bill ordered to be prepared accordingly. Mr. Hughes inquired of the noble Lord whether any portion of it would be advanced to promote the tunnel project of the Tunnel? The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that no decision had been taken on that point either for or against; that with respect to the work, his own impression was that it was feasible; and that as to the outlay, he had also an impression that could the work be completed, the profits of the Tunnel would pay the interest of the money expended in its formation.

On Sunday morning last, a fine and promising young man, 18 years of age, son of Captain Stephen of the brig *How*, was drowned while bathing in Faversham Creek, within sight of his father, who was on board his ship at the time, but unable to render assistance.

MAIDSTONE, Aug. 7.—This day at noon, the sentence of the law was executed, on a platform in front of the lodge of the county jail, upon Thomas Pegg, convicted of the late assassinations of a rape upon Sarah Pegg, on the 10th of March last, at Maidstone. The culprit 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."

BEAUMONT'S—AN DREXLEY'S LAND.—The *Sydney Gazette* of the 13th of February says that the Launceston papers contain the most alarming accounts of the state of the Beaumont and Drexley's Land, from the almost daily outrages committed by armed bush-razers. The outrages of these desperate banditti are not confined to nocturnal attacks on the lonely settlers, but are frequently committed in the open day, and in populous places—even in the very town of Launceston. Armed robbers show themselves in the streets—walk deliberately sit down to regale themselves to chairs or tables, and then in the worst days of bushranging here, we have had no more like this; and yet, if the public journals at Launceston are to be credited, the authorities seem to be all but quietly looking on.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Aug. 6.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. A. Bredin to be Colonel, vice Cary, dec.; Capt. and Brevet Major S. Kirby to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Bredin; Sec. Capt. G. Phipps to be Captain, vice Kirby; First Lieut. B. Cuppige to be Second Captain, Phipps; Sec. Lieut. J. Bingham to be Captain, vice Cuppige. The following Commissions signed by Lord-Lieutenant.—Southern Regt. Cavalry: Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: J. B. Fernandez, Esq. to be Captain, vice West; T. Taylor, Esq. to be Cornet, vice Fernandez, prom.—Yorkshire Hussars, 1st Regt.: J. H. B. Taylor, Esq. to be Lieutenant; Hon. W. R. Davney to be Cornet, 2nd Somersetshire Regiment of Militia: A. G. Letbridge, Esq. to be Captain.—Rainsbury and Aldbourne Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry: L. Popham, Esq. to be Lieutenant, vice Baskerville, prom.—Salisbury Cavalry: J. Inf. J. N. Wilmot, Esq. to be Lieutenant, vice Andrews, res.; G. Short, the younger, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Wilmot.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Commanders—M. Quin, to the Raleigh; W. Shallard. Lieutenants—J. B. Woodthorpe, to the Wasp; A. G. Bulman, to the Pickle; Robinson, to the Dispatch; A. Forbes, to the Magicienne; S. A. Usher, to the Vernon; G. B. Viole to the Sheerness Ordinary, vice Robinson. Masters—J. Higgs of the Melville, to the Naval Establishment at Trincomalee, vice Brooks, dec.; G. A. Haffmeister, of the Curacao, to the Melville; H. Dawy, of the Hyscint, to the Curacao; W. Forbes, of the Melville, to the Hyscint; G. Wilson to the Des.

Surgeon—G. Johnstone, to the Malabar. Assistant-Surgeon—W. White, to the Esprit. Chaplain—J. B. B. to the Esprit. The following Commissions signed by Lord-Lieutenant.—The Esprit: Mates—A. Benitt, to the Esprit; J. H. Lysaght, to the Edinburgh. Clerk—W. Weaver, to the Esprit.

ROYAL MARINES.

Captains—J. Campbell, to the Malabar; J. J. C. Rivers, from the unattached, to the Woolwich Division. First Lieutenants—G. Spurrer, to the Malabar; S. R. Wesley. Second Lieutenant—R. S. Bunce, to the Malabar.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 8.—Admiral Sir J. Williams, our Port Admiral, having returned from his tour of inspection, re-visited his flag this morning. Monday arrived the *Plymouth* yacht, with Captain Superintendent Ross, C.B., on board. The *Princess Charlotte*, 120, was laid up at dock, and another frigate, the *Victorious*, was to be armed with 32-pounder guns on her middle deck instead of 24-pounders, as heretofore, and with 24-pounders instead of 12-pounders on her upper deck. Her ballast will, in consequence be reduced from about 260 tons to 200. The *Victorious* was this day (Friday) placed in the dock which the *Princess Charlotte* occupied. The *Constantin*, frigate, which is to be built in this dock-yard, on the plan of the *Princess Charlotte*, was to be launched on Thursday. She is to be armed with 32-pounder guns on her middle deck instead of 24-pounders, as heretofore, and with 24-pounders instead of 12-pounders on her upper deck. 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THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant **BLACKING**, prepared by **ROBERT WARREN** 30 **STRAND**, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6s., 12d., and 18s. each. Be particular to inquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeits.

Mr. MAYHEW, after quoting this passage, proceeds to particulars, and gives copies of many letters from Mr. MAYHEW to Mr. SAVILL, 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 *Essex 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

companion, and a convivialist in every sense of the word. Is his personal beauty injured?—Psha!—are there any symptoms of "Delirium tremens" about him?—His Lordship is 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 content ourselves with the pleasing picture of a Tippy Baby, living upon a new sort of milk-gin punch, and the "vitiated appetite" of the besotted bantling, who, had he but teeth and experience, would, according to the opinion of "your Committee," roar the house down for broiled bones and deviled biscuits, 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 washwomen 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?

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 its subjects 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 shops, so that persons tipping may be seen by passengers in the street. This is the unwise 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 seeing some half-score people in a shady shop, quenching their thirst, and cooling themselves with suitable drink, would be most 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, that 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 army 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 gin ever served out in the navy so as to produce excesses or drunkenness? Withdraw it!—what do you substitute? Tea, or lemonade, or pop? Just take the trouble to see half-a-dozen jolly fellows lying out in a gale of wind upon a main-top-sail-yard, for one hour or two, drenched to the skin—can you give them a cup of hyson, or peko, or what? Imagine Captain BLUFF, of His Majesty's ship *Dradnought*, shewing a couple of dirty, rascally French frigates and a brig to his 640 regular double-fortified pig-tailed Jacks—heavy sea—dirty weather—over-matched force!—he speaks to them like a man, a sailor, and an Englishman—he points to the foe, and repeats, with NELSON, "that he, like England, expects every man to do his duty." And what is that duty? It consists, not only in the courage and zeal which every British sailor possesses inherently, but it consists in actual hard labour; and, although, as every man knows who knows anything of the service, water-butts only are put in requisition to quench the thirst of these hard-fighting, hard-working heroes, does it not seem a strange counterpart to the manly appeal to the hearts and arms of his Herculean crew, for the Captain to offer these fellows of Oak six hundred and forty cups of tea, without milk? "I say," cries a boatswain, "main top a-boy—what would ye have to cheer your jolly souls, black or green—with sugar, or without?"

"Four glasses of lemonade for the after-guard," cries one fellow—"Two gallons of capillaire for the starboard watch, and a gallon of pop for the maines." Into action they go, drinking a health to the KING in a hog-head of hyson, and confusion to the enemy in cups of coffee, made at the rate of one ounce to an eight-gallon cask.

The Committee then refer to the beautiful order and regularity of the people of what they are pleased to call the "United States"—all owing to their temperance and sobriety—ride 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 should be refreshment after labour; and advocating, in lieu of them, "open spaces for athletic exercises in the open air." Athletic 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 gymnastics won't do; besides, a nation of tea-drinkers and lemonade-swillers would not long be able to climb up poles or throw quills, 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 prohibiting the importation of foreign spirits, are recommended, together with the establishment of parish libraries and museums! What on earth does this mean? If a man be thirsty, what avails showing him an "alligator stuffed," a dried monkey, or a "snake in a bottle"? You might as well offer a man a warming-pan when he asked for a mutton-chop. Museums, indeed, for the chimney-sweepers, and the canal-diggers, and the coal-heavers, and the dustmen, and the journeyman tailors and shoemakers, and all the rest of those who, tired with work, like a little comfort—What are alligators, and snakes, and monkeys, 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 intoxication exceeds, in a tenfold degree the amount of the Poor-rates. Here is the reason for you! So, because what this Committee calls the national cost of intoxication—which means, we presume, the gross sum expended by the People of England in the Poor-rates, and other liquors—exceeds by ten times the amount of the Poor-rates, the evidence before the Committee is to be published.

As for the higher and middling classes—we presume that the sixteen or eighteen worthy gentlemen, occupants of Committee-room number nine or ten, or whatever it is, 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 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 pop-and-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 least 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 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 of the results of contested elections, which appears as an Appendix 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 WHIGS AND SUPPLIED BY TORIES.

Member Returned.	Place.	By whom Vacated.
Barnes, Sir E.	Sudbury	M. A. Taylor
Campbell, Sir H. P.	Berwickshire	C. Majorbanks
Cromton, S.	Thirsk	W. R. Frankland
Durham, Admiral	Devizes	Montague Gore
Halcomb, J.	Dover	Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson
Hawkes, T.	Dudley	Attorney-General
Hope, H. T.	Gloucester	Hon. C. Berkeley
Iron, S.	West Cumberland	Double Return
Lyall, G.	London	Alderman Waltham
Miles, W.	East Somerset	W. P. Bristolock
Murray, Sir G.	Perthshire	Earl of Ormelie
Sandford, Sir D.	Paisley	Sir J. Maxwell
Seymour, Lord	Totness	J. Cornish
Thompson, Alderman	Sunderland	Captain Barrington

PLACES IN WHICH VACANCIES HAVE BEEN OCCASIONED BY WHIGS AND SUPPLIED BY RADICALS.

Member Returned.	Place.	By whom Vacated.
Baines, E.	Leeds	R. B. Macanlay
Duncombe, T.	Finsbury	Right Hon. R. Grant
Fans, Colonel	Westminster	Sir J. C. Hobhouse
Hughes, H.	Oxford	T. Stouor
Jacob, E.	Dungarvon	Hon. G. Lamb
Thompson, Sir S.	Marlybone	E. B. Portman

Besides the above mentioned places, vacancies have occurred in Inverness, Dundee, Kendal, Morpeth, Milton, Cambridge, Huddersfield, &c. But in none of these has any change taken place as far as the politics of the Member are concerned. In Inverness, Cunningham Bruce, a Tory, succeeded Colonel Baillie, a Tory. In Dundee, Sir Henry Parnell, a Radical, succeeded Mr. Kinloch, a Radical; and so on in all the other places.

Since we first saw this, Lord EDWARD SOMERSET has been returned for Cirencester.

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:—

A trial before the property and character of Mr. Dawson, brother-in-law of Sir Robert Peel, has taken place at the Assizes for London, and the friends of the Right Hon. Gentleman will be glad to learn that the result has saved the one, and completely vindicated the other. It appears from the proceedings that he was charged with the enormous amount of 10,000l. upon various alleged charges of bribery at the election in which he offered himself as a candidate for the county of London, immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill. The plaintiff in the cause was a common labourer, named MILLER, and it was elicited in evidence that he was put forward as the mere instrument of a party, who, after having formerly supported Mr. Dawson, had now turned round to vote against him in the most vindictive spirit of hostility. 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 down to six, and not one of them could be sustained. Mr. LITTON, a gentleman with a silk gown, and of some eminence at the Irish Bar, was retained against Mr. Dawson. The Attorney-General had a very poor counsel for the defence. After an hour and a half of unimportant charges from Chief Justice DOBRY, the Jury retired, and returning in the course of a few minutes, they found a VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT, with 6d. costs.

We have before had occasion to notice the irreverent, undignified, unbecoming, and unusual behaviour of Lord DENMAN, of Doletail, 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 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 immediate 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 Sunday afternoon!

"Lord DENMAN, the newspapers say, in pronouncing the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner, observed that he was convicted of this case on the clearest testimony." Under these circumstances his Lordship saw no reason to interpose between him and the course of justice. It was impossible to prevent the law from taking its course.

"Though the culprit was left for execution, yet as Lord DENMAN did not put the black cap on when pronouncing sentence, it is thought his Lordship will recommend a mitigated punishment."

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 PATTERSON 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 required before Monday."

What the Lord CHIEF JUSTICE's relaxation has been, the following paragraph from the *Western Luminary* will shew:— "The bespeak of E. P. BASTARD, Esq., 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 *Rule Britannia*. The compliment to the Sheriff was repeated by the house in the most enthusiastic manner another period of the evening was spent in the brilliant ballroom, where a number of the most hearty and long-continued cheering, and a like reception was given to W. W. FOLETT, Esq. Lord DENMAN was present, and was treated with three excellent groans from the Radicals! which, being the first visit of his Lordship to this city, were not, perhaps, extremely pleasant to him."

We suspect, unpopular as Lord DENMAN must naturally be in a loyal and constitutional city like Exeter, the groans 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. WHITTLE 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 that colony.

"To His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Major-General, commanding his Majesty's Forces therein."

"We beg to express, Your Excellency, 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 nation, our most unqualified disapprobation of the sentiments contained in a letter which has lately made its appearance in several of the provincial newspapers, dated Brompton-square, 25th of March, 1844, signed 'Joseph Hume,' and purporting 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 equally 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 own account, and we are confidently assured that we may do so on behalf of nearly the whole people of Upper Canada, to disavow in the most unqualified manner the sentiments 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 dominions the inhabitants of which, as they have uniformly proved and declared, are more ardently attached to the Sovereign and the institutions of their mother country, than the people of Upper Canada, or who would more sincerely deprecate, or more firmly resist, any and all attempts to sever the existing connexion between this colony and that empire to which it is related."

"The undersigned respectfully solicit your Excellency to take the earliest practicable opportunity to transmit this address to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies."

"City of Toronto, June 14."

[1,200 signatures.]

We beg particular attention to the following extracts from the New York paper of July 11th, the paper of that New York, the true portraiture of which, with its immensely magnificent Broadway, Stores, Niggers, 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 "calculate" the benefits of "pretty particular entirely perfect freedom:—"

DREADEFUL RIOTS.

Saturday 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 infuriated mob, or rather mob of mobs, who have been engaged in a riotous and every direction. All the efforts of the watch and of the military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stay the work of desolation, nor scarcely to retard its progress. Probably not less than 1,000 troops have been on duty, including two squadrons 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 reluctant to do so. The result of the day's work at the City Hall, Mr. TAPPAN's store was attacked at half-past nine 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 thrown in this instance were sufficiently powerful to break the windows.

Between ten and eleven o'clock a large mob assembled at Dr. Fox's Church in Light-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 east end of the street, and prevented all ingress to it. The remaining mob then proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Mr. LUDLOW, and attacked the Rev. Mr. LUDLOW'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, beat the watchmen off, and maltreated some of them. They then recommenced the work of destruction, broke in the windows, shattered the windows of the street, and the mob took possession of the Church, the interior of which was already nearly demolished.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock a detachment of the mob proceeded from Spring-street Church to the Rev. Mr. LUDLOW'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. LUDLOW and his family were out of

About eleven o'clock another mob attacked St. Philip's African

Episcopal Church in Centre-street, the Rev. PETER WILLIAMS, a coloured man, pastor, and demolisher is 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 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 the wooden building in a strange, noisy manner, the front and interior of which they soon demolished. The black intrepid kept possession of his premises, discharging a pistol three times at his assailants, the last of which unfortunately took effect, and severely wounded ELISHA 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 strange, noisy mob 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. VESSA, 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 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 Trans-Atlantic Refuge for the Destitute, 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 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 *preventive*—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 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:—

The data and facts furnished by the annexed estimates as regards *Timber*, are fully sufficient for the purpose 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 what surprises they may excite, neither doubt can arise as to their truth, nor will it be open to their facts.

The following extract from the annexed estimates shows the expense of

TIMBER FOR HULL, MASTS, AND YARDS.			
Year.	Building.	Repairs.	Annual Total.
1800	£355,680	£159,990	£515,670
1801	429,180	175,180	604,360
1802	287,370	272,580	559,950
1803	370,620	308,730	679,350
1804	317,910	349,150	667,060
1805	406,820	587,780	1,094,600
1806	1,319,140	193,680	1,512,820
1807	1,169,169	392,307	1,561,476
1808	1,326,408	539,911	1,866,319
1809	1,267,582	501,725	1,769,307
1810	822,143	487,411	1,309,554
1811	975,971	1,099,066	2,075,037
1812	896,189	370,492	1,266,681
1813	1,501,985	446,158	1,948,143
1814	675,234	575,667	1,250,901
1815	539,600	539,600	1,079,200
1816	563,934	709,804	1,273,738
1817	569,033	570,244	1,139,277
1818	624,050	506,940	1,130,990
1819	522,715	522,715	1,045,430
	£14,974,469	£8,897,739	£23,872,208

The Annual Average is—			
Building	.. .. .	.. .. .	£748,735
Repairs	.. .. .	.. .. .	441,850
			£1,190,585

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 incontestably the existence of dry rot, occasioning an immensely enormous expense, to which that of the mere casualties of ordinary wear and tear is but a fraction.

I shall content myself with calling your attention to a few of the most striking proofs, and those of the largest ships, requesting your investigation of the official estimates themselves, for the accuracy of the sums. I would first observe, that in the repairs you will find very large sums appropriated, without naming the ships; as, "For such ships as may be ordered to be repaired," &c., and I refer particularly to the estimate of the year 1815, wherein it is stated—"For the repairing of three frigates 97,668l." and the amount of such vague entry for that year alone is 380,725l.

Mr. JOHN EYRE, in his work, "Calculations relating to Equipment, &c. of Ships and Vessels of War," states, that the total amount of the expense for *hull, masts and yards*, in BUILDING vessels of war, is as follows. (See *Eyre*, p. 20 and 21.)

Ship.	130 Guns	.. .. .	£97,400
	80	.. .. .	68,735
	74	.. .. .	61,382
	52	.. .. .	39,342
Frigate,	46	.. .. .	29,640
	28	.. .. .	16,366
Sloop,	18	.. .. .	12,655
Brig,	16	.. .. .	9,518
	12	.. .. .	6,326
Schooner,	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,805
Cutter,	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,331

Bearing in mind such expense of building, let any one examine the official estimates for repairing the *hull, masts, and yards*, of some ships within a few years after building, and it will be very apparent how closely the sums agree.

In the very first year, 1800, 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 36,020l., and the total of her repairs, 117,610l.

Hull, &c.			
<i>Victory</i> , 100 guns, 1800, see estimates p. 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	£16,000
1801,	.. .. .	.. .. .	5
1802,	.. .. .	.. .. .	39,610
1803,	.. .. .	.. .. .	34,420
	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,990

By reference to Mr. EYRE's work, the cost, in time of war, of a ship of 130 guns, is 97,400l. This repair of the *Victory* was previous to the battle of Trafalgar; and it will be seen that she was again

repaired at Portsmouth, in 1814, 1815, and 1816, at a further expense of 47,538l. for *hull, masts, and yards*, and the total of repairs of her timbers only, within fifteen years, was 145,578l.

I shall select a few other examples taken from the 74 gun ships, and if the inquiry is pursued on the other rates, especially the frigates, the facts will be equally corroborative of the enormous expense of repair, in proportion to the original cost of building.

You will find, on reference to the repairs estimates, the following ships and sums for *hull, masts, and yards*:—

Vengeance	74	1800 to 1807	£24,730
Ildefonso	1807 1808	85,195
Scipion	1807 1809	60,785
Tremendous	1807 1810	135,397
Elephant	1808 1811	67,007
Spencer	1809 1813	122,186
Ramilies	1810 1812	73,141
Albion	1810 1813	102,285
Donagel	1812 1815	101,367
Implicable	1813 1816	57,865
Illustrious	1814 1816	74,184
Northumberland	1814 1815	57,795
Keat	1814 1818	88,357
Sultan	1816 1818	61,518
Stirling Castle	1816 1818	65,280

By reference to Mr. EYRE's work, as I have quoted, you will perceive the cost of *hull, masts, and yards*, in the building of a 74, is 61,382l., and the above fifteen ships, in the repairs alone, for their hull, masts and yards, cost on an average above 80,000l. each. The whole estimates for the twenty years are replete with similar amounts for repairs, in comparison to the expense of building, for all rates of ships of war; and the very fact of the amount for repairs being to the expense of building as four to seven, is most conclusive as to the cause and true character of the disease.

Further I would observe, that in the estimates you have no trace of the ships broken up, as being quite unworthy of repairs. The seventy-four built in 1808—1810, and the fifteen frigates built in 1813, are too well remembered to require any comment from me; therefore I shall not trouble you with the history of their decay and disappearance from the Navy List, and the very few years of building.

Having thus particularly called your attention to the character and amount of the repairs of the navy, I shall proceed to point out what would be the probable annual saving to the country, by a certain prevention of dry rot in timber. On careful investigation of the subject, it will be obvious that enormous diminution of expense would arise from various sources: but I shall found my calculation on the figures of the estimates, and subsequently advert to the additional saving from other considerations. The average duration of ships built of ordinary timber has been variously stated; seven, eight, and ten years. If dry rot were prevented, and the ships subject only to ordinary casualties, it may be fearlessly asserted that thirty years at least would be their average duration.

Assuming such difference, therefore, if in a navy, built and repaired under those circumstances, it required, during 20 consecutive years, in order to keep up the number by building as well as to repair them, the annual average sum of 1,190,613l., it is very evident that ships, built and repaired of timber whose duration would be thirty years, would have required only the annual average sum of 386,571l., to keep up their number by building and repairs; and there would have been, under such circumstances, an annual saving to the country of 793,742l., or, in the twenty years, the total of 15,974,840l.

It may be urged that this calculation is not applicable to the present time of peace; but the navy estimates for all repairs, from 1822 to 1832, amounted to 7,971,822l. 7s. 4d., being an annual average of nearly 800,000l. Let the same principle of calculation be applied to these latest estimates, in times of peace, and the amount will be sufficient to excite the most serious attention to this important subject.

In the prospect of a maritime war, when the whole of the ships in ordinary might be required for active service, what is there to prevent the repetition of the same results as from 1800 to 1820? Looking at the years of active warfare, from 1805 to 1815, the average annual expense of timber was nearly two millions; consequently, by the prevention of dry rot, the saving would annually exceed one million sterling.

In the prospect of sources of diminution of annual expense to the government for timber are:—

Prevention of loss by decay of timber in the seasoning.

Stock of timber in his Majesty's yards for seasoning superseded.

Saving of timber in public works, viz., docks, buildings, &c.

It will be unnecessary to enlarge on these points; and I shall merely remark, that a considerable quantity of it has been wasted, nearly one third of the timber purchased for his Majesty's dock yards, becomes *useless from rot before the time appropriated for its seasoning expires*, and that a stock not less than three years' consumption has been considered desirable by government.

With respect to public works:—In the dock yards, &c., at every step the ravages of dry rot meet the eye. The dry docks!—the sheds under which the ships are built and repaired; the buildings and storerooms!—all show the continual expense and loss from such cause of destruction of timber.

This, we contend, is a strong case, and well put. 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 serious consideration.

LITERATURE.

We are greatly in arrears 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 merits 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 admirably 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 idea 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 greater work. His edition of *CRABBE*, in course of publication, is perfectly beautiful, and, considering the price at which it is offered to the public, a miracle.

Mr. VALPY, who has just concluded, upon a similar principle, a most elegant edition of *SHAKESPEARE*, 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 COCHRAN, 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.

The tale of BURNS's life has been often and well told already. CURRIE, 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. CUNNINGHAM to give us a masterly picture, painted from nature. We are not quite sure that he has done wisely in publishing all that we find in the volumes—there are poems which might not disadvantageously have been forgotten; that, however, is a question of taste. His own share of the work does him infinite credit, and can-

not fail to afford sincere gratification to every lover of the Scottish muse.

Another extremely well-done periodical is the *Romance of History*, published by BULL and CHURTON, of Holles-street,—whose cheap illustrations of the Bible (although they have suffered by appearing simultaneously with FINNEN'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. TROLLOPE 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 annotations in the shape of plates, we do not presume to guess.—In works of fiction Lady CHARLOTTE BURY takes the lead: her two stories of *The Disinherited* and *The Ensnared* are full of talent—the episode 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 it, which exhibit great literary powers, which brought to bear 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.

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 Liebenstein 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 their MAJESTY will also hold a drawing-room on the occasion. The *Royal George* yacht, Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE, is expected to sail from Woolwich, 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 go, 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 leading 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 Duchess of BUCKLEIGH, and the Marchioness of TWEEDALE, are gone to Scotland. Lords CASTLEREAGH, ROBEY, KINNAIRD, GARDNER and several others, are off to the Moors.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that the Right Honourable FRANKLAND 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 the House of Commons. Mr. LEFEVRE, 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 Inquirers, is Mr. CHADWICK. The Commissioners 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 pots of hot vinegar are placed in different parts of the building—Wormwood and Rue for the Suitors, 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-coach Office in Essex-street: an application to the Commissioners of that useful Board was invariably attended to, promptly and vigorously; 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 tribunal.

Earl GREY, and his amiable Countess and daughter, Lady GORING, have been on a visit to the KING, at Windsor. It is said that the Noble Earl somewhat candidly explained to His MAJESTY the real nature of his grievances, and the shuffling conduct of his colleagues. His Lordship and family (the *Court Circular* calls them "Royal visitors") returned to town on Thursday.

Mr. COCKERELL, a son of Sir CHARLES COCKERELL, was married on Tuesday, to the beautiful daughter of the late Lord FOLKE. The lovely bride was given away by the Duke of LEINSTER.

The sceptical as to cholera will begin to cease doubting, we suppose, soon. Admiral Sir RICHARD KING, naval Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, was attacked on Sunday morning, and died in the course of Monday night.—Mr. SPARROW, a coffeehouse-keeper in the Strand, also died in a few hours.

Brighton races have turned out a complete failure. The caprice of fashion which has pronounced Brighton a winter watering place, has totally altered the *regime* from what it was, when the KING as Prince of WALES gladdened it with his presence in the summer, honoured the races with his company, and celebrated his birth-day in his favourite residence besides. That great, long-legged horse, *Rockingham*, is a positive nuisance; he walks over, and cantered over, and even trots over, and wins all the cups within a hundred miles of the metropolis. His worthy owner is known at all the country races, as "Old Spoil Sport."

The following comes from Windsor. We congratulate Mr. MILLER whoever he may be, upon the prospect which is opened to his view:—

A gross and infamous outrage was committed at St. George's Chapel on Sunday last, during the time his MAJESTY was attending divine worship. Mr. LEIGH, the highly respected son of the firm of RAMBOLD and Co., was standing with his son by the door of the Chapel, immediately under the organ loft, when a person named, uttered a scandalous allusion towards Mr. LEIGH, which his son heard, and immediately turned round and inquired of Mr. LEIGH what he meant by addressing such insulting language to his father. Mr. LEIGH, without further ceremony, struck the offender on the head with a walking-stick in so violent a manner that it broke in half. The fellow, which ended in MILLER being knocked down, the outrage occurred during the time the KING was in the Chapel, and at the commencement of the ceremony for administering the holy sacrament. We refrain from making any observations on the subject, as we understand that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL is about to be proceeded against the aggressor. By an old law of HENRY VIII., which is not repealed, an outrage of this description was tried at the Castle, the

Lord Steward of the Household presided as Judge, and the delinquent was punished by having his right arm chopped off. The head of the King'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 beautiful and highly-gifted Lady of the Right Honourable CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, which event took place on Saturday at Woodford, near Kettering, the seat of the Right Honourable Gentleman. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT left town about a fortnight before her lamented 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 terminated fatally on Saturday. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT was the 12th child of the Hon. HENRY FANE, second son of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and was born on the 16th of September, 1793. Her loss will be deeply and bitterly felt by her family and relations, and by a numerous circle of attached and affectionate friends.

The funeral of Earl BATHURST left town last Saturday, when the 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 Cirencester, where they were deposited on Tuesday.

The decision of Mr. SYRERS, the Mayor of Sudbury, in returning Sir EDWARD BARNES, 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 Conservative 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 stated, we conclude the election of Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE 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, 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 votes, 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 open two days, instead of one, as directed by the 2d of WILLIAM IV. c. 46. We presume that the persons permitted to poll were some of the *purse* electors, who could not afford to lose Sir JOHN's golden opinion."

The advantages derivable from steam-carriage travelling may be pretty fairly appreciated by the following details from the *Glasgow Herald*. We wish some Member of the House of Commons would make a return of all the casualties of a similar nature which have occurred from the day of the melancholy death of Mr. HAWKINS.

On Tuesday afternoon this city was thrown into an indescribable state of excitement and alarm, in consequence of the reports which reached 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, having gained the summit of the acclivity at the place in question, stopped for a moment to take in a supply of coal, and water, when, just as it was in the act of proceeding on its journey, one of the right-hand wheels gave way—the machine came to the ground with terrific violence—the boiler was instantly crushed as it was a puncheon, and simultaneously with which the bottom of the vehicle was shattered to atoms by the explosion, and all the passengers, twelve in number, were more or less injured. Among the injured, Captain E. H. HAWKINS, of the 2d of WILMINGTON, of this city, sustained a severe concussion of the brain, which put an end to his existence on Tuesday night, at six o'clock. Mr. THOMAS BLACKWOOD, traveller for Messrs. WATTS, URQUHART, and Co., also expired on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, in consequence of the injuries he had received. Mr. JAMES MORRISON, agent, Callowgate, had his thigh severely fractured, which caused the death of a minor child, who died at three o'clock. Mr. WILLIAM SYM, miller, Partick, who got his arm broken, besides several internal injuries, also died yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock. Mr. JAMES SENGUET, merchant, from Leicester, had also his thigh broken: the limb was immediately amputated, and he now remains at the Three-Mile-House, in a convalescent state. The noise occasioned by the explosion was so loud that the report was distinctly heard at a distance of nearly two miles from the spot, and with such force did the steam rush out of the boiler, that the burning cinders in the furnace, together with the metal on the road, were blown to a considerable distance from the scene of the accident. So great was the explosion, that one of the windows of the Three-Mile-House was completely cleared of glass, which was shivered to atoms; and an eight o'clock was also considerably damaged, and a bed in one of the back rooms was ignited, but, luckily, the flames were speedily extinguished. A number of individuals present or passing at the time were slightly injured by the burning cinders, stones, &c., which were scattered about in all directions, to a considerable distance, and the woman of the house likewise sustained some injury from the scalding element. What was singular, the engineer, who was placed behind the carriage, and five men who were seated on the curdle, fortunately escaped unhurt.

It is impossible to form any adequate idea of the sensation produced in the public mind by this untoward occurrence, or to describe the state of those parties who witnessed the deplorable accident. During the whole of the afternoon the road was crowded with noddies, gigs, &c., with parties making anxious inquiries after the ill-starred victims; and it is but justice to mention, that the attention of Mr. RUSSELL, the inventor of the carriages, who was almost instantly present with medical assistance, was conspicuous during the whole evening. Every thing which might tend to alleviate the excruciating pains of the wounded, was promptly put in practice, there being no fewer than three eminent surgeons present during the greater part of the afternoon. Every accommodation was freely afforded by the resident families, and it is only to be hoped that the result, in various cases, will not be so melancholy as was at first anticipated.

We understand that on Wednesday night the coroner, along with the procurator fiscal, and Bailie STEWART, instituted a judicial investigation into the circumstances and causes of the accident, by examining those who had witnessed it, and who had visited the ground immediately afterwards. The particulars of their inquiry have not yet reached us; but we understand the sum of the evidence to be, that the accident was entirely owing to the breaking of one of the wheels, in consequence of which the whole weight fell down upon a part of the boiler, which was consequently pressed flat, and burst, and that the passengers were chiefly injured by their falling from, or leaping off, the vehicle.

In addition to this horrible event, we have to announce the murder—of the man dies it can be called little else—of a poor workman who, accused to the "irresistible impulses" of the new-fangled system, fell victim to his industry, after two hours' labour:—

Monday between twelve and one o'clock, a serious accident occurred to one of the workmen employed on the Birmingham rail-road, near Chink Farm, Twickenham. The unfortunate man, who had just arrived from the country, and in his work, but two hours, was caught in an empty wagon, and in the effort to get out, he caught the lever, which had the effect of stopping the velocity of the machine, his foot slipped, and falling across the rail, between the horse and the wagon, was dragged along until it turned off the road. The poor man was taken up in excruciating agony, being dreadfully wounded in his arms, legs, and other parts of the body, and conveyed to Middlesex Hospital.

It is said that the hops all over the districts have assumed a healthy appearance, and that a fair average crop may be expected. By the abolition of the Palatine Courts, the High Sheriff of Cheshire succeeds to the office of hangman for the county, vice the Sheriff of the city of Chester.

GOVERNMENT WITHOUT PATRONAGE.—We understand that Mr. HENRY ROSCOE has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor, at

the recommendation of the corporation, assessor in the court established by the Liverpool Court of Passages Bill, which recently received the Royal assent.—*Allison*. [Lord BROUGHAM contrived to secure this piece of patronage in the hands of Government. Mr. ROSCOE is a young Whig lawyer, not overburdened 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 most extensive preparations are making for a grand Conservative 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 CONNEMARA 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 erect a large tent on the race ground; or, if practicable, to convert the grand stand into a dining-room.

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 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 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 plump-dressing 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 300l.

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 was celebrated by the Dissenters on the 1st of August in most of the provincial towns. At Boston, it was announced 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 humbugs, 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 to be light ones.

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.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. CHARLES HARWARD has been instituted to the Vicarage of St. Thomas, adjoining Exeter, on the presentation of J. W. Buller, Esq., M.P., the true Patron, void by the resignation of J. W. Buller, J. Coleston, Dean of Oriel College, Oxford.

The Rev. HUGH ALLAN, M.A., has been collated to the Rectory of St. Mary, Cricklewood, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. EDWARD CHAYN HAWTRY has been elected Head Master of Eton College, in the place of Dr. Keble.

The Rev. JOHN EDMUNDS, Clerk, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Presbute, Wilts, void by the cession of Charles Davy, Clerk, on the presentation of the Master of the Choristers of the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

The Chancellor of the Diocese has been pleased to appoint the Rev. R. P. BUDICOM, M.A., F.A.S., minister of St. George's Church, Everton, to be a Surrogate for granting marriage licences, for the probate of wills, 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 York to the Vicarage of Topcliffe, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. H. Dix.

The Rev. GEORGE LUKAS, M.A., curate of Llanwrnach, has been appointed to the Rectory of Farnham, in Dorsetshire, by the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. F. L. PAIN 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 last month.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has made the following appointments in the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore:—The Rev. HENRY P. PERRY, to the Treasury of Lismore, void by the death of the Rev. D. Tuckey; the Rev. HENRY FLURY to the Chancellorship of Lismore, void by the death of the Rev. John Cleland; the Rev. WILLIAM STEPHENSON to the Prebend of Tullaghmore, void by the promotion of the Rev. P. Perry; the Rev. ABRAHAM SARGENT to the Vicarage of Kilmacdonagh, also void by the promotion of the Rev. P. Perry.

The Rev. WILLIAM HICKEY was presented to the living of Mulrunkin, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Gore.

OBITUARY.

At St. Leonard's, Hastings, the Rev. Charles Stone, in the 30th year of his age. He was curate of Teynham and Luddham, in the county of Kent.

At Teynham House, Cornwall, the Rev. C. Shipley, Rector of Mappowder, Dorsetshire, son of the late Dean of St. Asaph.

At Lancing Vicarage, on Wednesday, the Rev. Thomas Nash, A.M., for many years the highly-respected Minister of that parish.

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination held in the Cathedral at Lichfield by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday last, the Rev. WILLIAM ELWELL, B.A., of University College, Oxford, was admitted into the Holy Order of Deacons.

The Lord Bishop of Cork held an Ordination, on Friday, at St. Peter's Church. The examination of the candidates commenced at the Palace. The Examiners were the Lord Bishop and the Venerable the Archdeacon. The following were the gentlemen ordained:—*Priests*: Rev. Messrs. Hardy, T. G. Evans, Freke, Mende, for the diocese of Cork; and Clarke, for the Archdiocese of Cashel. —*Deacons*: Messrs. Hill and Armstrong.

Lord CAITHNESS has contributed the magnificent sum of 100l. towards the restoration of St. Peter's Church, Birmingham.

On Sunday morning last, after an excellent sermon preached in Newark church, by the Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON M.A., chaplain to

his 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 CINCHESTER has appointed his public dinners for the 20th and 27th instants, and the 3d Sept. and those gentlemen who intend to honour his Lordship with their company are requested to send their cards two or three days previously.

DUNHAM UNIVERSITY.—The Dean and Chapter have received for the University Library, Peel's Synopsis, from the Rev. E. S. THURLOW, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring; and Collier's Church History, from the Rev. H. PERCEVAL, Rector of Washington.

The subscription for rebuilding the Episcopal Chapel at Brentwood, 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 DARE, 30l.; Mr. BARING, 10l.; and Mr. BLAMONT, 10l. Amongst the other subscribers, are Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. WOODROFFE, the Rev. HASTINGS ROBINSON, &c. Six hundred pounds has been subscribed 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 handsome 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 the Secretary from F. CHASSEREAU, Esq., of Kempsay. The Corporation attended, and were most graciously received, given by this body to the aid of an institution. —*Forrester Journal*.

On Thursday, the Rev. RICHARD JONES HENSON, Vicar-General (in the absence of the Archbishop of CASHEL), held the annual visitation for the diocese of Lismore, at the parish Church of St. Mary's (Clonmel)—about forty Clergymen attended. The Rev. J. P. RHOADES, Rector, preached an appropriate and impressive sermon on the occasion.

On Monday last the inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothan, London, presented a splendid silver salver, weighing upwards of 200 ounces, together with an elegant silver teapot and milk-jug to the Rev. HENRY GEORGE WATKINS, M.A., their Rector, "in testimony of their sincere regard and esteem for his faithful, conscientious, and affectionate discharge of the duties of his pastoral office during a period of twenty-nine years, and his constant and untiring labours, and the good endeavours himself to them by an earnest endeavour to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare."

By the death of the Rev. R. V. WILLESFORD the Chief Mastership of the very ancient and distinguished Free Grammar School of Tavistock becomes vacant. The nomination of a successor is in the gift of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. CARRY, at his triennial visitation this summer, generously announced his intention of giving an annual subscription of one hundred pounds to the Diocesan Society for the building of Churches and Chapels.

It is highly gratifying to our feelings to learn that amid the unwearied attempts of unholly 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 cause is not diminishing, but rather on the increase in this country. The Bishop of CARLISLE having just completed his confirmatory tour, gives us a data upon which we can fix conclusions. The following is the list of numbers confirmed at the undetermined towns, which formed the circuit:—

	Cards.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Carlisle	117	33	53	193
Brampton	220	22	24	444
Wilton	397	31	312	709
Pearth	341	40	490	1031
Appleby	345	38	383	723
Kirkby Stephen	73	88	88	161
Marport	173	103	103	276
Keswick	127-2593	90-2199	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 met with their own selves with the utmost quiet, decorum, and seriousness of demeanour. This fact tells well for the tuition they had undergone from their respective pastors. —*Cumberland Packet*.

CHURCH RATE—ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—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, presided. The vestry met at ten o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Dawson, in the name of the Church, proposed that a rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound be levied, and that the 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 back their demand for a rate at all. The vestry then divided on the question, when it was agreed to grant a rate of 1s. 6d. for the Churchwardens' rate, and 2d. for the threepenny rate. A poll of the parish was then demanded by the threepenny rate proposer, which it was agreed should commence at three o'clock and close at eight. The town was immediately canvassed 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 large number of *tradesmen*, who, by their verbal inscription, 23 more votes, than the four o'clock party, being employed in polling about one in every fourteen minutes, making a total of 50. The numbers for the churchwardens' rate were 112; minority 62, exclusive of the accumulative votes, those also being about 12 to 12 in favour of the churchwardens. The churchwardens here, as well as in other places, had the greatest numbers, by far, of the "fair" on their side. Many also of the most influential and respectable citizens declared their intention of abstaining from the poll, and that they considered it a *fictitious* proceeding to oppose a reasonable church 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, Mr. and Mrs. HENRY HENRY, of Elstow, wishing to dismiss the old Clerk, had procured another Clerk from the parish of Stevington (of which Mr. WINS is also the incumbent). The new Clerk first gained 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 uproar. A scene of the most disgraceful description took place, which lasted for some time, and which completely nullified the services of the new Clerk, who was unable to proceed with the service. In the course of the week the old Clerk applied to the Bishop, 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 as possible. At the close of the prayers nearly the whole of the congregation quietly left the church. These matters rest at present.—*Cambridge Chron.*

The following presented addresses and petitions to the KING, at the Levee, on Wednesday:—

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE.—From the inhabitants of the town of Ashbourne, thanking his Majesty for his protection of the Established Church.

The Marquis of THOMOND.—From 6,282 Protestant inhabitants of the county and city of Cork, humbly thanking his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to the Archbishops and Bishops in support of the Established Church, and to declare their devoted attachment to the same.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY.—From the Clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of Kingston, Richmond and Swell; (Chesham and White Stanton, Shefford, Egham, &c.) from the Clergy of the Diocese of Ely, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Winchester, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Winchester, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford, from the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester, from the Clergy of the Diocese of 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Reservoir, renders the Apparatus exceedingly desirable and convenient for females, and also to persons travelling, or domiciled at hotels or boarding houses. Price Two Guineas, or 25s. without the Reservoir. Orders (containing a remittance) immediately sent to any part of the Kingdom or the Continent.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH FROM POISON AT CHATHAM.

An investigation which has occupied Mr. Hinde, one of the

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

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 seventy, and quite deserving of the description, as to character and circumstances, which is given by the friend who sends the subjoined advertisement:—

To THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, and others, encouragers of Literature, 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 King, from a sense of adversity, so reduced, as to be incapacitated from being 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 private 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 party, will receive any Subscriptions directed for A. Z. A., at the Office of this Paper, which will be duly advertised. Subscriptions will also be received at Sir Claude Scott's, Cavendish-square, directed for A. Z. A.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

THE KING came to town on Wednesday, and invested the Duke of NORFOLK with the Order of the Garter.

On Friday the KING closed the Session of Parliament. Her MAJESTY is expected back on Wednesday.

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 MAJESTY in person. And the following Speech (save the mark!) was read by our MONARCH 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 consideration have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions, and it is with a deep sense of the exertion and labour which you have so bravely and so judiciously performed, that I enclose this protracted session, and release you from your attendance."

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition."

"The negotiations 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 Belgium."

"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 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."

"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."

"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 me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success."

"The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe."

"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 I have had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent 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 expectation that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the discreet enforcement of the other provisions of the act, will by degrees remedy the evils 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 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 the next session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate in such useful reforms."

"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, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, affords the most proof of the wisdom of the measures which I trust, and justifies the expectation that perseverance in judicious and well considered measures will still further promote the industry and augment the wealth of my people."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,"

"It gives me great satisfaction to believe, that in returning to your several countries you will find a prevalence of general tranquillity and of active industry among all classes of society. I humbly hope that providence will vouchsafe an increase of those blessings, 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 effusion we conscientiously, loyally, and piously exclaimed, "GOD SAVE THE KING!"—not as a mere formula, not as a trite expression, but sincerely and heartily—but, God save him from what?—From his Ministers.

It is to be endured that a Patriot KING—a British KING—a Constitutional KING, should have this drivelling stuff poured in at his eyes to be doled out of his mouth at the bidding of such a set of men as now rule the destinies of the Empire and MONARCH. It almost amounts to high treason to call this absurdity the KING's Speech. Everybody knows the KING is only the repeater of the Ministers' *exposé*—"else wherefore this bleating of LAMBS!" Inanity—stupidity—falsehood—ignorance—all are the characteristics of this choice *brochure* of the Cockpit. Good Heavens!—that a KING, who has so recently given a pledge to his people of his noble resolution to maintain their most sacred institutions, should have been driven by Ministers—defeated, beaten, hooted, and despised everywhere, ex-

cept in the Royal closet—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 negotiations, 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 Belgium."

But then, says the Minister—

"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 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."

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 cooping 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 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 me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success."

"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 Frenchified baby of FERDINAND's fourth wife upon the nation as Queen, in direct defiance of a law which it was not in the power of FERDINAND to repeal; and which, it is clear he never intended, while he was in his senses and free from controul, to 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, who 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 parties 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 Peninsular Kingdoms, with which this country ought to have just as much to do, as it has with the regulation of the frog-frissons of LOUIS PHILIPPE's kitchen.—Good God! if France had not a sinister design in this, why should he be dragged into any kind of participation in the internal arrangements 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 CAN; 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 terms) 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 been taken which will dissipate

the "hope" which His MAJESTY is so innocently made to 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 I have had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent 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 expectation that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the discreet enforcement of the other provisions of the Act, will by degrees, remedy the evils 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 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."

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 Amendment Bill,"* which, if it had not been for the unquestioned and unopposed amendment of the Duke of WELLINGTON, would have been a disgrace to the Statute Book; and the vast 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 MAJESTY's reference to the "numerous and important questions" which have been before Parliament, to hear the crow, the chuckle, and the commendations, because two such Bills have been passed, as one which transfers the management of the poor from the hands of their natural guardians, to Messrs. FRANKLAND LEWIS, LEFEVRE, and Co.; and the other, which makes it legal to try an additional number of petty larceny cases in London.

Let us, however, go on—let us see what actually appears in this last number of the "Penny Magazine," before we notice the omissions. The next paragraph, like the others, is prospective:—

"To the important subjects of our Jurisprudence and of our Municipal Corporations, your attention will naturally be directed early in the next session. You may always 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 everybody happy, industrious, fat, and thriving—and, after that, the guns at Staugate fire 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 MONARCH 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 kindly KING, this country ever 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 nation; and, when England was the "dread and envy of them all!"—We remember, we say, when Lord GRAY, then very hungry indeed, and satisfied that nothing but Whiggery could hang the land, proclaimed his gracious intention of "riding rough-shod through Carlton House." What shoes do the present Gentlemen in office wear?—it seems to be very rough-riding just now.

These worthy persons—Messrs. EDWARD ELLICE ALTHORP, JOHN RUSSELL, ABERCROMBY, MELGRAVE, HOLLAND, RICE, AUCKLAND, BROTHAM, and Co.—are the manufacturers of this KING's Speech. It may not be usual to notice political defeats in such a document. The Irish Tithe 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 Ireland, 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 omission has been made in this Speech at the suggestion of the very man who was denounced in the last. So gross an insult 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 MAJESTY did not stay to witness—never seen before in this country. Thousands and tens of thousands of men parading the metropolis, dressed and covered with 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 countries.

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 noble 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 Church—not 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 1833 only, not to speak of a recent purchase of rats, which will cost a considerable sum in addition. No, no—so long as Ministers have this power, so long the KING of ENGLAND is little more than a state prisoner. In the progress of enlightenment, this will be made more and more apparent. The country will stick by the KING; and if the KING had been allowed on Friday to come down and speak his own mind, the country would have had every reason to be satisfied. When he had the opportunity of speaking his mind at St. James's, he did speak his mind, and the nation rejoiced; he ratified his pledge by the highest of all nation obligations: the people, therefore, know him, and know his feelings, and they will not long endure that he should be surrounded by a "wall of flesh" which separates him from

his subjects—not as may be constitutionally allowed, but as the most unconstitutional intervention that ever was suffered—now separates him.

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 away 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 vindication 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 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 ELLENBOROUGH, form admirable contrasts to the oratory of LORDS MELBOURNE and DEXAMPER: 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 repulsive 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 would 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, eminent and learned as he was in his profession, a silk gown. To himself was the victim of the persecution of some contemptible ignorant, of some foul slanderer, of the rancorous spite of some venal, without honour or merit, who kept from that station and distinction in the profession himself and his Noble Friend the present Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to which the voice of the whole profession adjudged them to be entitled—that Noble and Learned Friend of his whose elevation to office and power was the proudest moment of his (Lord Brougham's) life. These persons made politics and party the pretext of keeping him and his Friend from office and honour, who were, in his Lordship's opinion, his juniors in standing and inferior in merit, were placed over his head. But the late Lord Chancellor (Eldon), of whom he never did or ever would speak but with respect, was, he believed, no party to that foul exclusion. He would now return to the Bill."

Who the "contemptible miscreant, foul slanderer, and rancorous wretch, without honour or merit," so mildly and eloquently referred to by LORD BROUGHAM, may be, we do not exactly comprehend. It is evident, at all events, that his insinuation must have been rather potential; and, by the peculiar manner in which the CHANCELLOR indulged himself while speaking of him, we conclude that the individual is dead. As to the silk gown of which his Lordship speaks, he knows as well as every man on the Northern Circuit knows, that silk or stuff would have made no difference, and that he was literally beaten out of the field by FREDERICK POLLOCK. However, as the Noble and Learned Baron says, "We will now return to the Bill." The House divided at about half-past one, when there appeared, for the second reading—

Contents—present	51
Contents—proxies	71—122
Non-contents—present	123
Non-contents—proxies	104—183

Majority..... 67

It is gratifying to perceive, immediately after so important a decision, the same Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM avowing his opinion of the necessity and utility of the control of the House 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 disparage their Lordships' House in the eyes of the public. On the contrary, he was most ready, nay, 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. It was indispensable as a means of controlling the proceedings of the House of Commons, for however he venerated that assembly, and no one could respect it more, he must say that it was utterly impossible for him, who was continually distracted by the adverse opinions and desires of their constituents, to give that calm and deliberate attention to the details of any measure which could be given to them by their Lordships, who had no such feelings to consult, or circumstances to distract their minds."

When his Lordship said this, he of course forgot the speech he was pleased to make at the Scotch dinner. Nobody else has; and we, who love to watch his workings, cannot, when we listen to his varying words, think upon the aptitude of the proverb, 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 Radnorshire, (*quere*, Radnorshire?) 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. CORRINGTON, for the Eastern division 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 Deceitfuls, and at the final close of the Poll the numbers were—

CORRINGTON	2767
LEIGH	2706

Majority for the Conservative..... 61

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in his love of legitimate influence, or any other kind of power possessed by the Whigs, is like the Scotchman who liked sour grapes because they grew in his country. While the Member for Devonshire is attacking LORD WARWICK for having power and influence in that town, by a peculiar faculty he overlooks the fact, that such places exist as LORD DEXAS's Hallifax, Sir J. RAMSDEN's Huddersfield, LORD DRYHAM's Gateshead, the Duke of NORFOLK's Arundel, the Earl of BURLINGTON's Dungarvan, the Duke

of DEVONSHIRE's Bandon, the Duke of BEDFORD's Tavistock, LORD CARLISLE's Morpeth, the Marquess of LANSDOWNE's Calne, 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 vigilantly 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 remember 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, in 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, the *Chronicle* and the *Times* sounded the tocsin, 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 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 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 Carrickfergus was the same, *viz.*, they were deprived of Representatives in Parliament during that period. In other words, as the two Houses of Parliament had not decided on the subject, in all these three cases *punishment preceded conviction*. If ever there was an instance of gross and inexcusable injustice—if ever there was an instance of base and daring violation of the right of election by Ministers appointed 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. CRAMPTON and his liberality at Dungarvan, sink into nothingness and contempt: for they, poor people, only did as they were bid, and by virtue of such dirty tricks, possessed and retained their places: but here we have a designing Ministry, and a subservient House of Commons, each vying 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 base and skulking instrument of a faction, who has since been convicted of perjury, and is now undergoing the penalty! But has that decision been reversed—has Hertford now a representative in Parliament? No! far from it: the Whigs found that LORD MAHON was a man of talent, and between a Whig and the object of his desire, however contemptible, it may be no obstruction is allowed now to exist; no impediment of duty is permitted to operate. LORD MAHON is not Member for Hertford in the opinion of the Reformed Parliament; Sir CHARLES GREVILLE is not the Member for Warwick; but (mark the following) MR. BOLTON KING, his WHIG COLLEAGUE, is!

But, as if to mark the meanness and baseness of the whole of the Warwick proceedings, the LORD CHANCELLOR, upon whose motion the Bill was thrown out of the House of Lords, takes the trouble to return to the subject one night last week, and declares his high personal opinion of the Earl of WARWICK's disinterested conduct; and then—we copy the words as we find them reported in the *Morning Post*—his Lordship winds up with the following observations:—

"Any illegal act committed by any Noble Lord in interfering with elections, either by way of bribery, promises, intimidation, or treating, was no doubt criminal. But there did not follow that because such acts were criminal a Peer should not at all interfere in elections. He spoke as a lawyer, not as a politician, and constitutionally, he would not hesitate to say that it was no more contrary to law that a Peer should interfere in elections than that a Commoner should. There was no illegality in a Peer's interfering in elections, as a Commoner would. It was true that there was a resolution a long time ago entered on the Journals of the House of Commons that no Member should interfere in elections; but that resolution was not the law of the Peerage, and the Peers were not at all bound by it. Indeed it was not a novel thing for Peers to interfere. He (LORD BROUGHAM) knew a friend of his, the Earl Marshal, who was in the constant habit of interfering in elections. His vote to be sure could not be received. There was nothing dishonourable, nothing illegal, nothing indeed unusual, in a Peer's interfering in elections."

Now, really, after having for the last quarter of a century heard all the friends of Reform, one after another, declare that one of the greatest evils which assailed the freedom of election was the interference of Peers—after knowing that the established interference of a Peer will unsettle 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 Woolsack, startles us not a little.

The Resolution of the Commons is this:—
"Resolved, That it is a high infringement 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 declined to serve for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, to concern himself in the election of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, except only any Peer of Ireland, or such election in Great Britain respectively, where such Peer shall appear as a candidate, or by himself or any others, be proposed to be elected; or for any Lord Lieutenant, or Governor of any county, to avail himself of any authority derived from his Commissions, to influence the election of any Member to serve for the Commons in Parliament."

But this, LORD BROUGHAM very truly tells us, is not the law of the land—and, above all, is not binding upon the Peers. The dictum of this illustrious friar to the freedom of election should be written in brass:—"THERE IS NOTHING DISHONOURABLE, NOTHING ILLEGAL, NOTHING INDEED UNUSUAL, IN PEERS INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS."

A GREAT many absurd antics were performed on the first day of the present month, in celebration of the emancipation of the negroes. Dinners were given, speeches made, the foun-

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. Domingo 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 serious apprehensions that the results of the measure so delightful to the Saintly party in t 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 of our Colonies was not disturbed on the instant of Slave Emancipation, the reign of blood and rapine will commence whenever it is found necessary to enforce what is called FREE LABOUR amongst the negroes.

That Noble and venerable Peer, LORD ROLLE, whose name is to be found foremost in the list when the work of charity and benevolence is to be done—that Noble Lord made 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 emancipation 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 maintenance. If he had not refused to be assailed with such words, given them sustenance 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 1,000l. He should pay it; but would that he be the case with all others similarly circumstanced, he said, he would refuse to be assailed with such words. They must starve. He asked 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 God 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 emancipation. The negroes would never work, and if they would not work, he would be forced to support them. In reply to this most important statement of facts, LORD MELBOURNE muttered, and LORD MELGRAVE 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 Proprietors, 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. WEDDING'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 liberal 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 tranquilized 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 any person, the interest of my faithful subjects, and, finally, every motive of justice and decorum require of me to protest, as the King 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, contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom."

"From the above *exposé* it may be inferred that my acquiescing in all the stipulations imposed upon me by the preponderant forces confided to the Generals of the two Governments now existing in Madrid and Lisbon, in accord with two great Powers, was a mere provisional act on my part, for the purpose of saving my subjects in Portugal from misfortunes, which the just resistance I might have made would not have spared them, having been surprised by an unexpected and unwarranted attack from a friendly and allied Power."

"By those motives I had firmly resolved, as soon as it should be in my power (as it behooved my honour and my duty) to make known to all the powers of Europe the injustice of the aggression directed against me and my person, to protest and declare, as I hereby protest and declare, now that I am at liberty, against the capitulation of the 26th of May last, which was proposed to me by the Government now existing in Lisbon, an act which I was obliged to sign in order to prevent greater misfortunes, and spare the blood of my faithful subjects. This capitulation must consequently be considered as null and void."

"Genoa, June 20, 1834."

Now, while the Protest distinctly declares the contest of "right" against "might" as much in being as ever, let us look at the two following extracts from Lisbon letters, dated the 26th and 25th of July, and see if we can find in those any thing like a justification of the "lively satisfaction" of our

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 greedily increased, and every circumstance attending them much aggravated. Formerly the Portuguese had the sympathies of those who formed the Quadruple Alliance; but now they are worse situated; all that benevolence is vanished. A civil war is much better than the embittered contests of grasping parties. The consequence is that the guerrillas increase, acquire consistency, and if winter comes on without their being put down I see no end to the present calamities. The massacres 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 arms again who would gladly have withdrawn to the labours of the field, in order to earn something wherewith to clothe their naked families. They will now rather die with arms in their hands than be tortured by prolonged miseries. Thousands of the clergy, friars, and late functionaries of the soldiery are in a predicament. They prefer fighting to the alternative of begging alms. When we expected peace and order, as promised by the allies of PEDRO and CHRISTINA, new guerrillas thus rise up to desolate the country. Some men of rank and influence are at the head of them, such as General TOVAR Y ALBUQUERQUE, brother of Viscount MOLLORE, Brigadier CABEIRA, &c. They have captured the convoy going to Elvas with money to pay the troops, the principal part of the escort joining them."

"It is even said that there is a Regency formed in Braganza, composed of eight persons, and that the troops call themselves the 'Avenging Army' (*O Exercito Vingador*). A large party of the disbanded soldiers are joining them, many with this view even fly from Lisbon. Some of the guerrillas entered ESTREMOZ and seized the arms deposited there. They have even threatened ALEIX GALLEGA, and it has been deemed necessary to send two gun-boats up the river. In the mountains of Algarve their greatest force is operating, and the inhabitants are flying here for refuge. MACHUCO, the guerrilla chieftain, is moving near Coimbra. In Figueira the people rose up of themselves, as the *Gazette* itself acknowledges. In Braga, and other places in the North, the disorders are also great. It is even supposed they will have to call in Spanish troops to help to keep the country in check."

"The misfortunes of this country had actually disheartened me from taking up my pen, having hoped that, as England was a party to the Quadruple Alliance, Ministers would, ere this, have paused to contemplate the work of their own hands. Instead, however, of diminishing our misfortune, and relieving the suffering, the British and French governments trusted Don PEDRO and CO., and caused the Portuguese emperor to lay down its arms. The British and French are, therefore, answerable for the consequences. And what are these? Hired assassins parade the streets, as it were, boasting of the murders for which they have received their blood-money. The British and French complained of the state of things under Don MIAO, and caused them to be removed. They have done so, and established another infinitely worse. Then at least the tribunals had a voice: now they have none. The prisoners were then used as means to prevent re-action; now they serve as Baitles, and their dungeons as places in which offensive persons can be poisoned or made away with without questions being asked. ACUCIO DAS NEVES, a distinguished magistrate and writer, well known to the English, was seized at Argual, and smothered in a strawfowl. FATHER BRAGA was shot upon the main road for having been a Miguelete, whilst under a military escort. The persons missing, who are known to have been put in dungeons, are numerous."

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:—

TO JOHN BULL.

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 first-rate mathematician. In process of time he was chosen a Fellow, the statutes ordaining, "ut Magister et Socii exquirant binos viros pro singulis sociis vacantiis, honestos, indigentes, &c." (i.e. that the Master and Fellows shall look out for two men, whenever a Fellowship becomes vacant, honourable, poor, &c.) Such two are nominated to the Bishop of Ely, who elects one of them. The statutes proceed thus—"Proviso semper, quod nullus obtineat Beneficium curatum, cujuscunque valoris extiterit, vel Beneficium non-curatum, pensionem, vel portuonem, seu patrimonium, aut aliud quodcunque temporale, cuius annuus valor, redditus sive proventus quinque librarum summam excedit communibus annis in Socium dicti Collegii nostri nominari, presentari seu eligi valent, vel admitti, seu jam admitti et presentatus Socius remanere, nisi talis fuerit, qui ob virtutes et merita, iudicio Magistri et majoris partis Sociorum, Collegio censetur utilis, quo casu permittimus illi jure Socii in Collegio nostro predicto, si redditus pensionis, patrimonii vel alienigeni Beneficium non-curati, summam sex librarum communibus annis non-excedat. Et si aliquis Socius dicti Collegii nostri aliquod tale spirituale aut temporale obtinuerit, pro vita sua possidendum, cuius annuus valor summam predictam, deductis omnibus oneribus ordinariis, communibus annis cleret excedit, statim post lapsum anni anni, a tempore quo pacificam possessionem ejusdem ractus fuerit computandi, desinat esse Socius Collegii nostri ipso facto."

Perhaps it is not necessary to give a translation of the whole above passage; I shall only begin with "E. si aliquis Socius, &c."—

"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 peaceable possession of the same, he shall ipso facto cease to be a Fellow of our said College."

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 is 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 100l. a-year—a maintenance for a poor man (*indigens*).

As Mr. W. BROUGHAM professes to be so great a reformer of all abuses, civil, legal, and ecclesiastical, how can he not be 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 CAMDEN, or the Duke of WELLINGTON has? After all, how can Mr. W. BROUGHAM retain his Fellowship legally? For he has been a Master in Chancery more than a year, I am pretty certain.—Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

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 impossible not to be struck with the justness of her observations, that the beautiful towns which she visited reminded her of a collection of PROUT's drawings. PROUT's first splendid Sketch-book is a magnificent illustration 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 beautiful, and we will add, grand and magnificent work.

We fear that Mr. PROUT, 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 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 illustrated, 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 plates.

The *British Magazine* 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 the 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 interest—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 ourselves, 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 unfeigned admiration of a small unpretending volume, called the *Autobiography of Arthur Courtenay*, which appears to us to be the "flower" of the season. Of course we have not room for extracts or more than an outline of the story. The principal facts are these:—A young gentleman 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 numerous thronged 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 desires any place in society. He then descends upon Calcutta, as if it were London, and as if there were more than one circle in Fort William—gets disgusted with the heartlessness of the "City of Palaces," and, having passed 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 planter—"some few miles from the village of —," where he falls in with Mr. MERRIVALE, the two Misses MERRIVALE, Mrs. MERRIVALE, and Mr. PLANCHÉ—he plays billiards with Mrs. M., and the game gives rise to the following reflection, which we must quote. After expressing his great dislike of the appearance of a lady on horse-back, and his scepticism about her gracefulness at the harp, the author, or authoress, says—"Far beyond these—than all, in my estimation, is the attitude of a well-nude woman playing with a mace at billiards. If they" (who?) "have 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 elegance, and that does not display the form to the greatest advantage. M. game of billiards by no means cooled the ardour of my passion."—"W. presume it was while the lady was playing with the mace, that she gave the gentleman the cue."

COURTENAY ruins Mrs. MERRIVALE one evening, an event which arose from their meeting in one of the "retired walks" in the "grounds" of an indigo planter's bungalow—conceive the "retired walks," and the "grounds"—they kiss each other, and then at night, when MERRIVALE is gone out, they meet like cats upon the top of the house, and the ruin ensues—and then he sees an "oriental hurricane, called a Typhoon," whatever that may be, and whatever it is, being a thing never "seen" in India. What the author calls the Typhoon would be, if it happened there, a Typhoon; so that his very learned mode of spelling it, comes to the same thing as our calling it a *Whyrrochichind*, instead of what it really is—a whirlwind.

Having achieved Mrs. M.'s destruction, Mr. COURTENAY joins his superior Judge—who takes quite a novel mode of legislating in the Upper Provinces, by starting a nite and equipped to hunt down one *Hussian Khan*, a "robber chieftain," of whom they get scent by intelligence from some "goat-herds" (goat-herds in India), and a Rohilla Suwar (*quere*, pig?) In consequence of this, Mr. SHAW, the Judge!!!, cut down the robber—the Judge, Mr. SHAW, being "as usual, attired in the Eastern costume." The Judge subsequently cuts off *Hussian's* head, and he and Mr. COURTENAY are carried home in "horse-litters" (*quere*, horse-litter?) "being the usual conveyance."—Horse-litters in India!!!

Mrs. MERRIVALE in the mean time is *enroute*, and writes to tell Mr. COURTENAY so—declaring for reasons best known to herself, that he is the papa of the anticipated MERRIVALE. She dies, and is buried under a banyan-tree in the garden—why, we are not told. Mr. COURTENAY having all his important duties to perform, to the fulfilment of which he was so soon appointed, gets on horseback, and rides to the nearest town on the Ganges—never having written, as he says, because he feared sending his letters by the "*General Post*!"!!! We hear the horn of the Dundee mail in our ears at

the moment—the Furruckabad Telegraph, or the Delhi Independent. The "*General Post*!"—Blest shade of PALMER, pardon him!

He orders a fast-sailing 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 MERRIVALE's garden; goes to the banyan-tree to weep over Mrs. M., where he meets MERRIVALE doing the same thing; he draws from beneath his cloak (thermometer 101 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 communication 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 "*Puckha*"? PLANCHÉ calls him out—shoots him—"save 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 national cries, as they navigated their little bark on the moonlit sea." As to a cruise in a little bark in the Bay of Bengal for some weeks, we dare say, moon-ill or gas-ill, 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. COURTENAY, although a Judge, must have been fortunate in his crew, for, if any race of people in the world are proverbially hideous, the Malay sailors are that particular class.

COURTENAY lands, goes up the country—meets the Prince of Oude, (he does not say a word of the late Mr. PRENDERGAST) who gives him a pipe—a (thing never smoked or seen in India), and some—what will the reader suppose?—"A *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! and here a scene 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. PERVE, and "honours" her with his attentions. He afterwards finds his Hampstead Miss playing the guitar—marries her—she in time is in the family way—is, like Mrs. MERRIVALE, "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 educated, and stays twelve years more in India. He comes home, lands at Brighton, with his "*portmanteau*," containing all his sea stock, and "sends his carriage 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 to London, seeing at every mile on each side of the road, "the smoldering 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 old one," but if the pony were old, Mr. COURTENAY's daughter was older—in knowledge—for after having, as he tells us, lived twelve 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 brother, being no other than Mrs. MERRIVALE's little boy, whom her naughty 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 localities, 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 perfectly unrivalled in the present day.

LORD BROUGHAM'S KNOWLEDGE.—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 BROUGHAM advanced that 'Foundling Hospitals were now put down in France.' A universal genius is liable to error. Should his Lordship visit Paris, his friend M. DUPIN would most likely *civicer* him to the Hospice de la Pitié, where he will find every bed occupied, and whence a number of foundlings for whom there is not room enough are sent out to nurse in the country at the public expense. Moreover, his Lordship will learn that almost all the foundling children of the Departments complained of the increasing sum they are obliged to vote for the maintenance of those helpless victims of the worst depravity."

Letters from Gotha of the 1st inst. announce that in consequence 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 Gendarmie and Volunteer Classiers were on duty to preserve order, and a cloudless summer's 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, and the gentlemen and ladies of their suite. The reigning Duchess was compelled by indisposition to be absent an hour later. The Duke, accompanied by the Princess, set out to meet the QUEEN and suite, who were announced to be on the route from Liebenstein, attended by the Duke of Saxo-Meiningen-Heldburghausen and his presumptive heir. The Landgrave Charles Hessen-Philips-Hal-Batchfeld, and Princess Amalie de Carolath, were also present. Her MAJESTY and attendants were in two open carriages, each drawn by six horses, and gaily decked with flowers; they were preceded by a troop of Gendarmie, and followed by the forest-keepers of the neighbouring district. When the cortege had arrived on the heights in view of Inselsberg, a Royal salute of 24 guns was fired. Her MAJESTY was received at the Palace by the Duchess and Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, and conducted to her apartments. The military band executed several pieces of music. After taking a walk, the Duke first proposed the sumptuous collation in one of the tents. The Duke first proposed the death of the King of ENGLAND, then of the QUEEN. Eleven discharges of cannon followed each of these toasts, and the band played "God save the King." After the collation, the ceremony assumed a still more gratifying aspect, and the company again walked out. Great numbers of the surrounding population had assembled to greet Her MAJESTY, whose condescending behaviour gladdened every heart. About three o'clock her MAJESTY took leave, and set out with the same escort on her road to Altenstein. The reigning Duke, with

Adresses were also presented from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the city of Winchester, expressing their loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and to the Church of England; and from the Corporation of the City of Gloucester, shewing how they have derived from the benign influence of the Christian religion all their present prosperity, entreating his Majesty to preserve the same to them unimpaired, relying upon his Majesty's determination to preserve the National Church in all its rights and privileges, and its union with the State, and to support it by his Majesty's power, the efficacy of the Establishment; entreating his Majesty to protect the Church from the attempt of those desirous to subvert it, from wilful hostility or error; praying the Great Disposer of human events that his Majesty may be enabled to afford that firm support to the Church which he has so graciously promised to bestow; distinguished From the Minister, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of Hallon, in Lancashire, expressing gratitude to his Majesty for his late most seasonable Declaration of his determination to preserve to us the pure springs of true religion, sensible of the many interests of true Christianity as well as of the maintenance of the National Church, as well as the spiritual welfare of millions, the blessings of religious peace, and the security of the Throne itself, representing that they consider the conservation of the State by the preservation of true religion is the paramount duty of a Christian King and people. Also an Address from the Protestant Inhabitants of the county of Sligo.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

"The cold bath, the cold bath; I will be good, I will indeed be good." From the extraordinary conduct of the unfortunate lady, he made two wards her, when she instantly threw off her bonnet, and ran off to the Grove-street, with the swiftness of a hare, and in a few minutes she was seen in the vicinity of the Regent's-park, running at the moment she was on the point of throwing herself into the basin of the Regent's Canal, at Camden-town, near the locks. After considerable difficulty he succeeded, with the assistance of a gentleman and another policeman, in conveying her to the station-house in Great Albany-street, Regent's-park, where she became so violent that it was found necessary to secure her in the charge room, until application in the morning could be made to the parochial authorities of St. Pancras for her admission as security into the Infirmary, until she was owned.

The following is a description of her dress, viz., a rich black silk dress, Leghorn bonnet, black gloves, black stockings, dark brown shoes, a gold chain, a plain diamond ring, and light boots, with black frock, a cambric pocket handkerchief with the following initials, A. M. L. She does not appear to be more than 24 or 25 years of age. On Wednesday she still remained in a most deplorable condition in the Infirmary, and as yet is not known.

THE LATE COLONEL JOHN DRIGUE MORGAN.—This officer was appointed Ensign in 79th foot, Oct. 25, 1780, and joined the regiment in Jamaica in Feb. 1781; he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, Dec. 16, 1781, and placed on half-pay, at the reduction of that corps on their return from America in 1784. In 1787 he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the 29th, and reduced with its 11th company on Dec. 24. On the 2d April, 1788, he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy

RESERVED TO KEEP THE MONUMENT IN REPAIR.

For INTELLIGENCE.—*Worcester August 20.*—We continue to receive the most favourable reports from our plantation; uncertain as the hop-plant is, its recovery this season has been most remarkable, and very seldom paralleled. Picking will soon commence. Our duty is got up to 10,000*l.* Under these circumstances, little is doing in our market: the price of hops is called 7*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to find a correspondent from Bath, writing under the signature of TRUTH, 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 "amiable Earl?" we mean W. F. E., in return, will give him an anecdote of the other person, and his having been kicked down stairs by a justly indignant pugilist.

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, about an advertisement which appeared in our last number, we have merely to say, that the advertisements in this paper are never seen or heard of by its conductors. One special rule has been laid down, never to admit any of those medical announcements, which cannot fail to disgust and outrage modest eyes—all others are mere mercantile matters. As for the other article he notices, it would be just as absurd to imagine that we could adopt our course to the views of one subscriber, as it would be to believe that that subscriber, who has found this Paper a source of pleasure to himself and his family from its commencement, should change his opinion because we mentioned (merely to expose and ridicule them) the foolish and beastly incidents of some mad-man's novel.

We hope KENNEL is not offended—his letter, admirable as it was, came a day too late.

We are requested to state that two letters which have appeared during the last few days, one in a weekly paper and the other in the Times, signed "An Englishwoman," are not from the pen of the talented lady who has occasionally contributed to this Paper under the same signature.

JOHN BULL.

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 joy.

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 struck; 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 SPAIN. 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, amongst other baits, has been thrown into the money market.

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?—Negotiating 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 immediate consequence, and that too, a war in which unhappy England will 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 LEUTENANT. It may mean nothing, but a great 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—kept away as he was from the House of Lords the night of the Tithe Bill debate, for fear he should lay open the scenes of roguery 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.

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 DUNDAS none at Halifax, the Duke of BEDFORD none at Tavistock, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE none at Bandon, Lord CARLISLE none at Morpeth, nor Lord FITZWILLIAM any at Malton and Peterborough; but that Lord KERRY, Messrs. 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.

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, the supporters of Lord GREY, and the would-be believers in his 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?

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 retired 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 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 BURGESS.—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 consoling 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. GARNER, was brought to the Meeting, read out, and in the full expectation that it would be carried most triumphantly. To secure this result Mr. GARNER caused himself to be elected Chairman. On the Address being proposed, however, a strong opposition was manifested, and it was deemed requisite, in order to catch a few wavering voters, to strike out several clauses, got up in Mr. GARNER'S best style, laudatory of the Noble Earl's great public services, as the father of the Reform bill, &c. On the adoption of the Address, 16—against it, 16. This put the Garterites into a most ludicrous quandary, when, as the fortune of war would have it, just at this critical juncture in walked Mr. CALDWELL, upon whose vote the worthy Chairman knew he could depend. He, therefore, put the question to the Meeting a second time; and CALDWELL, who had not heard the debate, gave a sort of casting vote for the Address, which was consequently carried by a majority of one! A motion was then proposed, calling upon the Common Council to present Earl GREY with the freedom of that borough; but this was lost by a very large majority. As to the Stewards' Address, passed as above described, Earl GREY has sufficient spirit to despise it.

"The ex-Premier, it is expected, will pass through this town on Tuesday next, and it is asserted by the concoctors of the Address recently voted to his Lordship at the Turk's Head, that the Noble Earl will be induced to exhibit himself publicly in the Guildhall, for the purpose of having the document presented to him. We disbelieve in this latter part of the story; such a needless ceremony cannot fail to be irksome to his Lordship; and, as he is not very popular with the mob, the indiscretion of his friends may subject him to personal annoyance, a circumstance which, considering the Noble Earl's age and infirmities, we should deeply deplore. We may add that at the Exchange News Rooms, where the number of subscribers is nearly four hundred, the Address has received little more than thirty signatures, members of that establishment."

A SPLENDID dinner was given at Cambridge, on Wednesday last, to Sir EDWARD SUGDEN—Mr. C. PEMBERTON 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 unflinching 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 mingled 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 hands prepared,
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 Conservatives 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 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 doubtless attend to howl cheers for them. They may get letters of co-operation from any Lord LANSDOWNE or Lord BURLINGTON, from DEVONSHIRE, from HAMILTON, or FITZWILLIAM: 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 hatred of Protestantism, and his indifference to Popery: the Patriot 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

"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 tell 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 malignant 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 luxury 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 fathers, that it is throned in the hearts and affections of the British People, and the attempt to injure or impair its 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 unsatisfactory. We endeavoured at least to record the names of those who so eloquently addressed the numerous assemblies.

On Thursday the Earl of WINCHILSEA was elected a member of the Irish Conservative Society, when his Lordship subscribed 500l. 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 enemies; 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 tumults 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 Department. It is gratifying to perceive that, although the lead 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 bottom.

WE see in the *Morning Post* of Tuesday the following extract from a newspaper called the *Morning Advertiser*; this paper says:—

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—We learn that Sir JOHN CAM HOPEWILL, in the course of a few weeks, resign the office of Chief Commissioner, for the purpose of accepting that of Secretary for Ireland. Who is to be his successor we have not positively heard; but there is strong reason to believe that Mr. TENISON will fill the vacant office. With regard to Mr. LITTLETON, it has been said that he will succeed the present Speaker of the House of Commons.

This is a remarkably good guess. Why Sir HOPEWILL 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 do not at all understand. We well know Mr. LITTLETON'S craving for that Right Honourable Gentleman's high and honourable office, and perfectly appreciate his powerful qualities to fill it; but as the SPEAKER is not a Minister of the Crown, but of the PEOPLE—and 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 Peersage, which has long since been 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 MELBOURNE, strengthened by Lord AUCKLAND, Mr. SPRING RICE, Lord MCGRAVE, Mr. EDWARD ELWELL, and Lord DUNCANNON, may care less about it, and so elevate the Speaker, in order to give that able, conscientious, straightforward, long-memoried gentleman, Mr. LITTLETON, a chance 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 triumph.

One thing appears perfectly certain, that Mr. LITTLETON and the Marquess of WELLESLEY cannot go on together in Ireland.

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 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 BROUGHAM was married on the 12th inst." This, of course, vacates his Fellowship. Here, however, we have him again:—

It now becomes a question whether he is not in equity, if not in 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—noble and learned by courtesy—made him a Master in Chancery."

If a Clergyman have a living of, or above, £8 per annum in the KING'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 worse remains behind"—this unfortunate "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? Perhaps he has some loath-hole out of which to creep—some qualification for his oaths as well as for his seat; if so, perhaps he might find it convenient to enlighten the world upon the subject. We trust at any rate he will not join the pious

moral, and exemplary friend of Mrs. CLARKE—we mean Lord RADDON—in calling all the “boys at Oxford perjured, who subscribe to the Articles of Religion before they quite understand them.”

It seems that the Emperor of BRAZIL is anxious—even in spite of England—to marry his lovely and amiable daughter, DONNA MARIA DA GLORIA, to the Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, son of EUGENE BEAUFORT.

It must be extremely gratifying to Mr. LITTLETON and honest Lord ALTHORP to find how amazingly efficient their flirtation with Mr. O'CONNELL has been. After they have flattered, and flattered, and cringed to the Agitator—after having tried the odious and contemptible scheme of “conciliation,” 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 the LORD CHANCELLOR and the edification of the Empire—who has been denounced in a KING'S Speech, and has, in turn, laid denunciations on Mr. LITTLETON, and then praised him; delightful must it be to these pacificators—these temperers and glorifiers, to read the following account of Mr. O'CONNELL'S arrival in Waterford:—

“Mr. O'CONNELL and his family arrived at Dunmore-east at three o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, by the Milford packet, and proceeded to Waterford at half-past six, accompanied by crowds who had hastened from all quarters to welcome him on the news of his arrival, and who would have drawn the carriage the whole way (eight miles) if permitted, but this Mr. O'CONNELL would not allow. The multitude on foot and horseback then formed in procession, many carrying green boughs after the carriage, which proceeded at a slow pace to Waterford, which they did not reach till near nine o'clock. Crowds still continued to assemble, and the carriage was surrounded by the people on the surrounding hills and at favourable stations as the carriage passed. The enthusiasm of the people was so great, that, as satisfied with this, they set fire to some furze hedges, in the fields adjoining the line of march, amidst universal cheers. The effect of these fires in the shades of evening, which fell over the procession reached Waterford, is described as singularly picturesque, when viewed from the city. The adjacent streets in anxious expectation of his approach. On his arrival he instantly stepped up to the balcony, and proceeded to address the natives (frequently interrupted by cheers and laughter at his humorous allusions to former incidents) as follows:—“Fellow countrymen (huzzah), you seem as merry as if you were going to beat the Meresfords again. (Cheers and laughter.) It is a fine thing to toil so brave and honest a people as the Irish. (Cheers.) They beat us, however, on the tide question this time, but with the blessing of God, and the assistance of the people, I will beat them the next time. (Cheers, and cries of ‘You will.’) We will also have a rap at the rotten corporations, and grind some of the fat ones belonging to them. (Grind them, grind them.) I suppose you know them all? (‘We do, well.’) You have all heard something of repeal too? (Deafening cheers.) Well, I have only to tell you, that from all I have heard and seen, I am as through-going a repealer now as I ever was. (Cheers.) If you are not so, I will make a long speech to-night. I have been tossed about to-day for several hours on the seas, in some sort of a vessel with a chimney and a kettle of boiling water to set her on-going; and as I feel somewhat fatigued and in want of sleep, I am sure you will excuse me.” (Cheers.)

“He then withdrew, and the people dispersed.” We cannot imagine a more perfect evidence of the success of Ministers in having set everything to rights with Mr. O'CONNELL, than this speech affords; nor argue better for the pacification of Ireland under the auspices of a gentleman, who, with great justice, denounces the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Irish Secretary as two—what, with Sir DUDLEY CAMPBELL for Attorney-General, we shall not 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 WELLESLEY 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—go the length of saying, that the Captivity of the Ycemen of the Guard, given up by Lord CLARKE, is kept open for his Excellency, by way of retirement. The impudence, malignity, and madness of offering Lord GREY the Privy Seal, would scarcely be exceeded by this proposition: yet we 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 ANGLESEY was there. If O'CONNELL has decided that Lord WELLESLEY 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—Mr. THOMAS CREVEY is to be the new Commissioner of 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 Africanus,” that illustrious Roman, will be ejected from Corentry), and “the Fleming.”—The first has already had distinct enough to get his brother some very snug livings, and stalls &c.; and the other, after having studied the part of Sir Pertinax Macynephant to perfection, has just, at the close of a Session when there is no opportunity of asking unpleasant questions, secured for himself a comfortable secure of 2000l. per annum. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the Reformed Parliament the Liberal Government refused Sir HARRY BURRARD NEALE, one of the most distinguished officers in the Navy, the situation of Port Member of Parliament, on the sole plea that he was a member of Parliament. This was done in the face of the appointment of Sir T. THORNBURGH to a frigate, and of Sir E. COCHRAN to the command of the Channel Fleet. Nevertheless, this rule, though it appeared to be enacted purposely to injure Sir H. NEALE, did not give much dissatisfaction to the profession, as there certainly was something discreditable in belonging to such an assembly as

the Reformed Parliament. No sooner, however, does Sir RICHARD KINGS 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 manoeuvres 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, 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:—

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 FLEMING, 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 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 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 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 earned 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 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 comfort 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 is more strikingly characteristic of the age in which we live, than 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 fashionable of our beauties, contribute, in an eminent degree, to the amusement and improvement of society. In music, the same thing now constantly occurs, and perhaps more 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 JEVIS, and several others, have already distinguished themselves in a very extraordinary manner by their beautiful compositions. We have just seen and heard some songs, composed by Mrs. E. FITZGERALD, 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 Runaway,” 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 fulfil it, 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 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. Siddons*, will be found piquant and peppery enough for the most finished epicure.

The *Standard* of Monday has the following:—

“In the *Times* of this morning, it is stated that the Duke of CUMBERLAND attended the KING'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 NORFOLK with the blue riband. The fact is, his Royal Highness did not attend the Levee on that day; he was before two o'clock in the House of Lords, 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, says:—

Mr. O'CONNELL, in his great anxiety for the dispatch of public business, gives notice, that he will move at the beginning of the Session a resolution for adjournment at eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. BISHOP wishes His Majesty to hold his Parliament in Ireland, and Sir SAMUEL WALLEY has an earnest desire “for the abolition of the hereditary Peerage 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 “carpetbaggers.” Mr. RIVINGTON, after requesting 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. DIVETT proposes to put an end to Church-rates and usury laws. Col. WILLIAMS compliments the Royal Family by bringing forward a Bill to repeal the Royal Marriage Act.

We say some of the beneficial results of Catholic Emancipation in Mr. O'CONNELL'S proposed addresses to the King, begging him to give 12,000l. to build Catholic chapels in Ireland.

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 Dis-senters to the Universities.

These are all extremely gratifying anticipations, and fully justify the lovers of Reform in their admiration of that great measure.

MR. MILNE, 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. DAKES 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 assures 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 *Calcutta Mercury*. There is fusion in it, and vulgar fusion—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 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 base manoeuvres 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 sacrificed 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 KING'S commands, nor with the Royal confidence, while we knew that the 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. 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 ‘capricious and erratic exhibitions,’ or ‘reckless and inconsistent pilots.’ But enough. The *Times* for 15 years praised, supported—or, if you will, patronized his Lordship. So long as we supposed Lord BROUGHAM to be actuated by honourable and elevated motives—guided by fixed and enlightened principles—aspiring to power through noble but direct and manly means—disposed to use it virtuously, and capable of using it wisely, we did by every possible exertion, through evil report and good, zealously, boldly, indefatigably—may, if we had said affectionately, it would be no more than the fact—strive to maintain and extend the influence of Lord BROUGHAM 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 miserable 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 repeat it, that Lord BROUGHAM'S correspondence with Lord WELLESLEY, behind Lord GREY'S back, and without his knowledge, was the actual cause of the Noble Earl's fall as a Minister. What was it that produced the alteration in the Lord-Lieutenant's language? What induced him to give up his demand of the anti-seditious clauses in the Coercion Bill?—what but the representations, the furtive and unwarranted representations, of the CHANCELLOR?—and we refer to Lord GREY'S valedictory speech for confirmation, were it necessary, of what we have here stated—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. 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 finding it bestowed unworthily. But that of Lord BROUGHAM is, we suspect, less liable to be diverted 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 the 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 following was Mr. Weeding's amendment:—
"That, in the opinion of the House, it was the intention of the East India Company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with His Majesty'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 Company, and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated, in consequence of the interest of such Officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India Company's trade."

As that compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade, and that section 7, in the Act of the 3d and 4th Wm. IV. chap. 85, was altered and modified to admit the claims of said Officers to compensation. That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the East India Company, and 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.

"Sdly, 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 claims of the claimants."

PENSIONS.

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.
Commanders £250	Fourth Mate £70
Chief Mate 100	Assistant Surgeon 70
Second Mate 75	Surgeon 50
Surgeons 140	Midshipmen 30
Third Mate 100	Boatswains, Gunners, and Car-penters 25
For such one-half their husbands' pensions during widowhood; Children, the usual proportion.	

GRATUITIES.

For such Officers as have not been 10 years in the Company's employ, to be computed according to the rank and 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 antecedent to the 28th August, 1853. That it be optional with the Commanders and Officers of their own ships, and Officers of the value of the same in money; and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the Board of Control.

"Sdly, That, in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the Maritime Officers of the Company, it was the intention of the Commanders and Officers of those 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 submit the same to this Court."

The ballot commenced at eleven o'clock, and closed at six, when the glasses were delivered to the scrutineers, who shortly afterwards reported the result of the vote.

For Mr. Weeding's resolution 385
Against it 137

Majority in favour of the increased scale 248
The question was then declared to be carried in the affirmative, amidst loud cheering.—Several ladies attended during the day, and 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 addressed, by a vast many persons, as somewhat striking—we subjoin it, with the advantage of a few observations from the *Times*:—

It may be remembered that, on motion of Mr. LANGDALE, 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 or orders made, or to be made, by the said Commissioners, shall oblige any inmate of any workhouse to attend any religious service which may be celebrated in a mode contrary to the religious principles of such inmate, 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 to which such child shall object; provided also, that if such inmate may be lawfully for any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such workhouse, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, to visit such workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of the religious."

This clause, with other alterations, was struck out by the House of Lords. Mr. LANGDALE, on the return of the Bill to the Commons, insisted on its restoration, and notwithstanding the remarks made by Lord ALTHORP, 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 to course retained, but thereupon the LORD CHANCELLOR placed on the Journals the following:—

"PROTEST"

"AGAINST NOT INSISTING ON THE AMENDMENT TO THE POOR LAWS AMENDMENT BILL TO WHICH THE COMMONS HAVE DISAGREED."

"1. Dissenters.
"1. 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 pauper's relatives or any spiritual advisers, or to the sick-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 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 the ministers of the various 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 Methodist of any description, could receive any spiritual aid from their own Pastors or spiritual members of their Church. The 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 the words, and shelter themselves under the clause against all blame, for excluding almost all religious consolation from workhouses. So that the only defence which is afforded to the parties for whose protection the clause was framed, against being persecuted by force of that clause itself, must be found in the firmness and discretion of the Commissioners being exerted to mitigate its rigour by construction; and that, in fact, the clause, in its own self, and by the objects of its favour, but for those Commissioners, the distrust of whom was the only motive for introducing it."

"It is further to be remarked, that if the clause has any effect at

all from such a literal construction being adopted, it empowers the inmates of workhouses, at their own request, to have whatever persons may be deemed licensed ministers of their own persuasion admitted to them at all hours of every day in the week—a degree of liberty extremely liable to abuse, and wholly subversive of all the discipline necessary to such establishments."

"Lastly—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."

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 LORD CHANCELLOR has signed it. That is, however, known from the circumstance of the signature being cleared from the fact being recorded in Wednesday's minutes, and which minutes were on their Lordship's table and in every Lord's possession during Thursday and Friday. Still 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 MAJESTY returned to England from Germany, and disembarked at Woolwich, where she was received in the most 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 with her suite on board the *Royal George* yacht, at Helvoetsluis, where she remained until the following day. On Tuesday, at one o'clock, the *Royal George*, commanded by Lord ADOLPHUS FITZ-CLARENCE, was taken in tow by the *Phoenix* steamer, and proceeded direct for the river Thames, accompanied by the *Swiftfire*, another 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 London, in the *Magnet* steamer, which, having paid the customary honours to the QUEEN by rounding the vessel, proceeded in advance of the *Phoenix* up the River. At Gravesend her MAJESTY was met by the *Royal 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 Gravesend 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 hurrahs. 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 as the Margate, Gravesend, and other steam-vessels passed her MAJESTY, they stopped to greet her, the bands playing *God save the Queen*. Her MAJESTY seemed highly delighted with these marks of respect, and as each steamer came alongside, presented herself on deck to receive the congratulations of the passengers. At Erith the children of the parochial schools, attired in their holiday clothes, were drawn out on the banks of the river to welcome their QUEEN, and their neat and healthy appearance created a good deal of interest. On the arrival of the yacht at the anchorage at Woolwich, the Royal Artillery drew up in front of the Arsenal, and the 4th division of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel McClavery, assembled in the Dock-yard to receive her MAJESTY on landing. A detachment of the 3d regiment of Light Horse marched from Hounslow Barracks to Woolwich, to form the escort of her MAJESTY. The scene at Woolwich was altogether one of the most imposing description. The Church and Church-yard overlooking the city of London, where the houses, dock-yard and arsenal, and in fact every spot from which a view, however distant, of her MAJESTY'S disembarkation could be obtained, was covered with spectators, while on the river a great number of steamers and vessels with their colours flying and yards manned hailed the QUEEN with loud cheering, and the several hands struck up the National Anthem. On the city yacht passing the Arsenal, the Artillery saluted her MAJESTY by repeated discharges, which echoed along the shores. About half-past three o'clock the Royal yacht cast anchor off the Dock-yard, and the whole population of the surrounding country appeared to have turned out to welcome her return to the dominions of her Royal consort. The *Magnet* also cast anchor at the same time, and the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Corporation of London, proceeded in a boat to the Royal yacht, for the purpose of congratulating her MAJESTY on her safe return. His Lordship addressed the QUEEN in a neat speech, in which he congratulated her on her return to the shores of old England, and expressed the deep anxiety which the loyal citizens of London felt for her happiness and welfare. Her MAJESTY, who was seated by the side of the Lord Mayor, replied that she felt grateful to the Lord Mayor and Corporation for the kind and friendly greeting, and for their kindness and respect, and assured his Lordship that the enthusiasm and loyalty with which she had been received by the people would never be effaced from her memory. The Lord Mayor and Corporation then returned to the *Magnet*, and every thing being in readiness the QUEEN stepped into a boat steered by Admiral Sir Thomas Boscawen, and was rowed down the river to the Dock-yard. The ensign on the flag-staff was replaced by the Royal Standard, the band of the Marines struck up "God save the King," the Marines presented arms, and the QUEEN was conducted into an open carriage by the Earl of ALBEMARLE. Three Ladies of the QUEEN'S Household stepped into the same carriage, and the signal being given the Royal carriage was soon in motion, and left the Dock-yard, and went to the firing camp, the ringing of bells, and hurrahs of the assembled multitude. Her MAJESTY and suite arrived at St. James's Palace a few minutes before five o'clock, where her MAJESTY awaited the return of her Royal consort, who received the congratulations of other members of the Royal Family. The QUEEN appeared in excellent health and spirits, and was highly delighted by the very flattering manner in which she was greeted. The Lord Mayor, leaving her MAJESTY, entered his residence, and was followed by Lord WYNDHAM, Lord ARTHUR BULL, and other distinguished visitors, with a sumptuous dinner on board the *Magnet*.

The special favour of Lord BROUGHAM with the *Mercuries* is curious. 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, the forked tongue, and venomous 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 sons 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 POSTMAN.—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 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, became ripe for fun and frolic, and missing a temperate brother, who

had stolen out of the room unobserved, they resolved to make him the victim of their *cacoethes flurcuncus*. "The sly devil had slipped out to secure the best bed," said one. "Let us turn him out of his nest," exclaimed another. And every one cried "Agreed!" Then commenced the hunt; up stairs and down—along every passage scamped the learned troop, examining every bed-room in their eccentric orbit, to discover the lair of him whose name may be found among the prophets. At length their zeal had its reward—the long-headed fugitive was traced to his retreat, which, as had been hoped, was "the best bed." The unwitting victim was asleep—the whistling train gathered round, and Sergeant A., gently drawing aside the curtains, and lifting up the clothes at the foot of the bed, said, "Now, G—, draw the old badger!" The learned Joker, 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 cry of thunder could not have been more startling to the frolicsome group—bolder skelter they retreated from the room, leaving to the undisturbed possession of the "best bed" the venerable Father of the Bench!

The *Sheffield Iris* gives the following melancholy detail:—

"On Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. BRADSHAW, of Wellington-street, left home for the purpose of proceeding to Hull to meet Mr. PRIEST, formerly of the Turk's Head, in Scotland-street, who had a few days before been liberated from the King's Bench prison, where he 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 she was taken ill, and soon after died.—On the same day, Mr. and Mrs. BRADSHAW on Tuesday, it was a severe trial to them to find their friend and relative, whom they expected to welcome home, a corpse. Mrs. PRIEST was mother of Mrs. BRADSHAW. Mr. and Mrs. BRADSHAW returned to Sheffield on the Wednesday. The former was taken ill on the Thursday at noon, and died on Friday morning at 1 o'clock. In the course of the day, the mother of Mr. and Mrs. BRADSHAW, and went to her husband's mother's in the same street, where she became worse, and died on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. They have left one child."

An immense balloon has been exhibited in Paris for some time, in which some fifteen or twenty persons were to have arrived in Hyde Park last 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 reputation of the high-minded, ingenious, well-bred, and well-regulated Parisian populace.

Government, we have reason to believe, have received some very 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 previous information induces us to think that, however it may be held expedient in certain quarters to keep secret the advice now received, the fact of their having arrived, and of their being bound out by circumstances, may be depended upon as correct.—*Albion*.

GRAVESEND STEAMERS.—Among the hundreds who avail themselves of this mode of taking a peep into the country, vast numbers were disappointed on Sunday last, for the want of the necessary accommodation. Six thousand and seventy, however, contrived to stow themselves on board the nine following boats:—*Star* 800, *Melway* 755, *Mercury* 1033—2618. *Brilliant* 715, *Emerald* 1045, *Essex* 650—2451. *Fame* 164, *Albion* 477, *Hero* 350—1001. This great exodus 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:—
"There is a pithy sentence, in a letter from GEORGE, LORD GRANVILLE ('GRANVILLE the polite,' as Pope calls him), dated Oct. 6, 1688, which he addressed to his father, when a young man, earnestly entreating permission 'to venture his life in some manner or other for his King and country,' which is worth transcribing. It is this:—'By what I can learn every body wishes well to the King; but they would be glad if his Ministers were hanged.'"
"How oddly, sometimes, old opinions fit modern instances!"

LOVE TO THE LAST.—American sea-serpents, and other marvellous 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 tale of two fond lovers, who were seated together when the accident happened. They were blown high into the air, when the gentleman threw his arm round the fair one's neck and snatched one hasty kiss; within 20 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*:—

"MORISON'S PILLS.—On Friday, Mr. BEST held an inquest at Pershore, on the body of REBECCA CROSS, aged fifteen. It appeared in evidence that the mother of the deceased had given her *Morison's pills*, and that inflammation of the bowels took place, occasioned by the opinion of Mr. DAVIES and Mr. WOODWARD, surgeons, who were called in to attend her, by taking these pills. A great part of the bowels were ulcerated through, and mortification had taken 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 verdict that '*Rebecca Cross died from mortification of the bowels, occasioned by taking two pills, called Morison's pills.*'"

The popularity of these pills is unquestionable; but these cases ought to induce people to hesitate before they adopt any medicine which is offered generally for all complaints. A medicine may succeed admirably with one constitution, or one disease, which would be seriously injurious in another. This it is that renders medical advice necessary.

A general disarming of the Irish Yeomanry has been ordered by Government.

MR. CRESSWELL received a silk gown just before the late Cumberland 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 so prevalent on the Surrey side of the river.

Some idea may be formed of the number of persons who have had the expectation of places under the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, from the fact, that one Member of Parliament received last week no less than 125 letters from his constituents and other persons, requesting his assistance to procure them situations when the Bill comes into operation.

From Rome we learn that since DON CARLOS'S arrival in Spain he has sent two couriers to DON MIGUEL for the purpose of acquainting him with his hopes and views. By the last, the King of SPAIN states that he has 17,000 men under arms, besides the guerrillas—that the utmost enthusiasm prevails among his followers, while dissatisfaction is rapidly spreading through the ranks of RODRIGUEZ'S troops, and that

the 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 Yoxford Park, Devonshire, the wife of Sir ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Bart., and the daughter of the late Sir J. HAMILTON WILLIAMS, Bart. She had long borne with Christian fortitude a very distressing state of health, and expired on the 18th inst., of a fit of asthma, leaving a husband and six children to lament her loss.

A woman of the name of HANAN, residing in the parish of Killebuck, county of Mayo, has had six children, four daughters and two sons, within these last nine months, two of whom were born on the 8th of November last, and four on the 28th of July. The parents are poor, but very industrious.—*Castlebar Telegraph.*

The Marquess of HERTFORD had a narrow escape the day previous to his departure from town. His Lordship was driving a pair of highbred horses in a new phaeton in Hyde Park, and when near the stone laid by the Duke of WELLINGTON, for the building now in progress, the horses took fright and galloped off, taking the right forermost, instead of the left side of the road. At the angle near the Hermitage, the animals rushed through the fence, and threw his Lordship and a young Lady out of the vehicle; but, happily, neither received the slightest injury. The carriage was broken to atoms.

GROUSE 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 "improved loco-motive power" which transports a host of cockney rivals from the vicinity of Moorfields to the Yorkshire Moors, in the short space of 24 hours. One writer says—"I saw one gentleman whose nose had been perforated by two of number three, and another whom we met had his hat ventilated by a random shot. Several dogs fell instead of grouse, and a fine borrowed animal from an hotel, that had been shot over for many seasons, was carried home by a strange gentleman minus his two eyes. Count MATUSEVICH, the Russian Ambassador, killed fifty-five brace of grouse, to his own gun, on one day, on Mr. MASSEY STANLEY'S moors at Killen, near Inverness.

The Duchess of KENT completed her 48th year on Monday.

One of the most remarkable replies we remember to have heard, is attributed to Mr. OULTON, the Barrister. Some one had used the homely sarcasm, that between the Churches of England and Rome there is but a paper wall. "True," said he "but the whole Bible is printed on it."—*IVardner.*

The equestrian bronze statue of his late Majesty GEORGE the Fourth, admirably executed by CHANTAV, at the price of 9,000 guineas, is just completed, and will shortly be placed over the grand marble entrance in St. James's Park. The magnificent gates enriched with mosaic gold, manufactured by PARKER, are also in readiness to be fixed on the archway; they are considered to be the largest and most splendid in Europe, not excepting even the great gates of the Ducal Palace at Venice, hitherto esteemed the most remarkable for their size.—It is not until all the parts of this Palace are complete, that the public will be able fairly to estimate the taste and genius of Mr. NASH, from whose designs the beautiful arch and accessories are now being completed.

The Scabian Mercury says:—"We learn from Berlin that CHARLES X. has suddenly disposed of the whole of his jewels to three jewellers; one of Berlin, another of Vienna, and the third of Paris. The sale was conducted at Teplitz."—*The Mercury* has also the following of the 30th ult. from Bohemia:—"The Duchess of BERRY comes very often to Prague; and, after some hours, returns to Brandeis. Her consort usually accompanies her. The persons attached to the suite and the Princess come every day to the town, and put a great deal of money into circulation, of which they appear to have plenty. If the BOURBONS should depart, Prague would feel it severely, for CHARLES X. and his suite also make a large expenditure."

The *Flamer* steamer arrived at Falmouth on Monday from the Mediterranean, having left Patras on the 20th July, Malta on the 1st August, and Gibraltar on the 10th, with mails. At the latter place the epidemic had ceased its virulence; and in the southern provinces of Spain the cases had also considerably decreased. The English squadron had been cruising in the Levant, but were at Vourla at 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 what exact purpose does not appear, but the accounts from the East depict that quarter as soon likely to develop important events. Northern intrigue continues to agitate Turkey. The French fleet were also at Vourla. Greece continued to be disordered; the Members of the Regency were at variance with each other, and incapable of enforcing respect to the laws. In Maina the people had successfully opposed the Government troops, and it had been proposed that the interference of the Allies should be sought for. The absence of MATROCORATO from the Councils of Greece is felt as a great misfortune for the country. The HAVARIANS are stated to have rendered themselves so truly obnoxious and oppressive to the Greeks, that the latter declare their determination not to submit to them. M. TATTOUR, the Minister in London, is recalled, reported for not attending to his duties.

TREATMENT OF OLD FRIENDS.—There was a general strike on Tuesday morning among the artisans employed by Government. All of them were offered employment if they would sign a Declaration against the Unionists. Only a very small number signed.

The *Newcastle Journal* says, it is in contemplation to hold a Musical Festival in that town in the month of October next.

Honest Lord ALTHORP, under the guidance of the *fructifier* of the bristles and barilla house, and of the person "discreditably known in the city," has refused to Whitehaven the privilege of importing sea direct.

We find the following letter in Tuesday's Post:—

"Sir—Some one has furnished you with a paragraph which betrays the ignorance of the author of the circumstances which he has stated. It is stated, that it is a singular fact that of four successive Chancellors—THURLOW, LUTWEL, ELDON, and BROUGHAM—not one was ever seen on horseback. The same may be said of the two Vice-Chancellors, Sir A. HART and Sir L. SHADWELL, and that Sir L. is the only equity equestrian of any note." There never was a greater mistake. The writer of this article now sent to you and Gentlemen to whom the paragraph alludes. Lord THURLOW was in the daily habit, in the spring and summer, of riding on horseback from his house at Dulwich to Great Ormond-street, where his residence was, and most gallantly did ride down Fleet Marsh and up Holborn at full trot, in a style which would make some of our modern equestrians very nervous, if the pavement was in the same state now as it was then. When Lord ELDON was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas he rode great part of the Circuit he went. With Lord LUTWEL this article has ridden on horseback many times on the Home Circuit, and seen him often on horseback in the park in vacation. Sir A. HART was a very good horseman all his life. Whether Sir L. SHADWELL ever rides on horseback the

person who addresses you does not know; neither does he know whether Lord BROUGHAM is an 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 stilts!

The *Newcastle Journal*, after quoting from the *Standard* the paragraph above alluded to, says:—

"As regards Lord BROUGHAM our contemporary has fallen into a mistake; for we remember to have seen his Lordship (then Mr. BROUGHAM) 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 bean ideal of *Don Quixote*. This gave occasion for the Yorkshire wags to declare, that, although HARRY BROW might suit well as a representative of the county, he would never do for a Riding Member. His Lordship, however, got through his equestrian performance without accident; and he very contrived to jockey his knowing Yorkshire friends, by leaving them in the lurch, and 'mounting' the Woolpack."

The Conservatives of Warrington have determined to make a strenuous effort at the next election to return a representative worthy 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 is a staunch Conservative.

It is expected that early in September his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON will review the troops stationed in the south of Lancashire 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 SANFORD 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 candidate.

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 CHANTAV, out of the proceeds of a subscription set on foot and maintained some 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 each arm, crossed over the chest. The attitude is that of an orator in the act of addressing, with calmness and deliberation, a public assembly. The head is thrown back, the left leg somewhat advanced. The hand is raised in 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.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS 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. Margaret, with the Chapelry of Sizewell St. Nicholas, Suffolk, 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. HENRY BARRY, B.C.L. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, on the nomination of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq. and Ann Smyth Pigott, his wife, to the Rectory of Blockley, Somerset, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. S. Biddulph, M.A.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch has appointed the Rev. W. PAKENHAM 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 CHAMPTON HICKS, B.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, on the nomination of the Rev. M. E. Stephens, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Rangeworthy, in the county of Gloucester; vacant by the resignation of the Rev. George D'Arville.

The Rev. HENRY STONEHOUSE, B.C.L., has been instituted to the Rectory of Alton Barnes, Wilts, void by the death of Augustus William Hore, Clerk; on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.

Wm. THOS. PARKER, Esq., Clerk, M.A., has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Prebendary Canonry of Combe 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. HOLDER, 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.

The Rev. CHARLES MILMAN MOUNT has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to the Prebend of Dultingcot, alias Finghurst, founded in the Cathedral of Wells vacant by the death of Dr. Drury.

The Rev. JOSEPH AMPHLETT, 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, Esq., patrons in full right.

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 DRY, M.A., of Merton College, has been elected 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 Portmahaven, in the parish of Kilmartin, in the Presbytery of Kintyre and shire of Argyll, vacant by the deposition of the Rev. James 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.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. James Suggden, of Westfield Villa, near Bath, and formerly of Ringley, near Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop of EXETER, who has been passing a few days with one of his sons, the able 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, Archdeacon SUGGLEN and the Rev. Dr. FAUSSET, visited every part of the sacred edifice, and subsequently partook of luncheon at the Archbishop's house, where the excellent Bishop of the diocese and his family, together with the Mayor and several of the city Magistrates were invited to meet him.

After the service, the Bishop never having seen the Guildhall, and other civic buildings, was conducted there by the Mayor and several of his brother Magistrates and members of the Corporation. His Worship having pointed out to him everything 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. HENRY LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.
"This Volume, containing the History of Worcester, is presented to his Lordship on the occasion of his visiting this City, as a slight token of gratitude for his steadfast and distinguished defence of the established Church of these Realm, and its connection with the State; and for his able advocacy of the rights of the Poor; by his Lordship's admiring and obedient servant,
"WILLIAM DENT, Mayor.

"Guildhall, Worcester, Monday, August 18, 1854."
—This unexpected mark of respect drew forth from the Bishop a very feeling and appropriate return of thanks, in which he expressed himself highly gratified by the compliment thus paid to him for the exertions he had felt it his duty to make in defence of the religion he professed in common with those around him, and in particular of the rights of the Clergy of Ireland, whom he described as of the most exemplary character and conduct under the trying situation in which they were placed by the recent attacks, which were made upon their persons and property. He alluded also to the invidious Commissions, which it was the fashion of the day to issue, for interloping inquiries into every public institution, and congratulated the Mayor and Corporation on the unblemished reputation which they had sustained, in the ordeal to which their corporate rights had been subjected.

The building of a Chapel of Ease at Appledore, in connection with the Established Church, has been resolved upon, and the Rev. T. L. F. WIXO, Vicar of the parish, has been invited to superintend liberally supplied by the parishioners, and particularly by T. Hogg Esq., of Odon Hall, have contributed handsomely toward the work. *Exeter Post.*

The principal inhabitants of the combined parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe, lately presented to the Rev. W. N. SNOWE, on the eve of his departure from them, as a memorial of their regard for his past conduct and zeal in the performance of his duties as Rector, whilst Curate of these parishes, a handsome silver tea-pot, accompanied with a stand, upon which was an appropriate inscription.

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*l.* to build a chapel independent of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Wexford and his Clergy. They purpose to invite an Ecclesiastic from England, to take charge of this new place of worship, and to whom they 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. SERPENS 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.

A splendid organ, built by Messrs. ROASON and FLIGHT, of London, the magnificent donation of His Grace the Duke of Somerset, now adorns the Chapel of Ease to the parish Church of Berry Pomeroy, in the rapidly improving town of Bridgwater.

To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of the late state, still exists, although a meeting was held on Saturday last, at the Town-hall, Bedford, to decide the question, when S. WHITEHEAD, Esq., the Rev. J. WIXO, the churchwardens, &c., attended. Every argument was used to arrange the business amicably, but without effect, the old clerk being firm to his appointment. For four Sundays this church has thus been made the scene of discord, by the two clerks, as (notwithstanding there had been, recently, four church society) the contributions amounted to upwards of £25. There are, under religious instruction in these schools, 100 boys and 80 girls.

On Sunday last, two sermons were preached in the parish Church of Gravesend, in aid of the funds of the National Schools there; that in the morning, by the Rev. W. B. JAMES, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. Bride's, London; and that in the evening, by the Rev. T. L. COGHAN, M.A., of Shendram, Cork. The exertions of these gentlemen were very successful in their results, as (notwithstanding there had been, recently, four church society) the contributions amounted to upwards of £25. There are, under religious instruction in these schools, 100 boys and 80 girls.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—This enlightened body have fully justified their title to the character of *Conservatives*, and have marked their disapprobation of the attempts that have been made to uproot the Church, by a majority of two hundred to six. Mr. SERPENS truly declared that, by this vote, "the whole body of preachers was committed to the side of the Church, and that its union with the State was declared to be a necessary condition of its being a Church and State would destroy the supremacy of the law, and subvert the constitution of the country." This testimony to the merits, and cordiality in preventing the dissolution, of our very excellent and venerable Establishment, is truly valuable at the present moment, when violent men professing Christianity, are leagued with avarice and the radicals in attempts to violate his rights and confiscate his property. The most ardent friends of the Church cannot wish her more able, intelligent, or influential allies, than the Wesleyan Methodists.

A most pleasing instance of the people's love of the Church and its ministry was evinced last Sunday morning at the Church of All Saints, in this town, by a congregation of above two thousand souls, on the announcement of the illness of their beloved pastor, and when desired to offer up their petitions to the throne of God for his recovery, the unaffected prayers, and the silent tears of affliction poured forth on that occasion redound more to the credit of the people, to the honour of their pastor, and to the glory of God, than thousands of gold and silver.—*Liverpool Standard.*

We regret to announce that the Rev. HENRY WEST, Curate of Fumpton-on-Severn, was unfortunately killed in this city on Tuesday last, while falling from a window of his hotel, on his way to the street. An inquest was held the following day, on the body when it appeared that the Rev. Gentleman came to Gloucester on Tuesday, and went to the Ram Inn. The beds in that house being all full, the landlord engaged a lodging for him a few doors distant. Mr. West left the Ram in the evening, and retired to his lodgings to bed. Early on the following morning, he was found lying on the pavement—a corpse. The landlord and his wife, however, received four shillings each, for his funeral, during the night from a widow, who said she was his wife, is so low, that if the hands of a person leaning upon it slipped, he must be precipitated head foremost into the street. It is supposed that Mr. West, induced by the extreme heat of the night, opened his window, and attempted to lean out of it; but being ignorant of the situation and the danger, he overbalanced himself. The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. Mr. West was, we are informed, in his 33d year, and highly respected by all who knew him.—*Gloucester Chronicle.*

NEW CHURCH AT NORTH SHIELDS.—The workmen have commenced their operations in excavating the ground for this intended noble structure; and the foundation stone will be laid, in due form, in a very short period. The building will be of the Gothic order, the steeple upwards of 90 feet high, and the church will contain 600 free seats for the poor of this great and increasing town.

CAUTION TO CLERGYMEN.—A person, having the signature of a gentleman, applied to a clergyman in this town for his signature to a paper, which, with paper, it was alleged, was a bill of exchange, and which it was also alleged was paid to him yearly, on the certificate of a clergyman being transmitted to London. The clergyman signed the blank paper, which now turns out to have been a stamp for drawing a promissory note upon. The stranger afterwards drew a Bill for 40*l.* on Messrs. HOARE and Co., London, and a banker in this town seeing the genuine signature of the clergyman, cashed it, actually gave cash for the bill. The sharper asked for two duplicate signatures, which he also obtained, and this was upon another stamp. The first bill was on Monday returned from the London house of HOARE and Co.; the second bill has not yet arrived. The sharper signed his name "James P. Deacon," and the description of his person is as follows:—About the middle size; sallow complexion, thin visage between thirty and forty years of age; dressed in shabby black clothes, and occasionally wearing spectacles.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*



Price 7d.

speedily the consequence, the parish officers of Woolwich, the place at which he was then quartered, offered him the choice of marriage or 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 morning last, when he came off guard, he found his miserable home without food. He laid grain on his wife's board, but she would not touch it. He then, in a moment of anger, quarrelled with 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; and, subsequently, in reference to his wife, that he "would do her business that day." He went home, and shot her with his musket, the ball of which struck her in the throat, and went out beneath one of the shoulder blades: her death was instantaneous. An alarm was, of course, quickly spread, and numbers gathered, with the 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.

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-

MURDER.—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 expired, 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 meantime his wife became acquainted with Smith; and as pregnancy was

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

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, 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 Equerry.

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 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 manœuvre of marching and countermarching from Añon to Ealing, and from Ealing to 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 FREDERICK LAMBAZ at Vienna, Lord PONSOMBY at Constantinople, Sir ROBERT ADAIR at Brussels, and so on; with, we admit, the exception of Petersburg, 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 BULOZ) 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 *chargé d'affaires*; while America treats us even 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 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 every 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 material of war, excepting troops.

Our reason for believing that this last successful victory over NARCISSEUS will be really the last, is this:—so long as M. de TALLEYRAND fancied that England was strong in 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 monarchies. He has had enough of revolutions—of fourteen different Governments has he been the able and faithful servant. At his time of life 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.

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 coast, by Commodore Lawford, and by him carried into Margate Roads. The detention was objected to on the principle that the 'neutral flag covers the convoy'; but it was affirmed by an arbitral judgment, given by Sir WILLIAM STURGEON, condemning the convoy. The Continental Powers all joined with Sweden in objecting to this decision: and Dr. SCHLEGEL, 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. SCOTT, continued to act upon it."

"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 case 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 articles are directed chiefly against Holland and Sardinia, and will not be exercised against the great Northern Powers; and why not? 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 Donna ISABELLA on the Throne of Spain. The treaty of Utrecht was chiefly concluded on the solemn promise that the French and Spanish crowns should never be united on the same head, a provision which would be illusory if the 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 Spain would thus become united on the head of their issue. To obviate this contingency, however, introduced into the Salic law into Spain, and it was for the purpose of overturning this arrangement, which was confirmed by the Cortes, and sanctioned by treaties with other Powers, that England has now bound herself in the Quadruple Treaty."

"These few cases may serve as specimens of the numerous difficulties and inconsistencies in which England is involved by this famous Treaty for extending the revolutionary mania on the Continent, and securing to England the sole privilege of supplying arms and ammunition for the use of Donna ISABELLA into Spain."

WE understand that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK has expressed a desire to be released from the Governor-Generalship of India, on account of ill-health. 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 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. LITTLETON, 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 SPEAKER: thus at once opening the Speakership for Mr. LITTLETON—if he can get himself elected to it—and getting rid of the opposition of the SPEAKER 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 Guard, in the room of Lord CLANRICARDE, who, for some reason, to us rather inexplicable, resigned some weeks since. By this promotion of Lord GOSFORD, a Lordship of the Bedchamber is vacated, to which Lord GARDNER 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 experiment, 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."

When the Ministry was in confusion on the retirement of Mr. STANLEY, who was it that got up the Address to Lord GREY, humbly supplicating him to keep office?—Captain GROW, the Reform Member for Stafford. In a similar manner Lord BURLINGTON exerts 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 SMITH: and then, upon the beck of Mr. LITTLETON, wheeling round and voting with Mr. O'CONNELL. They carry Mr. STANLEY'S Title 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 BURDETT, and Mr. ELLICE, were all pledged to the same measure, 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 Commons was pledged to afford the agriculturists relief, and (*prophandus*!) 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 property of which Act Lord BROUGHAM differs with BACON, BURLEIGH, and WALSHINGHAM), 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 bashes, 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 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.

The measure is carried against their wishes: their influence 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 unacknowledged 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 CHADWICK, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, or Captain NICHOLS; and these people are to be independent of all control, and if in their wisdom they choose to scripp 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 100l. 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 abandoned by their landlords and deprived of a system of Poor Laws: they desire to establish the same system in England: but when a set of ragged and desperate vagabonds revolt in Brussels, 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 hour is at hand, and a time shall come when Cabinet intrigues shall not avail: when truckling to agitation shall not give an apparent new lease of office: when they shall not have power at their will to set a mob on to burn our cities, or to patronize into importance, for their own paltry objects, the union of the lawless against the properties of the industrious and the loyal.

It will be seen in the "*Intelligence*" of the week, that Dr. MALTRY, the Bishop of CHERESTER, received at his table, by special invitation, a Unitarian preacher of the name of FULLAGAR, upon the occasion of his Lordship's first public dinner 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 liberality, 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 distinguished himself by a strenuous opposition to the payment of tithes, and has received some flattering addresses in consequence.

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 maudlin libelality 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 Lady—the Grand Cross of the Guelph—the best wishes of his friends, and three carriages, any one of which would make a Sheriff's mouth water.

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 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 sleek, and fit for punishment. What, we ask, will anybody say who reads the following reports of his Lordship's proceedings at Bristol, and can reflect the Noble Lord's proceedings at other places and in other times?

The *Bristol Journal* says:—

"On Saturday last, Lord Chief Justice DENMAN arrived in this city, and opened the commission of Sir Prist: 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. Mr. GRAY; he afterwards paid a visit to P. J. MILES, Esq., at Leigh Court, and dined in the evening with Mr. Sergeant LUMLEY, at Down House. On Monday, his Lordship dined with the Sheriffs at the Merchants' Hall, accompanied by a numerous attendance of gentlemen; and the butchers were also present, and his Lordship, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, W. MILES, Esq., M.P., and upwards of 100 Clergy and Gentry of the city and neighbourhood. The dinner was served by that able caterer Mr. MARSHALL, of the Moor, and the proverbial hospitality of the Sheriffs of Bristol was fully maintained. Lord Chief Justice DENMAN, in return, had for his health being drank, took occasion to observe, that he had recently witnessed a highly desirable and a moderate tone of feeling which he thought would be more conducive to the welfare and happiness of all classes of the community than a cessation of party violence and angry animosity. His Lordship proceeded to say, that by permission of the Sheriffs, and surrounded as he was by so many of the Corporation of Bristol, he would propose to them the health of the Corporation of Bristol, with the body, whom all men esteemed for their private worth, and whose professional talents and unwearied integrity, he (the Lord Chief Justice) felt much pleasure in acknowledging. He had no doubt, they had already anticipated the name of Sir CHARLES WATKINS, the Recorder and senior Alderman of this city. The toast was received with cordial approbation, and his Lordship had the satisfaction of finding, that whatever political feeling might have been indulged amongst himself being immediately to evaporate. He certainly never made a more successful speech."

Will, we ask—will it be believed, that this fervent admirer

of a subdued tone of politics—this preacher-up of tranquillity as the greatest benefit that can accrue to the country—is the same THOMAS DENMAN 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. DENMAN and his speeches, at least by his partisans and supporters—is the same gentleman who, standing on the scene of murder and conflagration, of which the Nottingham riots set 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 Justice of England, Baron DENMAN, who had that day honoured them with his company. The toast was applauded, and his Lordship, in returning thanks, expressed much gratification at the manner in which he had been received by the ancient Corporation of Bristol, which he had and highly respectable company with whom he had the pleasure of associating. It was high time that political differences should 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 which his Majesty's subjects were alike concerned—the rich deriving from it their property, and the poor their best protection. He was desirous of offering a tribute of respect to the high character of a gentleman connected with the administration in this city, which had done itself honour in his election, and who, in his private and public character, had won the esteem, regard, and indeed affection of all who knew him. It was his (Lord DENMAN's) happiness to have been long and intimately acquainted with this gentleman, but all persons did him justice, and his splendid abilities, and the uprightness and manliness of his character. It was hardly necessary for him to add that he referred to the highly-gifted and amiable Recorder of Bristol, Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, whose health he begged leave to propose. This toast was received with rapturous applause."

Now, what will the thorough-going Reformers—the dejected of Lord GRAY, the deceived of Lord BROUGHAM, the sneered-at of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the despised of Lord DURHAM, and the detested of Lord LANSDOWNE—say to this? Here is their DENMAN—their own red-hot Nottingham Radical—proclaiming over the yet smouldering ruins of a devastated city, that moderation in politics is essential to the welfare of the country, and that Sir CHARLES WETHERELL is, in every sense of the word, a great, good, and estimable man, by whose election they, the citizens of Bristol, have 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 belief that "conservatives were deceivers, that law was tyranny, and that Government was oppression, so long did they rant, and roar, and swear, and speechify, exactly as Mr. THOMAS DENMAN did at Nottingham. No sooner is this Mr. THOMAS DENMAN, first made a Judge and then a Lord by the Skip-Jack Chancellor, than up he gets, in the very place whence Sir CHARLES WETHERELL was hunted by a Reform 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 fastidious.

Let the Reformers take this as a warning: let them thence see and comprehend the real value of the advice of their Radical 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. While conscious of my own ignorance and emptiness, I thought it 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 mountebank tricks upon which nobody could calculate, I have been hoisted up: there is not the smallest necessity for doing anything farther. When I was needed, 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 Co., '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 praised and advocated."

What, we ask, 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 shows that, having carried his point, he falsifies his principles—betrays himself—and, like all the rest of his faction, turns round upon his poor besotted dupes, and kicks away the ladder by which he rose to importance. To be sure, for law and equity,

"Ah, sure a pair were never seen,
So justly formed to meet together,"
as THOMAS DENMAN and HENRY BROUGHAM. We trust and believe that, whenever Sir CHARLES WETHERELL arrives in Bristol, the inhabitants of that great and important city will disappoint Lord DENMAN, by giving their Learned and eminent Recorder such a reception as his Lordship affects to wish him, but which, if his expressed hopes are realised, will sling 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 exactly what we have been saying for the last four years, that Reform 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 do not think that any stream which is carrying away all the old institutions, and bearing with it Roman Catholicism, ought to be allowed to flow on uninterruptedly, will do well to allow this new importation from the Birmingham Union in the shape of an editor of the *Chronicle*, that there exists a power which can, and which, with God's blessing, will, not only stem the torrent, but roll it back upon those who let it loose.

We thank the editor of the *Morning Chronicle* for his information—coming only second-hand from Lord BROUGHAM, it is valuable, and will not fail of making a due impression. We have frequently heard of Lord BROUGHAM's indifference to 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.

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 themselves of its uses; many public works, docks, warehouses, 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.

Having overcome 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 it 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. 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 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 KYAN'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 Majesty's navy will be affected by it."

"That it may prevent dry-rot I do not mean to deny, but that it will destroy 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, combined with an elevated temperature, and perhaps an electric atmosphere, it is evident to all that it must render the air around it noxious; and yet I do not dispute the finite extent of evaporation. Unquestionably the muriate of mercury will be decomposed by the sulphuretted hydrogen of the bilge-water, and from sulphuretted mercury, and when aided by a tropical temperature, and decomposed, it can no longer as muriate of mercury stay the progress of dry-rot."

It should be observed that iron or steel in contact will also decompose this salt, and render the air around it equally noxious; and a variety of other means will accomplish its decomposition, such as quicklime, potash, &c. Insect life may, by previous contact with it, impregnate every description of food with a virulent poison; and if the atmosphere be impregnated with mercurial effluvia, not only will it be absorbed by respiration and the cuticular surface, but animal and vegetable sub-stances used as food will also be impregnated; and in tropical countries especially these ships will be as injurious to human health as the quicksilver mines of Idria or Almaden. No one has ever attempted to prove that sulphuretted mercury will remain fixed, and mercury at common temperatures it is notorious will vaporize and impregnate the atmosphere."

As we have just said, after knowing Mr. FARADAY's opinion upon this imaginary unwholesomeness, it may be superfluous to go into any elaborated contradiction of Mr. MURRAY's supposition; and we do happen to know Mr. FARADAY's opinion, inasmuch as when Lord EGREMONT—one of the most liberal, kind, and munificent noblemen in the country—proposed to fit up the interior of Petworth Church with timber prepared with Mr. KYAN's solution, he applied to Mr. FARADAY to know whether he thought it would be 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 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 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 shipwrights 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 *Endeavour*, 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 superficies 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 aluminous 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 rationally 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 putrescence.

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 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 advocacy 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 pensions), says:—

"After an examination of the tissue of error and false reasoning which the CHANCELLOR wove with such unlooked ingenuity out 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 assaults upon our credulity—never is it more strange in the antics it performs—never more curious in the fantastic 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 BROUGHAM'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 fancies, 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 exposed to. What an indulgent admission; it makes the speaker a match for that gentle person described by the poet:—

"Narcissus's temper's tolerably mild,
To make a wash she'd hardly stew a child."

"He 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 infirmities 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 vigor, 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 earned by toil.'

"This is the true charity, 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 dose 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 for accidents, by the argument that it encouraged men to carelessness, and that labourers were disposed to fall from ladders and house-tops, 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-

The American papers state that a new steam-bont on the principle is now building at Prescott, of such immense dimensions, that it will require 15,000lbs. weight to sink her one inch. She is an improvement in many particulars on the present race of steamers, and is intended to overcome the difficulties of navigation on the Lawrence.

1 A respectable yeoman, named WINTON, from the neigh

in the Depth of that Great Argument,
there to Construct
another and Irrefragable Proof ;
thus rendering Philosophy
subservient to Faith ;
and finding, in Outward and Visible Things,
the Type and Evidence
of those within the Veil.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Cornet and Sub-Ensign.—*E. Lamline*, to
N. Haverhill, Me., to be Cornet and Ensign.

[illegible]

vice Bisshopp, prom. in 11th; Ens.

[illegible]

57th, to be Capt. vice T. Edwards, who

rec. diff. 47th—Gen. Cadet W. W. Boone, from H.I. Coll. to be Res. with
out pur. vice Atkinson, vice. 57th—Capt. A. Gregory, from h. p. 29th, to be Capt.
paying diff. vice Kield, app. to the 22d. 73rd—Lieut. J. M. Smith, from 11th, to be
by pur. vice Douglas, who ret. 69th—Brig. Gen. La-Col. J. F. Lowe, from 11th, to be
Staff Corps, 80th—Lieut. John C. Clark, de. 81st—Capt. C. R. Scott, from h. p.
Staff Corps, to be Capt. vice Creagh, app. to 15th. 85th—Capt. Hon. R. E. Boyce,
from 14th, to be Capt. vice Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, who ret. upon h. p. RI. Staff
Corps. 86th—Assist.-Surg. J. Coghlan, from 69th, to be Surg. vice Cunningham,
who ret. upon h. p.—H. E. Vestments to be Lieut. P.

who ret. 76th—Brev. Lt.-Col. J. F.

Lt.-Col. without pur. vice Clarke, dec. 81st—Capt. C. R. Scott, from h.-p. Roy
Staff Corps, to be Capt. vice Creagh, app. to 15th. 85th—Capt. Hon. R. E. Boyle,
from 14th, to be Capt. vice Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, who ret. upon h.-p. Rl. Sta
Corps. 86th—Assist. Surg. J. Coghlan, from 69th, to be Surg. vice Cunningham
who ret. upon h.-p.

view (1902) to be retired Commanders.

1796); and Mr. Ralph (1806), to be Justice Commissioner.
 Surgeon—John Nye (1827).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—James M'Kerlie (1813) to Vernon; Rt. Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzgibbon to Prince Regent, yacht.

Lieutenants—Geo. Willians (1831) to Medea; Hon. Johnstone (1826) from Thales to Raleigh; W. Arlett (1825) to command the Raven cutter; C. S. Redden (1832), and H. Kellert (1828), to *Zeus*; P. East (1826) to *Pique*; G. Robertson (1815), Ralph D. B. (1839) to *Ordnance*; (1828), and C. T. Hill (1833), to *Vernon*.
 Surgeons—J. D. (1799) to *Ordinary*, *Shoerness*; N. Cory (1815) to *Royal George*; J. L. Matfield (1826) to be *Flag*; Lyle, to *Rear-Adm.* Campbell.

Gibson, and Mackie; Capts. I

Friday morning, J. Gutteridge, a private in the 2nd Bn. of the 2nd batt. of the Coldstream Guards, was summoned to the barracks and was drummed out of the regiment, for the part in W. Lington Barrage Bridge. He has served a very bad character in the Machine Gun Corps and has been flogged. A short time ago he was tried by court-martial for stealing a watch belonging to one of his comrades in the Machine Gun Corps, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that time to be drummed out.

The imprisonment having expired

[illegible]

ower of London, under the con

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Saitout, to Portman-street barracks. The 2d batt. from Portman-street barracks, under the command of Col. D'Oyly, to St. George's barracks, Charing-cross.—The first batt. of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Lieut. Col. Mackinnon, marched on to the new Windsor barracks to the Tower of London. The 2d batt. from Knightsbridge to the Wellington new barracks, St. James's park.—The first batt. of the Scots Fusilier Guards marched Wednesday under the command of Col. Bowater, from St. George's barracks to Windsor barracks.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 3.—Anchored at Spithead, the *Prince Regent*, transport, Lieut. Cheesman, H. Binsdale, and two companies of the 7th Gloucesters, 7th Gloucesters; the *Companions*, Lieut.

t. Cheesman, H. Binstead, w

R. Art. and invalids from the 7th, 53rd, and 73rd regts.; the invalids were landed here. Left Malta 20th July, where the Mediterranean Squadron was looked for to winter, touched at Gibraltar the 14th and brings satisfactory intelligence that the cholera had subsided the previous day. The Com.-in-Chief, Adm. Sir T. Williams, rehoisted his flag at the main, on board the *Victory*. Sailed, brigantine *Ezard*, for the Gambia river, on the Coast of Africa. Anchored for

halia, 46, Capt. R. Wanchope, t

Adm. P. Campbell, C.15. The Adm. will embark the morning of the 7th for the Coast of Africa, to assume the command of that station.

Sept. 4. — The *Dee*, steam vessel, (Com. Ramsay) was this day paid wages, and afterwards took the *Juniper*, troop ship, into the Sound. The *Dee* will proceed for Jamaica; and, on her arrival there, the *Radunanthus*, steamer, (Com. Evans), will return to England. The *Juniper*, as soon as the wind permits, will sail for Dublin, to take on board the 47th regt. for Gibraltar; whence she proceeds to Malta. The *Malabar*, 74, S.W.M., will then, and the *Stag*, 46, Capt. Lockhart, will be ready for service, and will be ordered to proceed to the squadron in the Tagus.

The *Nendi*, lately lost off the Arklow coast, had a cargo on board valued at 50,000*l.* of which not more than 200*l.* worth has been saved.

HTNING AT SEA.—Last week, a

Williams, called upon Mr. Lemon, the harbour-master at New Bedford, and made the following report:—That he was present on board the brig *Lacy*, of New York, burdened 2500 of the Ohio Musket Balls, and that he was present on the 10th of the month near the entrance of the Clyde, where they were struck by lightning about the hour of eleven, p.m., when the main and fore-top masts were shivered to staves, and the deck planks were ripped up from the timbers to the beams; that on the previous day he cut about six feet of plank to mend the bottom of the hencoop, and this piece of plank was the one which was blown away, and in order to get against the windward side, or rather sucked down in the vortex, and this would have actually been the case with him, had he not been there.

a timely precaution, for all the r

to betake themselves to the pante, oars, &c., but the crew (ninety-nine in number) perished—all went down in the sort of whirlpool in which she was made in her rapid descent to the bottom. They had taken in a cargo of sugar and coffee at the Havannah, bound for Greenock, and had been thirty-six days out of port when the catastrophe took place. He further stated, that on the following morning he was picked up by a small schooner, called the Good Intent, and landed at Lochrannoch.

PORTUGAL

which existence has for some time past existed among the master-builders and their workmen, and the result of the determination formed by the masters not to employ any workmen, members of a Trades' Union. The masters have just put forth a statement of the circumstances which led to this resolution. They state, that for sixteen months previous to the "strike," they were annoyed and their business injured by the conduct of the men; that they made it a rule to employ no man who joined the Union, or, if he did so, they invariably refused to let him join the Union, or, if he had already joined, they refused to employ him until he had been expelled from the Union. Others refused to work until the master had discharged such workmen from his employment. They next assumed to themselves the right of dictating to employers as to the way in which they should carry on their business, and the number of men they should employ in certain works, and that each workman should be allowed to perform a certain quantity of work, and that they would select their own foreman. They also attempted the use of all sorts of violence, and adopted every measure to prevent a well-disposed workman from doing a fair day's work, and the masters from doing justice to themselves, or dealing leniently with their employers. In order to enforce their tyrannical measures, they resorted to strikes, and the strike was continued for several weeks, and the masters found it necessary to employ large bodies of armed men, at times as they knew their so doing would create much discontent and inconvenience among their masters.—The masters determined to oppose this spirit of disobedience, and they resolved to employ no man who belonged to any Union; and the consequence was, or rather is, that at the present moment upwards of 10,000 workmen are out of employment.—The workmen have published their Manifesto, in which they declare they will not return to work until the masters shall consent to the appointment of a Committee of the workmen, who shall investigate the grievances of the workmen as the competent tribunal to determine all disputes between them!—A deputation has waited on the masters, and, being informed of their determination to abide by this manifesto; and being reminded that several strikes had been at variance with the laws of their Union, and called on to know what security they could offer against such occurrences in future, they replied that if any such strike should happen again, the master, on application to the general Committee of the workmen, might find that he should have other workmen sent to supply the places of those who had left.

The Committee found that the men were wrong!

“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 we have seen in the galleries, are now descending 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 affix their signatures to the petition, from a desire to avoid publicity. The majority appear to belong to a class of society between the *bourgeoise* and the *aristocrate*, and are distinguished by a certain elegance of dress, which is peculiar 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 success; she has at length discontinued her visits. On one side the Place de la Bourse may be seen a lady who publishes a broker's lodge, where the brokers assemble, while she herself is a speculator in the funds. Another comes in company with her husband. The speculating couple remain the whole of Change hours without stirring from their *carrole*, and receive the visits of numerous agents, whose personal attendance betokens the importance of the affairs which occupy their attention. Madame L., wife of one of the principal clerks in a Government Office is also a speculator on Change, and has even been known to succeed an old governess, who brought her up to the game, to follow her example. This lady has an apartment even in the Place de la Bourse, and severely blames the females whose indecent behaviour forced the Municipal Authorities to eject them from the Temple like the dealers in Scripture. This lady, in order to be completely informed of the fluctuation in prices, forms a chain of standing from the anti-chamber of the exchange, which she is the principal link. At the top of the staircase, the plants which are the porter; on the outside of the street stands her cook; and, finally, on the top of the edifice are placed in succession four children of the porter, who regularly transmit the quotations delivered to them by the governess, whose special charge is not to remove from the depot of canes and umbrellas.”

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"The regiment to-morrow will form for inspection, Each man to be characterized by reflection:" The Colonel meant steadiness—other pursuits a Pallader thinking of, polish'd his boots; And shone on parade in resplendent boots bright, That all to his seeming was perfectly right, And proved so—for Pat had the order obeyed By boots that surmounted reflection displayed, Not mental, indeed, our at rectrice eye was At Warren's Mart gained, No. 30, the Strand;

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant **BLACKING**, prepared by ROBERT W. WARREN, 30 Strand, London, and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liqueur in got, and Paste Blacking in paper, for the use of each. Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30 Strand. All others are counterfeit.

It is a MONDAY EDITION (not the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

HIS MAJESTY arrived in town at a quarter before two o'clock on Wednesday, to hold a Levee at St. James's Palace. A slight cold prevented Her MAJESTY from coming to London.

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 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 loyalty and devotion, to tender your Majesty the homage of our most heartfelt congratulations upon the occasion of the safe 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 land, the Queen hastened to fulfil the grateful offices of filial affection to her revered and Royal Mother, and, exhibiting an equal ardour in all the delicate and refined relations of domestic life, your Royal Majesty seated next the throne of your Majesty, has resumed without delay the splendid sphere of private virtues and of public usefulness."

"In testimony how we appreciate the bright pattern her Majesty affords to that sex on whose good conduct the best interests of society so mainly depend, we trace the model and revive the sacred memory of Queen Charlotte in the perfect imitation of her transcendent merits, and in the eminently successful influence of her example. Since her arrival in this country, the opportunity presented to the Lord Mayor by her Majesty's visit to the Continent of conducting her Majesty with every attendant circumstance of dutiful respect to the limits of his Lordship's jurisdiction as Conservator of the Thames; but our happiness was only then complete, when, deigning to accept our proffered escort, 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 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, and 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 happiness 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:—

"To the King's Most Excellent 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, 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 and attached devotion 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 upon the throne of these realms, we beg also to renew the assurances of our devoted loyalty and attachment to your Majesty and your Majesty's Royal Consort."

"That the same gracious Providence which has protected our illustrious Monarch and his beloved Queen through periods as eventful and important as history ever recorded may continue to shower upon them his choicest 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 following answer:—

"I thank you for your congratulations on the safe return of her Majesty the Queen into my British dominions."

"The occasion is one on which it is perfectly gratifying to my feelings to receive a renewed proof of your loyal and dutiful attachment, and I am fully sensible of the respectful zeal with which you have marked the deep interest you feel in her Majesty's safety and return."

"Entertaining the utmost solicitude for the happiness of all classes of my subjects, you may be fully assured that I shall at all times endeavour to promote the interests of the city of London."

After HIS MAJESTY's reply, the mover and seconder of the address had the honour to kiss the KING's hand.

Sir AUGUSTUS FOSTER, Bart., His Majesty's Minister at Turin, kissed hands on being appointed Privy Councillor.

The Earl of GOSFORD resigned the key of a Lord of the Bed-chamber, and was sworn a Privy Councillor; and subsequently kissed hands upon his appointment as Captain of the Yeomen Guard, *viz* the Marquess of CLANRICARDE, resigned.

About seven o'clock the KING returned to Windsor.

WE have to announce one of the melancholy results of that line of foreign policy which our present Government has thought proper to adopt; and which, though sad and grievous in the extreme, as an individual case, is but one amongst many of the terrible consequences to be expected from the blindness, stupidity, vanity, and conceit of the individual who is yet permitted to rule the destinies of this nation—and, alas! of others.

HER MAJESTY DONNA FRANCESCA, the rightful Queen of SPAIN—whose only faults in the eyes of the Liberals, were her being the wife of the persecuted Don CARLOS, and the sister of the exiled Don MIGUEL—died on Thursday night at the Rectory House, Alverstoke, near Gosport, of a fever, produced by anxiety and distress of mind, originating in the undeserved misfortunes and the tyrannical and illegal persecutions of her illustrious husband.

WE do not envy the feelings of a dandy Minister, sipping his coffee and simpering in my lady's boudoir, as he might be when he read the appalling account of the premature death of a virtuous and devoted wife: a pious and affectionate mother; in exile and obscurity, hunted from the kingdom on whose throne it was her right to sit; and left to misfortune and misery, while her Sovereign and husband was exposed to dangers and difficulties in vindication of his claim to the crown, the organized opposition to which, has just been sanc-

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, 1813.

And FERDINAND MARIE, born 13th October, 1824.

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!

A correspondent has sent us an extremely clever 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 suspect 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 CHANCELLORS 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 DOGBERRY, will boast of, but neglect his duty; like Captain BORADIL, 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 showing what the country may expect from what he has already done, we will venture to give a few extracts from the "BROUGHAM AT HOME" of last year.

On the 22d of July, the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR thus declared himself:—

"I now come to the third species of charity—that which 'goes 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 beforehand loudly bragged, as being a Dissenter himself—thus spoke of subscription to the Articles of the Church of England, upon entering the Universities:—

"It rears itself to my eyes as a degree of meanness, a refinement of subtlety, as a device of Jesuitism and casuistry, as a cloak for hypocrisy of the vilest and coarsest nature, as."

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 scene, never paralleled by Lord BROUGHAM, and never attended 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 Woolstack, 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 Woolstack.

On the 2d of August, the same Lord BROUGHAM said, on the same subject of subscription to the Articles, "Instead of this, you make them eat first, and digest afterwards." This is a starter. We cannot pretend to say how the noble beef-steak-eater contrives, for his own part, or whether he manages to digest first, and eat afterwards; but this we do know, that neither his Lordship nor any other man alive swallows before he drinks.

On the 24th of May, his Lordship states that he had brought in a Bill "with the sanction of his colleagues," of which Bill, and which fact, his said colleagues distinctly denied all knowledge. Lord WICKLOW then said, that he had asked the CHANCELLOR if there was any other business to be transacted that evening, and he had replied "No;" after which, he himself brought forward the Pluralities and Non-residence Bills, after Lord GREY had promised to consult the Bishops, and when only one Irish Archbishop and the Bishop of DERRY, a POXSONBY, were present. Here Chancellor MATHEWS defended himself by saying the Archbishop of ARMAGH was in the House—"No," says his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND—"No," cries Lord WICKLOW, "he was not, for this strong reason—his Grace happens not to sit in Parliament this Session."—"Oh," says BROUGHAM, "then it was the Archbishop of CASHIEL; it is all the same." So that, according to the CHANCELLOR, Lord JOHN BERESFORD is the same as the Archbishop of CASHIEL, and one Irish Archbishop is the same as a few English Prelates.

Then, the man, after supporting the three clauses of the Coercion Bill in the strongest terms, denied in equally strong terms that he ever approved of them; after having framed the King's Speech of 1833, denouncing Mr. O'CONNELL, and the Speech of 1834, regretting the continuance of the attempts to excite the people to pray for a repeal of the Legislative Union, which attempts are said "to have excited in the Royal breast the deepest regret and just indignation;" he denies that the Speech from the Throne did particularly allude to, or designate Mr. O'CONNELL; and wounds up the business of the year, by concluding a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with that same individual.

His Lordship, after sitting day after day to hear the costly and protracted evidence upon the Warwick Election Bill, moves the House to throw it out, which is accordingly done; and then, after having insulted the House of Lords, while sitting within their own walls—after having made a speech at the Scotch dinner, in which, with the most violent gestures and vehement actions, he expressed his anxiety, if it were possible, to cancel his patent and quit such a disgraceful assembly, he gets up, and by way of finale, says—"that, but for the House of Lords, the House of Commons must have suspended its legislation, and that if it had continued it, it must have been covered with blunders and absurdities—it was

not their fault that they committed errors, they must of necessity do so." Hethen "tops up," as the worthies of the "Steaks" would call it, by entering a protest upon the books, which nobody signs, and which has been ridiculed even by those who are nearest and dearest to him—men as weak as Mr. BELLENDEN KER, as obsequious as Mr. LE MARCHANT, 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 venison, out of the Bar fund, which proposition was negatived; 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.

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 no ceremony of borrowing it:—

"We find in the evening papers the following account of a dinner given to the Lord Chancellor:—

"DINNER TO LORD BROUGHAM.—On Monday last the Lord Chancellor partook of a grand entertainment at Lancaster, to which he was invited by the gentlemen of the bar on the northern circuit. It was arranged, with the view that nothing should arise to disturb the conviviality or harmony of the festive meeting, that no reference should be made to politics or to professional matters, as the latter subject, by embracing the reform in the law, 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 o'clock in the morning before the Chancellor took his departure. Agreeable and general conversation, and some excellent singing beguiled the time. The Chancellor was in excellent spirits, and an annual entertainment of the same sort, it was understood, would be agreed to by the visitors."

"This paragraph does not state that Lord BROUGHAM himself entertained his gay companions by singing a song! The circumstance of a Lord Chancellor dining with the Benchers of the Inns 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 ought 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 lofty station which he occupies."

"We understand that 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 idea of treating him otherwise than as one of themselves, subject to their own peculiar jurisdiction, was, as a matter of course, laid aside. He was, therefore, received not as Lord Chancellor, but as leader of the Northern Circuit, and as such occupied the chair, and led the convivialities of the evening. The conversation, would we were told, has been still more indelicately unbecoming but for the accidental mistake of Mr. Parker, the Barrister, and Member for Sheffield, who supposed that the dinner was to be one of grave form and ceremony, and introduced some strangers. But for this circumstance the Lord Chancellor would have been actually appointed and crowned in due form as King Henry IX. The preparations for this burlesque on a solemn and religious service were all complete, and one of the barristers was actually chosen to officiate as Pope on the occasion. Happily, Mr. Parker's blunder prevented this profanation."

"But we think that enough has occurred to prove that there is no more propriety in the Lord Chancellor becoming a party to the convivialities and buffooneries of a Bar mess, than in Lord DENHAM appearing on one day as a criminal Judge, and on the next taking part in the entertainments of a playhouse. We therefore hope that we shall hear no more of such discreditable proceedings."

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 Ministers who have truckled to him and confided in him. They have not got him yet, and must now bid higher than they did 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 MELBOURNE, at which, a year ago, he would have jumped at from the hand of Lord 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 Clichester, having been invited by the Bishop of that diocese to his palace, 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.

The Brighton Herald gives the following explanation of the affair, which seems only to make the mystery greater:—

"The Bishop of CHERESTER's second public day was on Wednesday. Among the company were his Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, and nearly fifty of the neighbouring Gentry and Clergy. The attendance of the Rev. Mr. FULLAGAR, the Unitarian Minister, on the last of the occasion, has excited considerable attention, as it is said he did by 'special invitation.' The following is stated as leading to it:—The Rev. Mr. F. is living in the parsonage-house at Donnington, and when the Bishop presented the Rev. Mr. F. to him, and a note was sent stating the intention of the new incumbent to pay a visit there to determine on some repairs. The Rev. Mr. F. received his visitors, and while there the Bishop is stated to have asked his dissenting brother, to whom he intended to dine with him (the Bishop) on the morning to which Mr. F. replied he had always 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 honour him with his company. This is said to be the version of the invitation."

This explanation is anything but satisfactory; for, besides confirming the fact, as we had stated it, it informs us that this 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 Lewes paper, purporting that a Unitarian minister had, by special invitation of the Bishop of CHERESTER, been present with the clergy of the Diocese at one of his Lordship's public days; but since that statement seems to rest upon a basis uncontradicted, although made at length constrained, most prehensile in belief in its correctness. It does seem impossible that any Prelate, whatever his political tincts, should thus offer a studied insult to his clergy; and our readers, who know in what respect we have ever held the talents and character of Mr. FULLAGAR—such as we differed from him upon other matters—will judge of the unwillingness with which we now feel ourselves compelled by a sense

of duty to this public notice of so painful a subject. We trust that the matter 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 mentioned 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 Nile, is nearly, or even distantly related to the Right Honourable SCIPIO AFRICANUS of the War Office; but this we know, that the appointment has given more general dissatisfaction 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 line.

With respect to Admiral FLEMING himself, he is one of thirteen flag-officers who have 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 compelled 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 unintentional 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 care.

Bristol, August 29th, 1834.

DEAR MASSA JOHN BULL,

Me jus nrithe 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 trust in God you put um in your Paper for him; for he say, you is really our true friend.—So me remain, dear Massa John Bull, eber yours,

TOM ASHTON.

SONG FROM NIGGER MAN TO GOBERNER OF JAMAICA.

Now me Massa we all free
Dance around de tamarind tree,
In week, perhaps, we'll work one day,
And all de rest we'll sing and play.

Around we bound our merry couple,
Thanks to Massa WILLERFORCE,
For he gib us freedom all,
Picanniny, 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 habbe 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 tink dat his head
For true, it must be made of lead.

For Blackman nebbur 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.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been created in the "Deseried Village" by the circumstance of Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE having called out Mr. FRASER, the bookseller, of Regent-street. The affair appears to stand thus:—

Mr. DUNCOMBE 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 Bibliophile with the following letter:—

"Sir,—Having this moment read a most false and atrocious attack upon both my public as well as my private character, in your Magazine for the present month, I call upon you either to give a contradiction to it, as full, as explicit, and as public as the calumnies which you have been the means of disseminating, or else that satisfaction which one gentleman has a right to demand from another, who has so unwarrantably and falsely maligned him.

"My friend, Lord Allen, will deliver this into your hands, and receive your reply.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"To J. Fraser, Esq.,
"THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE."

The following account of Mr. FRASER'S reception of Mr. DUNCOMBE'S mission is given by Lord ALLEN:—

"Mr. Duncome having asked me to be the bearer of a letter to Mr. Fraser, and to receive an answer to it, I had this day an interview with him at his house in Regent-street, and delivered it to him. Having read it he declared that he could give no answer to it; upon my pressing him for one, he said that the letter contained a challenge, that he by no means approved of hostile meetings, and against Mr. Duncome, and bind him over to keep the peace. He acknowledged that he was the proprietor of Fraser's Magazine, and that he would have declined giving the name of the author had he been applied to for it.

"Mount-Street, Sept. 3, 1834."
It was clear that Mr. FRASER had no intention of making his *power 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 having bound him over to keep the peace towards him: for, with due professional knowledge, he did not letter him until he had bound him.

Mr. DUNCOMBE, accompanied by the Marquess of WORCESTER, attended at Marlborough-street, in consequence of a warrant obtained by Mr. FRASER, and was held to bail in 500*l.* himself, and in the sureties of Lord WORCESTER and Mr. COSBY in 250*l.* each to answer at the next Middlesex

Sessions to any complaint which might be made against him; after which the parties withdrew.

It was subsequently to these proceedings that Mr. FRASER wrote his letter to Mr. DUNCOMBE:—

"215, Regent-street, Thursday, 2 o'clock, p. m.
"Sir,—I am inclined to think that you will, upon reflection, perceive that the course which I felt 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 to 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 'false and atrocious.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient and humble servant,
"Thomas S. Duncome, Esq., M.P.
"JAMES FRASER.
"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 the mind. It was a contest between two men of 'fashionable 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 notoriety for every sort and degree of vice. In Mr. POWELL 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. DUNCOMBE they saw one whose fame had reached through all classes as a distinguished supporter of the gambling-house, the brothel, and every haunt of vice. But then, on the other hand, in Mr. POWELL they saw a Churchman,—in Mr. DUNCOMBE they saw one who would willingly be their instrument in pulling down the Church. Every profession, therefore, was forgotten: all ideas of Religion being of more value than Dissent was abandoned, and the Dissenters of Finsbury, with a few honourable exceptions, came forth with zeal and alacrity as the supporters of the favourite of Madame VESTRIS, and the patron of (or partner in) CROCKFORD'S hell!"

Differing as we do, *to toto cœlo* from Mr. DUNCOMBE 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. DUNCOMBE'S pursuits and gaities, 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 gaities and dissipation. Mr. DUNCOMBE is certainly a member of CROCKFORD'S—so are nine hundred or a thousand other men. Mr. DUNCOMBE is, or has been a visitor of the Green-room—and for all we know (not having any opportunity of ascertaining) of the other "haunts of vice," to which the writer refers by name. But who shall throw the stone?—is the House of Commons to be purged and purified by such disqualifications of its Members? As to being the favourite of Madame VESTRIS—whose name is somewhat unceremoniously used—that seems to us, to be neither a fault nor a misfortune; and as to being a patron of (or partner in) CROCKFORD'S, we suspect that the only partnership Mr. DUNCOMBE would desire, would be now and then to divide 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 days 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 BROUGHTON, 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 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 *Stamper*, SUTTON, Commander, is just arrived from the Leeward Islands. She arrived at Barbadoes from England on the 22d of July, and sailed the 23d, proceeding to the different islands on her way, arriving at St. Kitt's on the 29th, where she remained until the 7th of August, when 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 mail-boats 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 laid under martial law. Barbadoes is well supplied with troops. At Dominica 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 Basseterre, and she was to have left on the 1st of August. The negroes were quiet, and the negroes were there employed in preparing their emancipation dresses for the 1st of August. At St. Kitt's the negroes appeared to be desperate, and refused to work on that day. About forty had been arrested and sent to the goal; sixteen of them from one estate; they were to be sent to the strong fort on Brimstone Hill to be tried by martial law. At Montserrat they were much afraid of the negroes; and the cryspelas was exceedingly prevalent, carrying off many of the negroes daily. Mr. NEAVE, an estate here, says, 'I have never seen a more insubordinate and also in very alarmed state. Tortois was tranquil, and Green and Rainbow were at St. Kitt's. These were the only men-of-war the packet met with.

"The cholera had again broken out dreadfully in the Havannah. "The *Pandora* packet was off Barbadoes on the 22d of July."

The events here recorded took place at the moment when the knaves and fools of the Anti-Slavery Societies were dining together, to celebrate the happy consummation of their glorious efforts, and while fustian speeches, and mandarin toasts, were echoing through the tavern room in honour of the day.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following extract from a letter dated St. Kitt's, 1st August, 1834:—

"We are all here in a state of great excitement and alarm. The

negroes are not satisfied with the apprenticeship which the British Act of Parliament has provided for them, as a probation for unrestricted freedom which they are to enjoy in six years. They say that 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 each week to themselves, and takes from the master the power of punishing them, which he had 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 MURRAY M'GREGOR, the Governor-General, has come down from Antigua to St. Kitt's for our protection, bringing with him an additional company of regular troops. We have also four men-of-war in the Road, and the whole of our Island Militia are upon permanent duty.

"The 1st of August being the day 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 illness, and the want of the regular supplies of food which they have 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, if troops are called in to act against them, there is no knowing 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."

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 20,000,000*l.* which the country has to pay for the mischief.

ONE of the things which strike foreigners when they read our newspapers more forcibly than any other, is the elaborated absurdity of the puff 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 hallow!—

Says my Lady, one day, to the middle-aged CURPIN,
"Why don't you try COLLEY?—Says he, "Tis so stupid."
"Not stupid," says she, "by its use, age is hidden."
Says my Lord, "Oh, I'll dye, if by you I am bidden."
"Then do," says my Lady, "for people here say,
That you seem very rapidly turning to Grey."
"To Grey!" cries my Lord, "not a word's to be said,
I have oft changed my tale, I'll now change my head."
So, my Lord goes to Holles-street, Cavendish-square,
He buys COLLEY'S cream, and bestrobes his hair;
And when the next day he calls on his "Missus,"
She cries, "CURPIN no more—come hither NARCISsus."
Her heart with delight grew with beating so big,
At the sight of my Lord in his "juvenile wig."

From that moment has COLLEY redoubled his fame,
And Viscount NARCISsus been PALMERSTON'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 Bankruptcy 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 Sergeant PELL and Co., and that Messrs. SWANSTON and JACOB (with some others) were as good Commissioners of Bankrupts as Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAMS, 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 CHANCELLOR 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 insinuating 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 BROUGHTON, 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, 500*l.* or 600*l.*, we scarcely know which.

Not so, however, the holders of other patent places under the old system; not so, the ex-Commissioners, who have not received a sixpence for two years, and who, on the 11th day of next January, will have three years' composition due to them. A Bill was introduced this last Session, which professed to create a fund for their payment; but it was all a sham, and so saddled with the jobs of an Accountant-General and his Clerks, and of retiring pensions to the Secretary of Bankrupts' Clerks, that the CHANCELLOR was afraid to face it, and bade the SOLICITOR-GENERAL assure the House of Commons that he did not wish to press it. Not he—as he could not do his own jobs, he did not care for the compensation, and was well glad to be rid of the taunts of Lords WYNFORD, LYNDBURST, and others, on the economy and well-working of his new system, and of the Duke of WELLINGTON, on the excellent faith he had kept with those persons for whom his former Bill so speciously pretended to provide. We repeat, we are astonished at such conduct, and we do hope that some Noble Lord, and one who has

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 well-known Nabob, who having ordered thirteen carriages of his own to the door, to take a party of visitors to a picnic, and finding them unequal to the transport of his guests, called out to his servant—"STEVENSON, send round some more phaetons!"

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.

A gun of preparation, at a quarter before seven o'clock, P.M. Three bunched rockets in succession, fired from the southern enclosure of Government House, the last to be accompanied by a flourish of trumpets, which will be the signal for

DISPLAY 1.

A general illumination of 40,000 blue lights, covering a space in a ring of about four miles. The Government House, Town Hall, Court House, New Ghant, &c., and the Ochelony column spirally illuminated and crowned with twelve white blossoming trees a cap of Roman candles, and a mortar of nigrettes. At the commencement of the illumination, H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Capt. Dunn, at anchor off the Esplanade, will fire a royal salute, which will be followed up by another (of salutes 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-joie from the walls of Fort William; and the several bands playing "God save the King."

DISPLAY 2.—(Chiefly prepared in the Laboratory School at Dum Dum.)

Under charge of Cond. Cordon.—Inside the Government House grounds.

Four common 2-pounder rockets; two common four-pounder ditto—variously loaded with scrolls, serpents, rain, stars, &c.; one 1-pounder Caduceus rocket; one 2-pounder honorary ditto; one towering ditto; one swarm of 8-ounce ditto; one fountain of thirty 1-pounder ditto; five 8-inch and five 5-inch balloon shells; a swarm of 300 tourbillons; and a semicircular fence of 100 large flower-pots of brilliant spur-fire.

DISPLAY 3.

One bunched rocket, a signal to fire on the plain. Sergeant Michel, Arsenal Depot.—Division No. 1.—"Hidder-tolgh."

A forest of various kinds of trees, and in the midst of it,—1st. A fight between two giants; 2nd. A fight between two tigers; 3rd. A fight between two elephants; 4th. Tiger-shooting from the back of an elephant; 5th. A huge boa 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.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and balloon shells; 2nd. A vertical wheel; 3rd. A new figure piece; 4th. A spiral wheel.

DISPLAY 5.

Two bunched rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside. Sergeant South, Arsenal.—Division No. 2.—"Buxoo."

1st. A fountain of thirty 1-pounder rockets; 2nd. A pyramid of spur-fire; 3rd. A bathful; 4th. A *Recluse of the moon*, at the end of an avenue of blue-blossomed 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.

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.

DISPLAY 7.

Three bunched rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside. Sergeant Hinton, Arsenal Depot.—Division No. 3.—"Bummon."

1st. A shurrh gule, or town with revolving beacons illuminated; 2nd. A chunder cote; 3rd. A kunnuck chumpah; 4th. A swarm of 500 rockets; 5th. A palm-tree.

DISPLAY 8.—(Dum Dum.)

Cond. Cordon.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A yew-tree; 3rd. A rose piece.

DISPLAY 9.

Four bunched rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside. Sergeant O'Brien.—Division No. 4.—"Soaker Mullick."

1st. 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 Dum.)—Inside.

1st. Rockets and shells; 2d. A swarm of 8-ounce rockets; 3d. A new figure piece; 4th. A fountain of thirty 1-pounder rockets; 5th. A regulated, illuminated spiral piece.

DISPLAY 11.

Five bunched rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside. Sergeant Daly.—Division No. 5.—"Hubby Mahommed."

A forest of white blossoming trees, in the midst of which, 1st. Two men wrestling; 2nd. A tiger and buffalo fight; 3rd. Two men wrestling, and a bathful; 4th. A fort attacked by ships and troops; 5th. A palm tree.

DISPLAY 12.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A yew-tree; 3rd. swarms of 8-ounce rockets; 4th. A rose piece.

DISPLAY 13.

Six bunched rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside. Sergeant Neal.—Division No. 6.—"Mudden."

A feu-de-joie of 3000 rockets covering one mile of ground, which serve as a train towards the explosion or eruption of "Mount Etna," which will discharge 16,000 rockets, nigrettes, balloon shells, Roman candles, and maroons 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," brilliantly illuminated: the Kings of the East in royal robes, and crowned with eastern diadems, being seated in durbar, within, and surrounded by attendants. At the angles of the steps in front, are two illuminated pyramids, and a cascade of fire in front of the temple; at the top of the pediment appears a brilliant sun rising, arched over with an extensive bow of brilliant spur-fire, and containing in illuminated letters, the motto of the Halleybury medals, "Redit a nobis Aurora domum redit;" underneath the pediment (which has the Company's arms embossed in silver on a ground of gold in its centre)

appears their motto, "Anspicio Regis et Senatus Anglie;" and on the wings of the building, over the colonnade, and under the King's arms, which appear at each end embossed in gold, "Gulielmus IV. Rex," and "Victoria Regina," flanked by illuminated stars, having the King's and Company's arms opening in transparencies in the centre of each respectively. From the ceiling within hangs an illuminated chandelier, and on each side of the building, which presents a front of ninety feet, will be a number of large blue-blossomed trees, two fountains of fire, two horizontal wheels, with crowns, &c., &c.

To conclude with (in illuminated letters) "God save the King."

N.B. Fire balloons will ascend, and rockets will be thrown at intervals from the balconies of the Ochelony column, and the artillery and disposable infantry employed in salvo and platoon firing during the night.

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, and two tin pots."

We have, in this extensive "fare-up" at Calcutta, "A fight between two giants, a footed boorodgee, a kunnuck chumpah, two chunder cotes, Mount Etna, the Kings of the East in Royal robes, with eastern diadems on their heads, an eclipse of the moon, two rams fighting, and a man in the pillory."

We wish the East India Company joy of so splendid an exhibition, which affords a brilliant contrast to the confusion and discontent which are too evident at their sales in London upon the new principle adopted under the new Charter, which the grand display commemorates. 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 FELLOWSHIP.

TO THE RIGHT REV. C. R. SUMNER, LORD BISHOP OF WINTON, VISITOR OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

MY LORD VISITOR.—There are at this time about 650 Fellows of 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 ecclesiasticum de jure et consuetudine*; the other *promotione*, as *Prebendat 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 second?—why the *promotione* obtained by *chance*, to the amount of ten pounds of *clero* in the King's books; and if the person be a D.D., he is allowed fifteen (unà 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 unà cum *societate* sub; the same word used as in his oath of admission—"Item quod non resignabo societatem meam mercede sat pretio dato, soluto promisso, nisi expectato adductus." This is elucidated (stat. 68, sec. 4): *Forma obligacionis pro sociis in usum admissionis*—"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 *promotione* afterward." Now, what is obtained (*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 *preferment* or *intere* 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 *promotione*. The statute of Eliz. (31 c. s. 1, 2) the 40th canon, founded upon that statute, the immemorial custom of all Cathedral where the Prebendaries, or Canons, do not vacate their stalls, shew that the wise Princess ELIZABETH determined that the Prebendaries, Canons, and Fellows of Colleges should remain undisturbed in their respective patrimony; and Lord HARRINGTON's consolidated Bill of Residence shews what the Legislature thought on the subject, and allows Fellows of Colleges to be absent from their *Living* when required at College. Now, the observation that secession would be impeded if that construction were allowed, is as weak as its wicked, for, is the impatience of a junior to supplant a senior, or impel him to commit perjury? The *hic jacet* of death or matrimony will always promote succession by the victims of one or the votaries of the other. To say the least, no *Visitor* should rest upon the construction of another, 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 tamper on a precarious 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 contentment with that peace and benevolence which *Episcopacy* solemnly pledges itself to observe at consecration, and which should hereafter be confirmed by an oath, where so much depends; neither is it in union with the founder's emphatic provision of *advertisements*, who says "he leaves his fellows joint heirs with *Christ*, the son of the living God, and that they are for the support of the president and scholars who are in orders (clerics)." (Stat. 32.) Again, he gives leave of absence thus—"We do not object but to the fellows or scholars on account of their *promotion* a certain period may be granted, by which they may be absent: we likewise judge that they shall have equal favour and indulgence who are elected to any *Church* belonging to the College, which we wish to be done three times a year." Now Dr. PHILIP WYNTER, the President, deliberately swears that a perpetual Fellow of the College ceased to be a Member on taking a College living fourteen months 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 "*ex quo 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 *clero*, 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. CROSSY CLARK (whose father, the City Chamberlain, is said to have left him 50,000l.), and have presented him to the rectory of Winterborne, which the senior Fellow (contending for the conscientious observance of the Founder's will) ought to have had *de jure et consuetudine*, and entered a caveat accordingly, with the persons authorised to prevent it. This is one specimen of innovation, or the effects of the spirit of the *Times* at Oxford, and requires the prompt

interference of a CHANCELLOR, or some higher judicial authority! "Fit interpretamentum ad Presidens Collegii nostri, quod cum aliquo aliquid omnium et quod faciendum censuimus, aut factum quod de fiat prohibemus toties perjurio ipso facto incurretur."

Nullo addito jurare in verba magistri.

VERAX.

We see by the *Kenish Observer* that Mr. Alderman PARTRIDGE was most appropriately elected President of the Canterbury Catch Club, on the first of September. His friends, we conclude, are satisfied that he is game.

Everybody of taste and feeling has undoubtedly seen the collection of tape-worms, lizards, scorpions, lumps, and odd-shaped things which have been expelled from the bodies of various ladies and gentlemen of different ages, by means of Dr. GARDNER'S efficacious vermifuges, and which are exhibited in glass bottles, properly labelled, with descriptions of the respective sources whence they have been derived, at the Doctor's shop in Long-acre. The newspapers give the following account of the venerable vermicide's pursuits during the summer:—

"This venerable and eccentric personage has gone from London to Gravesend three or four times weekly during the present year, and generally by the *Mercury* steam vessel. In no one instance has he 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. Although naturally of a reserved turn, he converses freely with such companions as he prefers, and relates a number of amusing anecdotes of men and things as they were when he was a boy. In the year 1810, he caused a vault and tomb to be erected in Shoreditch churchyard, upon the head-stone of which he has, at several periods, caused the following inscription to be chiselled:—'Dr. John Gardner's intended last and best bed-room, wherein are laid two sons and two grand-daughters, and in which he himself means to rest until the morning of the resurrection.' Reader, you may gain hundreds to-day, but this night thy soul may be required of thee."

There's nothing worth a thought beneath
But how I may escape the death—
That never, never dies!"

1833.—Dr. G., aged 83, is in good health."

To shew the amiable versatility of Lord 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 Statute 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 Majesty's Colonies, beyond the seas: and newspapers 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 Kingdom, free of the duty of postage. Newspapers, duly stamped, may also be conveyed, free of postage, to any port of the United Kingdom, other than his Majesty's colonies and possessions: and newspapers printed in any kingdom or state beyond the seas (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 Post 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 cover upon 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 paper. Papers put in after such period, may be detained by the Postmaster, or forwarded, charged with the full duty of letter-postage. Postmasters may open and examine newspapers, and persons are allowed by the Act to send newspapers beyond the seas 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:—

"MR. SAMUEL HERAPATH, of Holborn-hill, said, this woman, now a widow, and the aunt of a most distinguished vocalist, is an irreclaimable gin-drinker; she has four sons and two daughters transported; after making away with all her substance, she went without means to procure intoxicating drink, she favoured to sell the teeth in her head to a medical man to take her own cure; she had every tooth actually taken out of her head with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long-acre, the same dentist who bought the others, gave her for only fourpence, and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than fourpence. She became so weak and feeble in her head. To raise the supplies for her body she sold the teeth in her head to a medical man to take her own cure; she had every tooth actually taken out of her head with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long-acre, the same dentist who bought the others, gave her for only fourpence, and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than fourpence. She became so weak and feeble in her head. To raise the supplies for her body she sold the teeth in her head to a medical man to take her own cure; she had every tooth actually taken out of her head with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long-acre, the same dentist who bought the others, gave her for only fourpence, and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than fourpence. She became so weak and feeble in her head. 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The Manchester Courier says:—The scurrilous abuse of the Church of England by several of the speakers at the vestry meeting on Wednesday, has produced an effect in some quarters which they never intended. We will give one specimen of it. A labouring man called at our office soon after the meeting, and taking a sovereign from his pocket, threw it on the counter, with the exclamation, "There's a sovereign for the Church; I'm but a poor man, but I don't like to see the Church abused, and I'll give away my money, but I don't like to see the Church abused as much as I've done." The Church would triumph still, in spite of the blackguards." At the request of this worthy champion of the Church, the sovereign has been handed over to one of the chaplains of the Collegiate Church, and will be added to the collection for the Sunday Schools to be made in that Church to-morrow. The name of the individual who has set this noble example, and we record it to his honour, is James Marshall; he resides in Miller-street.

complete *vide mecum* to the incipient connoisseur. It is without exception the cheapest publication extant."—*United Service Gazette*.

Since the above examination a strict inquiry has been made, and it could be seen that the Palace, and property to a much larger amount than could be accounted for, had been found to be missing. On the afternoon William Hill, the person who had been arrested, was brought before the court, and placed at the bar, charged with stealing plate and other articles from St. James's Palace, the property of his Majesty.

Joseph Ewer, assistant in the silver pantry at St. James's Palace, identified the prisoner as being the person on a particular occasion, and an assistant to him in the Palace, and as being a person whom if he alluded to in the first investigation. Mr. Gregorie asked him what he wished to say any thing at present, as he must remain until all the witnesses could be in attendance? The prisoner said that he had nothing to say.

At Okeham, in Rutlandshire, there is a very remarkable custom kept up to the present day. Every Peer of the realm, the first time he comes through the town, is compelled by law to give a horse-shoe to a nail on the Castle gate, and if he refuses the bailiff of the manor has power to stop his coach, and take the shoe from one of his horses. This is called the "Order of the Horse-shoe," and it is common for the donor to give a large one with his own name stamped upon it, and often gilt. There is one over the seat of the Judge in the Assize Hall, which is of very curious workmanship.

SPAIN.

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 limits which ancient prejudices have too long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of witlings and fools." (Cheers).—I have been only desirous 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, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call 'husband' to-morrow!!"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Tempora mutantur" is too broad.

"The March of Intellect" next week.

We should have noticed the various *Forbes* which we have received during the week, but that our notice of literature is unavoidably postponed until our next number.

Our correspondent's article on the New Poor Law's Bill shall appear 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 in our next number—as will a brief review of Mr. O'CONNELL's letter to Lord DUNCAN.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

ON Wednesday their MAJESTIES arrived at St. James's 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 MAJESTY on the right stood the Duchess Dowager of LEEDS, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of EARL, the Master of the Horse; on the left of the QUEEN stood Miss BAGOT, and Miss HOPE JOHNSTONE, Maids of Honour, and Lady CAROLINE WOOD, Lady GORE, and Lady ISABELLA WENYSS; on the opposite side were the Earl of DENBIGH, Lord Chamberlain; Colonel WILSON and Mr. HUNSON, Gentlemen Ushers; and Mr. MELLISH, the Earl of GOSFORD, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Viscount FALKLAND, the Lord, and Sir WATKIN 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 in full Court dress.

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 return of Her MAJESTY to this country. The LORD MAYOR presented the Address to the QUEEN, by whom it was handed to the Earl of DENBIGH. Her MAJESTY 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's Answer thereto:—

"Most Gracious QUEEN—We, the LORD MAYOR and Aldermen of London, humbly approach your MAJESTY with every sentiment of dutiful affection and gratitude, to offer our most cordial congratulations upon your MAJESTY's safe and happy return to England. The interval of your MAJESTY'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 MAJESTY's presence and illustrious example in all the relations of private life and in those of the highest public concernment, we rejoice again to tender at the foot of the throne the homage due to the exalted virtues of your MAJESTY. The memory of them will never be effaced, and the influence of their example will be the brightest inheritance of our children.

"By order of the Court, (Signed)

"HENRY WOODTHORPE.

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 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 on the evening.

On Thursday the KING visited Kew; and on Friday their MAJESTIES took an airing in a close carriage in Windsor Park.

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 GEORGE.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA remain at Tunbridge Wells.

It is 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 RICE, the sound policy of Lord PALMERSTON, the mildness and activity of Lord HOLLAND, the private virtues of Lord DUNCAN, the sincerity, steadiness, sobriety, and charity of Lord BROUGHAM, and the various good qualities of Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, Mr. ABERCROMBY, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL—for Lord MULGRAVE too, we have a great affection, and for Lord LANDSOWNE a high respect; and nobody who knows Mr. CHARLES GRANT, can do anything but like him. Somehow, 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 crikum-crankum pothook-and-lianger 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 GRENVILLE was Auditor of the Exchequer, and there were four Tellers or Tallies 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, was 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 vive, 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. HENRY ELLIS, the retired Clerk of the Pells, had been promised 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 1,400l. a-year had he been appointed to the new Comptrollership. BROUGHAM, 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.

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 afflictive 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-five years ago. This is the Right Honourable Gentleman who has been taken out of his case, brushed, dusted, and sent up to town to assume the conduct of His MAJESTY's Exchequer.

God 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 "rattledum 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, clerks of exitus and introitus, and the deuce knows what besides.

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 expiates 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 doubtless recollect that immediately after the breaking up of Parliament, the Ministerial papers—we believe, the provincials, in the first instance—published a peccary-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 *erequetur* 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.

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 order of Government for the honours to be paid on the day of the funeral. The ships of war in port are to hoist the Spanish ensign, half-mast high, at the main. The batteries 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 will receive the body of well-dressed persons have flocked to the chapel. The funeral ceremony 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 enlarge it, and with this view people are at work night and day. It had not been determined whether the funeral oration would be in Spanish or English. A number of well-dressed persons have flocked to see the coffin, and by their sad and mournful demeanour paid a silent tribute to the departed worth of an illustrious individual, cast upon our shores by those dreadful convulsions with which the Peninsula is at present agitated, more expressive than words could convey.

The body is to be accompanied to its first resting-place by all the individuals in England beloved by the Royal Household. Cards of invitation have also been sent to the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Lords BERESFORD and STUART DE ROTHSAY.

After the funeral it is the intention of the Princess of BEIRA to

remove to London, with the young Princess, now under her charge, and for their reception a house has been taken in Hanser-square. The body has now been lying in state for several days in the principal room of the Rectory, hung with black. The coffin rests upon a platform with three steps, under a handsome canopy, and is surrounded by eighteen large candlesticks, with tapers constantly kept burning, besides several branches. The body was put into the shroud and this into the leaden coffin on the 5th, when it was soldered down and immediately placed on the trassels under the canopy, with four Spanish gards de corps constantly in attendance.

The coffin is superb. Upon it is the following inscription:—
"Maria Francisca Asis Regali ex progenie Braganza et Borbon, Joannis VI. Lusitanie Fideiissimi filii Regis, Caroli V. Hispaniarum quoque Regis Coniunx antecessima, Ste. Francisce a Sales Monialium fundatrix Regalis Monasterii Civitatis Oritio ad Religionem, Prædix Nona Septembris anni millesimo Octingentesimo trigessimis quarto,

Ætatis sue incæpto trigesimo quinto Alverstokiæ parvo Magnæ Britannicæ oppido Obdormivit in Domino.
R. I. P.

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 PALMERSTON'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.

The proposal of offering it to the SPEAKER, with his Peerage, for the sake of trying to keep faith with Mr. LITTLETON, 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 heart-rending sacrifice of patronage, Mr. LITTLETON would be very little nearer the Chair of the House of Commons than he is now.

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 MEXSTER 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—yet 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.

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. MALTRY—by Divine Providence Bishop of CHICHESTER—is out sunnering SUMNER of Winchester. 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 have a right to hear how this Unitarian preacher, this President of a meeting for the refusal of Church-rates, came to be invited to his Lordship's public dinner in the Episcopal Palace; but as if not quite satisfied with the indecorum—to call it by no harsher name—which he has committed, he invites to his third public dinner—Father TIERNEY, a Popish priest, to meet his Clergy.

Lord BROUGHAM knows extremely well that his wig and petticoats save him from personal chastisement for the insolence and insults in which he deals. MALTRY, the Unitarian's friend, is in a similar state of security, and may with impunity insult the Clergy, and even the gentry of his diocese 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 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 nothing of his character, except that the only time we ever heard of him in public, before he was at the Bishop's dinner, he was presiding at a meeting to resist the payment of Church-rates—but this we know, that, good man or bad man, Mr. FULLAGAR is an infidel. If infidelity is to be measured by degrees by Dr. MALTRY, and upheld and tolerated by him in this public and flagrant manner, his Lordship may with equal justice invite Mr. CARLILE, of Fleet-street, to dine with him at his fourth public dinner. Mr. FULLAGAR believes two-thirds less than Dr. MALTRY; Mr. CARLILE three-thirds; but, unless Dr. MALTRY be a Unitarian himself—and, if he be, how much longer will he dare to retain the character of Christian Bishop, which must have fallen upon him, indeed, by imposition? Unless, we say, this Dr. MALTRY is himself a Unitarian, how can he permit the unbeliever to be placed amongst his reverend guests?

The Popish priest, with his waving censers, his well-carved saints, and his well-made wafers, his masses, and his kneelings, his freaks and his frankincense, his mummeries, is ten times more worthy of a place at the Episcopal Board. An excess of faith is praiseworthy by comparison with a denial of the truth.

MALTRY voted for the admission of Dissenters into our Universities—so did the poor dear old Bishop of NORWICH, who, nearly twenty years ago, prayed for Queen CAROLINE. And MALTRY voted for some other liberal affair—what, at the moment, we forget; but really and truly (and we will not let the matter rest until it comes to something more serious than a mere newspaper discussion) the outrage

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 Archbishop of CANTEBURY, 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 *Albion*—a paper rapidly rising in talent, and increasing in circulation—says:—
"It was Lord BROUGHAM'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 to 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 CHANCELLOR would find it very unpleasant to attend His MAJESTY at the House, if such words were not spoken. The reply was, that if the then Lord CHANCELLOR did not, his successor would settle the question; and the words were, as we all know, not spoken."

We are enabled to add to this statement the fact, that up to the last moment, the CHANCELLOR 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 believe just as much as we like.

We find the following in Monday's *Morning Post*:—

"I have to inform you of the death of Rear-Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, Bart., at five o'clock, A.M., on the 9th inst., after a short illness. 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, &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 naval band and sword of the deceased. Pall-bearers.—The senior Captain of a British corvette. The British Consul. The American Commodore TAYLOR. Commander of His Imperial MAJESTY's frigate *Principe Imperial*. Mr. FOX, the British Minister, and the French Rear-Admiral, Baron LE FREYTE. Lieut. SEYMOUR, as chief mourner.
Principal Officers of the British men-of-war.
Brazilian Authorities.
Diplomatic Corps.
Foreign Consuls.
British merchants—four a-breast.
Warrant 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 sailors 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 Commissioner 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 offices of equal value instead. Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR was told he must retire, but, of course, not without a compensation—and what was that?

The veteran, 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 station. He had no alternative—he accepted the poisoned gift, assumed the command, and DIED.

But although the injustice and cruelty were here, in fact, consummated, we have not yet told all. As we have before said, two offices were created in lieu of the one Sir MICHAEL held—the Second Admiral who was appointed, took an early opportunity to quarrel with his senior, upon a point of etiquette, about that lovely and interesting creature Princess MARIA DA PUMPKIN DA GLORIA, since which it has been discovered that his situation is perfectly useless, and, as we hear at the Admiralty, is to be abolished. No doubt this new abolition will be rewarded by some new compensation.

The love of innovation, and of undoing things done, may be extremely praiseworthy; but when the well-earned rewards of long service are to be snatched from officers, and he who has passed a long life of service with the loss of health and a limb, is to be cast abroad upon the face of the waters to seek his livelihood in his old age, we must say that we do not envy the feelings of the cold-blooded Whigs, who for the sake of fastening two hungry adherents on the public, drove a gallant veteran from his quiet, well-earned home, to die upon a foreign station.

HISTORY has been opprobriously termed in Parliament "an old Almanack." If some legislators would look a little more at their Almanacks, we should not see such provisions as 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 hereinbefore directed shall have been lodged with the clerk of the said petty sessions, a general meeting for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect, shall be holden on every twenty-fifth day of February, and on every twenty-fifth day of August, in every year, while the said valuation shall continue in force; and in case either of the said days appointed for holding such general meeting shall fall on Sunday, Christmas-day, or Good Friday, then such general meeting shall be holden on the day next immediately following."

It would be curious to know when either Christmas-day or Good Friday are likely to fall on Feb. 25, or Aug. 25.

In the excellent number of *Fraser's Magazine*, for the present month, there is a powerfully-written article—a small portion, and not the most just of which, we last week quoted, in order to justify Mr. DUNCOMBE's hostility towards the work. In that article is an enumeration of the various things

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:—

1. We were promised," says *Fraser*:—
1. The abolition of the *Irish Tithes*.
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 pluralities in the Church*.
8. *Abolition of non-residence in the Clergy*.
9. A general *Registry of Births*.
10. A *Dissenters' 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 indulged by other parties, such as—
14. The establishment of *Vote by Ballot*.
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 particularly mentioned.

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 made towards any one of them? The answer will be—NONE WHATSOEVER!

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 been 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 Tithes-Bill, of the Corporations-Bill, of the Local Courts-Bill, of the Church Rate-Bill, of the Imprisonment for Debt-Bill, of the Dissenters' Marriage-Bill, or of the General Registry-Bill, has ever been seen in the House of Lords. As that assembly must have sufficient odium without the aid 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*, by the Speaker himself, in his customary address to the Sovereign, placed the failure in a still stronger light. It is difficult to help suspecting Sir CHARLES STURTON 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 round 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 FRASER—after having exhibited his list of the "left undone" things—ought, in common justice, to have noticed the few things which have been done. Besides the Poor Laws Amendment Bill—the only amendment being, as we see, an increase of two thousand pounds per annum to Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS's sinecure of eighteen hundred—the Parliament has achieved a most important object—one which will hand down their names to posterity in letters of gold:—they have passed an Act to prevent the chimney-sweepers crying "Sweep!"

In that excellent ode of HORACE, to which we have so frequently listened with delight, the hero is described as
"Crying dogs' meat! like a dogs' meat-man!"

Blest privilege of dogs' meatism!—The sweep must not cry "sweep," like a sweeping man—he, like the country, must trust to his BROOM, and be silent—and a pretty thing to trust to. We have received the following from an interesting young man, who once was as resolute a climbing-boy as the CHANCELLOR himself, and as fit to carry a bag as his betters; his genius is nipped in the bud—and, like many other unfortunates, cut short in the pursuit of his legitimate profession, he has turned poet, and laments his compulsory silence in a *sootable parody*:—

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 "SWEEP!"

The dustmen make a louder noise

With bells 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 CURD's head,

In vain to use I try;

My shovel serves to catch my tears,

Because I dare not cry;

And if I ever do transgress

While town is half asleep,

I'm told before Sir P. A. ROE

Because I just cry "SWEEP!"

I think the times must shortly mend,

When Fale 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;

For if the Whigs keep long in place,

We'll have a GENERAL SWEEP.

Sept. 10, 1834.

CLOUDSLEY SHOVEL, Jun.

We see that the *Times* has handsomely and justly published the two following letters, relative to an attack made by a Mr. MURRAY upon Mr. KYAN's admirable preventive of the Dry-Rot. As we ventured to express an opinion of Mr. MURRAY's objections, we think our readers will not be displeased to see what Doctor BIRKBECK says upon the subject—that, coupled with the declared favourable opinion of Mr. FARADAY, will, we think, completely set the question at rest:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having read in the columns of your Journal of the 26th instant a letter under the signature of "Mr. Murray," in which the writer advances his own opinions as if they had been facts already proved by experience and practical results, I request the favour of a place in the same respectable medium for the few observations I beg leave to make on a subject of unquestionable interest to the public.

As the gentleman has not disputed the efficacy of my process for preserving timber from dry-rot or decomposition, which is supported by so many indisputable practical proofs, and by the most eminent scientific and practical architects and engineers, I decline saying more than that I can assure the writer of the letter alluded to that I have instituted many experiments to test the consequences of this application as regards salubrity; and what is much better, and pre-

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 you, Sir, to enclose a 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, cannot fail with a candid 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, Aug. 28.
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 recommending 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 I submit to the public your process of impregnations, 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 of an otherwise impregnable paper for the purpose of recommending one of his own. That the writer was ashamed of his chymical objections, the guarded and conditional manner in which they are advanced sufficiently evinces: the mere tyro in chymistry would indeed easily refute them. The impregnation of food with the corrosive sublimate by the interference of "insect life,"—that is, by the feet of flies, &c., and the absorption of "respiratory matter," as the concluding paragraph of an otherwise impregnable paper for the purpose of recommending one of his own. That the writer was ashamed of his chymical objections, the guarded and conditional manner in which they are advanced sufficiently evinces: the mere tyro in chymistry would indeed easily refute them. The impregnation of food with the corrosive sublimate by the interference of "insect life,"—that is, by the feet of flies, &c., and the absorption of "respiratory matter," as the concluding paragraph of an otherwise impregnable paper for the purpose of recommending one of his own. That the writer was ashamed of his chymical objections, the guarded and conditional manner in which they are advanced sufficiently evinces: the mere tyro in chymistry would indeed easily refute them. 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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 restraint. Dom Miguel was the idol 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 Miguel doubtless has; but they are of the head, not of the heart—arising not from his natural disposition, but the result of bad education and early prejudice. He submitted to the guidance of ill-advisers. Lenient to a culpable degree, he pardoned traitors, and afforded them an opportunity of re-enacting their treason in the hour of his need, when punishment might have acted as a salutary warning. But his character, let his enemies assail it as they may, is proof against slander; and it remains to be seen whether Pizarro, after being driven from the Brazils, will, in governing the Portuguese, rival his brother in the affections of his subjects."

This description—not only of the KING, but of his separation from his loyal subjects—does not, in many points, agree with the infamous statements of the Liberals. It may be questioned, perhaps, and pronounced to be a fallacious representation. We have, from the same source, a document which, at all events, is unquestionable, and will more satisfactorily shew the real feeling of the Portuguese nation, than any other authority whatever. The following is the exact state of parties in Portugal before the English, the French, the Belgians, the sweepings of the jails, and the collections of the scavengers had been hired to take the Usurper's part. There is no deception here; and when it is read, we think little need be said to prove that the horrible civil war which is now raging in Portugal—at whose tranquillity our good KING is made to tell his people he feels the most lively satisfaction—is owing entirely to the base and bare-faced violation of the pledge of non-interference solemnly given to that deluded people by our weak and wicked Ministers, upon their unfortunate 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 Donna MARIA, as they were attached at the commencement of the struggle:—

ADHERENTS OF DOM MIGUEL.

ADHERENTS OF DOM MIGUEL.	ADHERENTS OF DOM MIGUEL.	ADHERENTS OF DOM MIGUEL.
DUKES.	Castro Marim	Villa Nova da Rainha
Cadaval	Barbaceua	Souto del Rei
Lafões.	Murça	Torre Bella
MARQUESSSES.	Cintra	Beire
Lourival	Valladares	Veiros
Torres Novas	Peniche	Varziza
Tancos	Alhandra	Montalegre
Pombal	Ega	Villa Garcia
Olhao	Rio Maior	Azanha
Penalva	Feira	Santa Marta
Vagos	Povoa	S. Gil de Perre
Subagosa	Povojide	ECCLESIASTICAL.
Viana	Alentejo	Cardinal Patriarch
Bellus	Redinha	Arcebispo Luce-
Vallada	Pombro	monia
D. Jaime (brother to the Duke de Cadaval)	Arcoz	Bispo—Coimbra
Borba	Louzaa	Castello Branco
Lavrado (Antonio, son to the Marquess)	Ponte	Vizea
Niza	Rezende	Bugia
Alvito	Dea	Luria
Chaves	Lapa	Pinhel
COUNTS.	Louzaa (D. Diego)	Algarve
S. Miguel	Penafiel	Madeira
Belmonte, Vasco	Rio Pardo	Angra
Belmonte, José	Sampayo (Antonio)	Beja
Almada	Camara	Principals who have
Souré	VISCOUNTS.	adopted of at Grandees—
Redondo	D'Asses	Decano
S. Vincente	Bahia	Silva
Vimma	Bahia (João)	Menezes
Alatala	Jornemha	Lencastre
Cea	Jornemha (João)	Camara
Porto Santo	Santarem	Corte Real
Carvalhas	Azurara	Furtado
Mesquitella	Majé	Prior Grande—
S. Lourenço	Bandeira	D'Aviz
Figueira	Manique	Palmella
	Estremoz	Christo.
	Souzel	

FAVOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA.

FAVOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA.	FAVOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA.	FAVOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA.
MARQUESSSES.	Suberra	Taipa
Lavrado (senior)	Louzaa	Babagual
Francina	Ponte	Parral
Valença	Villa Flor	Lumiares
Ponte de Lima	Alva	Sampayo (senior).
Palmella	Ficalho	Bishop—Eivas.

SUMMARY.

ADHERENTS OF DOM MIGUEL.				FAVOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA.			
Dukes	..	..	2				
Marquesses	..	..	17	Marquesses	..	..	7
Counts	..	..	42	Counts	..	..	8
Viscounts	..	..	23	Ecclesiastic	..	..	1
Ecclesiastics	..	..	23				
			<hr/> 107				<hr/> 16

THE following account from Boston, taken in conjunction with the details of riotings, 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 prevailed in Charlestown and its vicinity that a young lady, placed in the Catholic convent as a candidate for the veil, has been secreted or absconded, through the connivance 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 o'clock on Monday night, when a large mob collected round the institution calling out 'Give us the figure head!' meaning, probably, the Superior, and communicated to the inmates the design to carry out threats into execution, and gave 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 announcement 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 reiterated their mission with threats of burning the nuns with the scholars."

The unfortunate ladies then retired to the garden, carrying with them such articles of value as were within reach. In order to accelerate their flight, tar-barrels were brought near to the walls and ignited, and as so as the building was deserted the assailants entered with flaming torches, and after flying through the apartments, which were fitfully illuminated by the transient, but glaring blaze of the torches, they were simultaneously applied to twenty different points among the curtains and drapery of the rooms, and instantly the interior of the institution was enveloped in one general conflagration. The astounded refugees first gathered round the tomb at the bottom of the garden, but were soon driven from this sanctuary by the ruthless avengers of an imaginary wrong, and were compelled to fly to the adjoining fields and neighbouring houses for safety. A large number found a refuge in the house of Mr. Joseph Adams, at Winter Hill. The mob burst open the tomb, and ransacked the coffins, but retired without offering other outrages to the ashes of the dead. The torches were applied about eleven o'clock, and the Boston engines, responsive to the tocsin of alarm, immediately repaired to the spot, but were prevented from acting against the fire, by the surrounding multitude, which, we are informed, was not less than four thousand in number. The mob did not cease from their exertions till the main building, together with the chapel, outhouses, and even the gardener's dwelling, were entirely

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 nefarious undertaking was thoroughly accomplished, fragments of fire and combustibles were collected, and a bonfire 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 indistinguishably lamentable.

"The theatre of the outrage, yesterday morning, presented a melancholy scene—parents anxiously, but without avail, inquiring for their daughters, and brothers and sisters—were to be met with on every hand. Thousands of spectators thronged the hill—some string, more sorrowing, and a miserable few rejoicing, at the evidence of unparalleled desolation.

"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 ally the desecration, which the unjustifiable 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 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.

September 5.

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.

TO JOHN BULL.

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 observe, by the *Lancet*, that it has become very frequent.

During the last two or three years I have been a good deal astonished 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.

The disease is the effect of some acrid or offensive matter in the stomach and bowels, which nature strives to get rid of, by producing vomiting or diarrhoea, 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 dangerous 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 tartarised antimony, varying the dose according to the strength and constitution of the patient, 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 comes to act, 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 calomel 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 weakened 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 emetic—in mild cases, the pills and aperient draughts will be sufficient to perform the cure. The tartarised antimony, 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 living 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 attack.

Had this mode of treatment been promptly adopted, in all the cases of cholera which have occurred, I venture to assert with the utmost 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. Editor, 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 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 estates of Mount Gay and Tampa have revolted. Eight of the ringleaders were taken and sent to prison; their trials were soon to commence.

By an Act of Parliament passed last Session, the use of heaped measures is abolished from the 1st of January next; and all bargains, 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 enacting 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 contracts made by any other stone, hundred weight, or ton, shall from the 1st of January be null and 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, platinum, diamonds, and drugs, by retail, are to be sold by avoirdupois weight.

The Times says:—

"Talk of Modern Athens, Cupids in Downing-street, and Plutarch editing evening papers—the things are by no means comparable with the unrivalled heroes that constitute our Cabinet. If, says the CHANCELLOR, in his burning bourgeoisism at Liverpool, 'if the Government had, in ten years, done nothing else but pass the Poor Laws Bill, it would deserve to be called the Government of the Poor and how true! If we recollect rightly, the chief great labour on record that occupied ten years, and, as it was thought, ten well-spent years, was the capture of Troy. But what a sorry figure do the Grecian heroes who fought that fight cut when Plutarchised by Cupid's Album in a parallel with our Ministers?—What is the crafty Ulysses compared with the candid CHANCELLOR?—What old Nestor, a prince of great repute from Prius, sits of vast influence in the camp, when likened to Lord ALTHORP, a squire from Northamptonshire, and the bear-leader of St. Stephen's?—what the old Grecian host that took ten years to do ten years' work, when put in juxtaposition with our Government, who got rid of ten years' labour in five weeks, and deserved well of their country into the bargain. We are told that—

'Vixeres fortes ante Agamemnon

Multi; sed omnes illicrymabiles

Urgenter, 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 it is that the second is likely to be taken for a sound one, as well as those of Horace, since the *Globe* and *Chronicle* write you! 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 Agamemnon from the injustice that befell the 'illicrymabiles' who had the misfortune to precede that hero? Let them consult their chief, the CHANCELLOR. We have no doubt he will make them a Homer off-hand, as well as those of Horace, since the *Globe* and *Chronicle* write you! 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Marseilles. He visited the ancient palace of the Popes, and admired the fine paintings of Giotto, which adorn the roof of the chapel. His Lordship, we understand, will shortly return to Paris, by Toulouse and Bordeaux."

The *Liverpool Standard* of Thursday 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 300l. per annum. In these desperate times Ministers had little difficulty in finding a number of idle and needy lawyers to accept the judicial appointments, and submit to be broiled under a vertical sun, for the starveling 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 altogether inadequate 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:—

"One of the new stipendiary magistrates from Demerara came home in the *Thomas King*. Mr. STANLEY 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 300l. 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. La FAYETTE, the late Under Secretary, tells him he did right, but GALT, the present one, finds fault."

Dr. MALBY AGAIN.—The Bishop of CHERESTER'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.—*Brighton Herald*.

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 eating 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 sure they 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 profuse of his money, and assuming a kind of mysterious consequence, was taken by the peasantry for Don MIGUEL. On arriving at Elizondo he was brought before the Junta, and succeeded in persuading them, if not that he was the worthy Don MIGUEL, that he was at least a 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 leagues 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 sum of money, to the amount of about 1,400 dollars. In one boot was a gun or safe conduct to enable him to pass through the country occupied by the Queen's troops, and in the other a written recipe, one of the ingredients of 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 Englishman, but it turned out that he was a Spaniard, as he spoke with a strong Andalusian accent. This ill-fated man's design was probably nothing worse than to gain information, and the formidable recipe nothing more destructive than a recipe for making secret or sympathetic ink."

The *Morning Post* of Tuesday, explains this affair in a way which leaves no doubt as to the object of this "unfortunate" and "ill-fated" man's object. It says:—

"The name of the individual to whom we yesterday alluded as having been employed to assassinate Don CARLOS was VICENTE FOX DE LEU. He had been an emigrant in this country, and a lawyer in the Chancery of Valladolid. He pretended to be a great friend of EL PASTOR, 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 PASTOR to join the CARLIST cause, if he could only get access to the KING, and make the suitable arrangements with him. The extravagance of his ideas led to suspicion, and his offers were disregarded. He nevertheless persevered, and actually penetrated to the head-quarters, where his infamous project was discovered. Being seized, he was confined for three days, and then interrogated. Well aware that a just and ignominious death awaited him, he confessed who were his employers, from whom he received a Christiano pass and large sums of money. Time will reveal the secret, and show another of the base expedients resorted to in order to defeat the law of PHILIP V."

This is one instance of the results of the Quadruple Treaty in Spain—turn we for one moment to Portugal, where its blessings are equally manifest. The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Aug. 23:—

"MIGUEL FRANCISCO PALMA, an old gentleman, seventy years of age, late Colonel of the Royalist Volunteers of Serpa, and a very honourable as well as a very distinguished officer, was some time ago put in prison by the Pedrites at Serpa, with four other persons. These Liberals lately came from Beja on purpose to assassinate him. They dragged him out of prison with his four companions, and murdered them all five in cold blood in a most barbarous and mercenary manner."

Mr. WATTS RUSSELL has been presented with a special piece

of plate, value 1200l., by the electors of North Staffordshire who supported him at the late contest. It is a candelabrum of silver, upwards of four feet in height.

A few days ago, a shepherd, who had fallen asleep in a wood within the commune of Loyer in the Cher, so alarmed a shepherd's boy by 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. WEDDON, 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.

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, Marylebone, 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 CHANCELLER received, "by the night's post," after the arrival of his Inverness speech in town, no less than half-a-dozen letters from his colleagues, the pith of all of which may be expressed by the old adage, "the least said is 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 Wednesday for Walmer Castle, on a short visit to the Duke of WELINGTON. The Marquess and Marchioness afterwards embark at Dover for Paris, intending to make a continental tour for two months.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. PETER HALL, M.A., late Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, has been instituted to the Rectory of Milston cum Brimington, Wilts, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Jas. Toogood, D.D. The Right Rev. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to institute the Rev. JOHN WOODRUFF 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 Eastgate, 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. FRANCIS RICHARD MILLER, Clerk, M.A., Vicar of Kington and Combrooke, in the county of Warwick, has been appointed a Surrogate for granting Marriage Licences within the diocese of Worcester.

Earl Anherst has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. J. BLEW, M.A., of Wadhams College, Oxford, and Curate of Nuthurst, Sussex, one of his Lordship's domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. GRIFFITH, Curate at Rathkeale, has been instituted to the Prebendary of Dysart, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Massey, of Tipperary.

The Rev. J. DELMEGE, of Gort, Prebend of Draughta and Island Edly, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, has been presented by his Lordship to the valuable Living of Kilcoman, in the diocese of Clonfert.

OBITUARY.

At 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 Wilt, 46 years.

The Rev. John Worsan Dew, Incumbent of St. James's Church, Halifax, and formerly of Whitkirk, aged 36.

The Rev. George Jackson, late sub-Curate of Walsend, aged 57.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER will officiate for the Bishop of BISTOL, at the ensuing consecrations in Dorsetshire.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, D.C.L., Head Master of St. Mary's College and 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 PARK were both present, and after the service partook of dinner with the Society at the Waterloo 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 CONVENTRY 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 Bishops, twelve have 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 the see is eight years and eight months. Since the restoration there have been, exclusive of the present bench, 242 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.

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 steadfastness of her members. The parish of St. Thomas, in this city, contains a population of 3,394, and no less than 1,110 sittings are now occupied in the Church; while the churchwardens have been compelled to refuse upwards of seventy applications for sittings. They have, in consequence, adopted measures for enlarging 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*.

BISTOL.—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 deceased Clergymen who shall have died in indigent circumstances. The Society is supported by subscriptions and donations, and a fund has been raised, from which a great number of persons annually receive a certain stipend. The members meet annually, 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, raise and contribute to the fund. The annual meeting took place on the 27th ult., when a most excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. LLOYD. A collection was made at the Church door, when the money received amounted to 98l. 12s. 6d. About five o'clock 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 the county of Bristol, 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 468l. 14s. 0d.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—During the past and the present year 328 schools have been received into union with the National Society, carrying up the amount of schools in union to the number of 2,937; and 6,643l. have been voted in aid of the building schools, and 104 places, the total expense of the buildings being estimated at 20,000l. 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 678,356 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 parish Church of Kinner removed, and in their stead a new one is erected at the west end of the Church, at an expense of nearly 700l. Towards the sum the Society for Promoting the Enlarging and Building of Churches has contributed 100l., in consideration of which 256 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. have given each 100l.—*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 63l. 5s. 6d.

On Sunday, the collections for the Bewdley Sunday Schools, after sermons by the Rev. J. CAWOOD, M.A., Minister of Bewdley, amounted to upwards of 53l.

The collection at Kingswinford on the 31st ult., after two excellent and appropriate sermons in the new parish Church, by the Rev. GIFFARD WELLS, A.M., in support of the Sunday Schools, amounted to 46l. 13s. 1d.

MORLEY DISTRICT PARISH CHURCH RATE.—The annual meeting of the rate-payers of this district for the laying of a Church rate, in the National School, on Thursday last, was attended by a large number, and 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 trifling—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 were 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*.

CONVENTRY, Thursday, Sept. 11.—The Infidels and Dissenters of this city have to-day been signally defeated. A Church rate of 4d. in the pound for the repairs of St. Michael's Church was proposed by the churchwardens; 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 chair, when an immense majority was found in favour of the rate; but the unbelievers and sectaries, who had endeavoured to divide the dissenting vote, and a poll, which left them 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, be entitled to ask the landlords for payment of the tithe; and in the cases of tenantry at will and from year to year—in short, in all cases where land is held without lease—the Clergymen will have to look to the landlord alone for payment. The only case where the Clergyman can be browbeaten by the tenant is in the case of a lease, made before the 16th of August, 1832, is in existence.—*Dublin Herald*.

The new Church Commissioners will assemble in a few days in Dublin, in order that the various portions of their duties may be regulated by them. For some days back clerks have been engaged in preparing books for their use.

The Worshipful Company of Grocers of London, have given notice to the Dean of DERRY, that they will in future pay the tithes of that portion of their estates lying in the parish of Fingham; and to the Rev. JOHN HAYDEN, 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. GONVILVE MASSY, Vicar of Bruff. His Lordship's visitation was 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. We call it a temporary triumph, because we know, and they know, that the majority of legal voters in Manchester, who are the true and honest 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 least FIVE HUNDRED VOTES 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 cheek of every man amongst them who is susceptible of shame. We know that hundreds of Dissenters parties, and others, who were 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 conduct of 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 rates, were desirous, at least, 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 many other causes, and by no means the least, which contributed to their success. Not only is it notorious that many of the rabble, who, by the excitement of drink, and the temptation of a coach conveyance, were induced to join the ranks of dissent, voted twice; that many received qualifications who had paid only part of their rates; that others voted who are not rate-payers at all; but that the most fraudulent means were used to get qualifications, and to get the names of the rate-payers, and the circumstance after making proper inquiries into the truth, certificates of different persons having paid the rates, and bearing the signatures of the Collector of Denton, were given to any one who would use them in opposing the rate; and a gentleman of this town, who was supposed to be opposed to the rate, was actually presented with *five* by a shopkeeper from Denton, who had voted in the rate, and who was afterwards paid for the purpose of distribution. How far the overseers of Denton are interested in the success of the rate, or whether they were cognizant of it or not, we are unable to state; but that this nefarious trick was restored to and acted upon, for the purpose of obtaining votes, is a fact which we can positively assert. Among the opponents of the rate were some members of the Society of Friends. The right of those gentlemen to record their votes upon this question is not our intention to dispute; but when it is considered that for twenty years past, the name of the rate has been excused the payment of the Church rates, and that these share of them has consequently added to the burden imposed upon the other rate-payers, the majority of whom are Churchmen, we do think they might, on such an occasion, at least have abstained from the exercise of their right, if they could not conscientiously support the party to whose indulgence they are so much indebted.

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deration and discussion of certain reforms to be proposed in their body, among others that of making the situation of Aldermen annually elective, instead of for life, when his Lordship begged leave to take time for its consideration.

A Joint-stock Bank for the city and county of Gloucester is projected; the capital to be 200,000*l.* in 400 shares of 500*l.* each.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several letters upon a subject which we have noticed—C.M.—A Constant Reader—and one with initials which we will not print, but will thank him for at our next merry luncheon. Verb. sap. In reply to W.R.S.—Sir JOHN SCOTT was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1763, and was created Baron ELMON in the same year, and became Lord Chancellor in 1801. In 1821, his Lordship was created Earl of ELMON, Viscount SINCMAES. We cannot answer the question of our friend, about the "turning to grey," with a great G, here—he shall hear from us to-morrow. In answer to "Querist"—He is wrong altogether. Penshanger is Lord Cowper's place in Hertfordshire—Broadlands to the name of Lord Palmerston's house at Roselyn, in Hampshire. The Suffolk matter, and the interesting correspondence so called, but those which we have received—shall be attended to. The matter about the Hertfordshire living and the "sale," shall be investigated, together with the whole history of family jobbing. The pretenders are always fair game; and it is most desirable that the Establishment should not suffer by such chicanerie—by such men and such measures the Dissenter and the Infidel are taught to. Judge the many, by the royal fop. G.R. is right—it was the address to Lord ALTHORP, not Lord GREY—but it is not. Dr. FRIER's papers will be returned to him upon application at the Office on Tuesday. We have no desire for any further communication with that Rev. Gentleman, and we beg to apologise to our readers for having inserted, without having ascertained its source, a letter which appeared in our Paper of September 1, under the signature of VERAX.

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.

THEIR MAJESTIES, it is said, will visit Brighton in the course of the Autumn.

Since the conclusion of Bartholomew Fair, the LORD CHANCELLOR 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 KING to keep his MAJESTY constantly informed of his 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 burgess of Kintore, an accumulation of honours which nothing 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 a tavern; 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 made the following humorous appeal to the company:—

"Gentlemen—I am obliged, very much obliged, indeed, by the cordial manner in which I have been received by you; but as there has been so large a crowd of people collected I am afraid you will have hurt one another. I have been a good deal amongst crowds and know what they are; but as I am now hardened to them I think nothing of them in as far as regards myself. I am only afraid you will have hurt yourselves.—(Cheering, and cries of "No, no.") I would wish to encourage every trade in Aberdeen except one, which like my own trade of the law, is very useful and necessary at times; I mean the doctor—(Great cheering)—and I think the fewer broken limbs, and the less broken pence, the better. This is the first public Meeting which I have addressed in Scotland since I became Chancellor; and some people will perhaps think that I am a Radical for so doing; but I would wish them to know that I am no Radical, I again return thanks for the reception you have given me, and I trust you will disperse."

At four o'clock there was a dinner, after which the CHANCELLOR performed a very long speech in defence of his conduct in throwing out the Warwick Bill, and in vindication of the Reform Bill, to which, in the drollest manner possible, his Lordship attributed the tranquillity, and prosperity of the country at the present period!!! The effect of this ironical style of acting, however, fell short of that, where in his gravest style he denied having any share in ousting Lord GREY, and expressed a high opinion of Lord ALTHORP's intellectual qualities; and having announced his intention of punishing the Times for its ungentle attacks upon him, he concluded his performance with the following exquisite application of the nursery tale of the

"Little bird what hops."

—Hear the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND:—

"There is a storm brewing, which I foresee, will end in a serene sky; time will show. Let them (the newspapers) go on in their way, and we will go on in ours. We shall not prevent them by personal abuse; but there is a little bird whistlers in my ear that a day is coming when the newspapers will not make men's opinions for them. Some people say that my opinions on this subject are visionary and speculative, but there is nothing speculative and visionary in the difference between 74d. and 3d. The same little bird whistlers, 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 PANMUE'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 a good deal from those at Aberdeen, inasmuch as his Lordship abused the House of Lords for ignorance, although he thought it good as a Court of Review. He hoped their Lordships would profit by the "diffusion of knowledge," as much as other classes of the community.

The entertainments having been received with unbounded applause and laughter, the great performer proceeded to Edinburgh, where he had been engaged to amuse the company after the dinner that some of the lower orders had deter-

mined to give to Lord GREY, and of which we shall presently give a brief account.

Before we fulfilled this engagement, the LORD CHANCELLOR dropped in at one of the meetings of what is called the British Scientific Association, a body composed of a certain number of grave 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 Baulnah 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 Church-yard, 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 body had not, as they had at Cambridge, either bad Italian singing or French dancing, or fine fireworks to enliven their meritorious and useful proceedings.

Lord BROUGHAM, however, condescended to perform at a very short notice; and seconded a complimentary vote to M. ARAGO, a French star-gazer; upon which occasion his Lordship stated, that he considered one of the highest honours he possessed was that of belonging to the French National Institute.

For the Noble and Learned Exhibitor's performances after Lord GREY'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.

For a considerable time, preparations, on a very extensive scale, have been making for two public dinners on Monday—one at Birmingham, to Messrs. 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 Messrs. PETERS and LOCKE, Gen. UMINISKI, and Doctor KONARSKI, several Messrs. 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's was rising; but the numbers which honoured the late Premier in Edinburgh fell far short of those who graced the triumph of ATTWOOD and SCHOLEFIELD at Birmingham.

Lord GREY arrived 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 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 KEYS Penny Cup, for which it will make 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 GREY, 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. 7d.

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 confoundingly 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 more addresses or snuff-boxes till the next day, the Noble Earl was got up for dinner.

At four o'clock the company were admitted, and by five, every table, except that for the Chairman and guests, was filled; but such is the nature of a Whig and a Radical—

"And not their appetites!"

that no sooner did the Edinburgh Reformers find themselves within reach of the "victuals," than, without regard to order or decorum—without waiting either for grace or Lord GREY—at it they went, and at least an hour before a Reverend GREYING arrived to say grace, every bit of dinner had been gobbled up by the modern Athenian admirers of patriotism and eloquence. A few who had the decency to wait—persons who had joined the throng out of curiosity—had nothing to reward their forbearance: everything was literally cleared off, when the arrival amidst this high-bred and most respectable, and influential, and intellectual assembly of the guests was announced, and in came Lord GREY—but no Duke

of HAMILTON, the announced 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 ROSEBERRY, who was the Duke's substitute, thought proper, and after *Non nobis Domini, a glo, was sung*, 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 ROSEBERRY after having given "Princess VICTORIA and the rest of the Royal family"—drunk a Prince 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 ROSEBERRY'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—bodily infirmities—re-act—loyalty of Scotland—goodness of the KING. In the afternoon the subjects were, goodness of the KING—Mr. FOX—Reform—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 learned 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. His Lordship proceeded to talk, as he does, at a great rate, but the people who had been engaged to applaud and laugh at 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 declared he would not consent to hurry on in the overthrow of established 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 GREY's countenance while all this was going on. Nor was Lord DURHAM's less comical, but quite in another way.

After a great many toasts had been drunk—after Lady GREY and the Ladies had been given, the Lord Advocate—not the Chairman—proposed 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 upon BROUGHAM for his moderation. Later in the evening, when the company were half asleep, ELLICE's and ABERCROMBIE's healths were given, and they spoke in the same strain. It matters little what they said, only it is comical enough to see Lord DURHAM bullying BROUGHAM for not going fast enough, and entertaining beyond measure to hear the discussions in the Cabinet, which have been so strongly denied by the Ministerial organs, brought forward by gas-light at a public dinner.

That the meeting was numerous, no one denies—what its character was, its conduct will best tell. The shirking of the Duke of HAMILTON—the scant presence of presentable people—the Scottish nobility represented by the Earl of STAIR and the Marquess of BREDALBANE (made so by Lord GREY)—the absence of all those men to whom the Scottish people, (and no men are keener observers of the movements of the aristocracy) pay the least respect: render perfectly ridiculous all the flourishes of the GREY and DURHAM party about "triumphant meeting" and "magnificent gathering." In point of fact, if numbers are anything, it was not so good a meeting, because it was not so numerous, as Messrs. SCHOLEFIELD and ATTWOOD's at Birmingham; and be the shades of difference between the guests what they may; the heroes of the stable-yard expressed themselves just as highly honoured by the presence of the Political Unionists in one place, as the others said they were by the attendance of a crowd of people who went to cut a good dinner and have the fun of seeing some great man play the mounthead 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 abandoned the cause in despair.

In Portugal they say that Don PEDRO, the EX-CACQUE, is at his last gasp; indeed we should not be surprised to hear of the exiled Brazilian's death by the first arrivals.

The King of PORTUGAL has arrived at Rome, where his Holiness the POPE has been amusing himself by "publicly besting" some friend of his, upon whom he has conferred the order of "Saint," a ceremony rendered more gloriously 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 violence and uncharitableness of a part. He predicates of most of them that they are actuated by political motives, but thinks it possible that many are conscientious. Of an Established Church, his opinion seems to 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 Clergy that he is decidedly in favour of an Establishment. Pluralities, he says, are a remnant of Popery, and very injurious to the Church; and in a subsequent paragraph, his Lordship with equal earnestness represents them as defensible. They ought, he thinks, to be immediately done away with, but he is himself an advocate for their gradual extinction. With respect to non-residence, he reasons in much the same style—pays a

compliment to Lord Brougham's Bill, and in the same breath 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 and attributes. It is lamentable to see one of our Bishops thus exposing himself, and we should not have brought him 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 sentence:—"We ought to carry them" (certain changes in the distribution of the property of the Church) "into effect, even 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 should 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, the KING, and the PEOPLE. We will never consent to the alienation of that property which the piety of our ancestors has 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 not against the rights of the people that this Right Reverend Utilitarian is militant? If the Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches 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 daily enjoy, if they please, the sacred music which brings comfort to their souls, and see the services they love, performed with that decent pomp which marks the middle station of the Church 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 Prebendaries whom the Bishop would deprive of their property—existing 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 Utilitarians, 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 schoolmasters; but we will tell his Lordship and his friends, that the Church was established and endowed to afford spiritual comfort and delight, as well as instruction, 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 living, as he ought to do, in a house befitting his high condition in the State; and (though we may feel annoyed at finding Presbyterians holding revel there, where too many of the Episcopal Clergy are only admitted to witness officially the not too amiable temper of the present occupant,) we would sooner see it in the hands of a Bishop of LONDON than of a Duke of BEDFORD; nevertheless, if the question come to this, what ornamental part of the Church shall be sacrificed to the spirit of the age, we should without hesitation say, let such palaces as Fulham be sold, and let the dear little BLOMFIELD find a play-ground elsewhere. If spoliation is to come, 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 BERENSES, or to such prigs as the HULLS and GIRDLESTONES?—That the Bishop of LONDON should not be very capable of appreciating the excellencies of the Liturgy, does not so much surprise us; for his Lordship has favoured the world with his notion of what a Liturgy ought to be, in a certain form of Family Prayer, which, to its own discredit, the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been prevailed upon to circulate among its Tracts. Anything less like the sublime prayers of the Liturgy—anything more like the extemporaneous effusions of the conventicle, than this production, we have seldom seen. From the high character which, at one time, his Lordship bore, his book has, unfortunately, got into circulation; but we hope its place will soon be supplied by something more in accordance with the doctrines and sources of our own Church, and that its use will only be to prove to the world, that, whether alterations are or are not required in the Liturgy, Bishop BLOMFIELD is not the 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 became a Bishop; by another change, when the Whigs came in, he hoped to become an Archbishop, by again becoming a Whig; but Whig rule is now shaken, and we cannot help 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 wrong 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 honest man must be of a party—he must be either a Destructive or a Conservative. If the Bishop of LONDON professes to be neither, we leave it to his Lordship to draw the conclusion.

Now 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 decline, that Popery was only made consequential by the restrictions which were laid upon it. One of the ablest defenders of the mistaken cause went so far as to declare his conviction, that if what the Papists impudently called their claims were conceded, there 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 of 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.

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 HANLY has succeeded Mr. O'DONNELL in his Curacy at Abbey-side."—*Tipperary Free Press*.

"His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, 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. Castles's, P.P. of More."—*Tipperary Free Press*.

"SEE OF 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. RONAN, formerly of Maynooth College, and late Professor in the College of St. Jerlath's."—*Tuam Galaxy Free Press*.

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 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, 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 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-conscience persons who objected to the performance of sacred music within holy places even for the ends of charity—but no. In order to consecrate to good uses the means which might otherwise be 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 General Hospital.

This, however, will not do—and so the canterers 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 earnestly invite such as may feel less hesitation in attending on the present occasion, 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 offensive 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 MOSELY, the Rector of St. Martin's—a saint, *per se*.

By TIMOTHY EAST, a Dissenting Minister

J. JAMES	..	Ditto
THOMAS SWAN	..	Ditto
JOHN JONES	..	Ditto
THOMAS MORGAN	..	Ditto
JOHN WATERHOUSE,	..	a Wesleyan
PETER DUNCAN	..	Ditto
J. BAKER	..	a Quaker
S. LLOYD	..	Ditto
JOSEPH STUIGE	..	Ditto

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 desirous 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 a statement from that best of all religious periodicals, the *British Magazine*. In that excellent work we have the following, somewhere about the twentieth or thirtieth of a similar character:—

"The funds of the Worcester Infirmary were at a low ebb last year, and sermons were accordingly preached in the different churches and chapels of the county to replenish them. The amount of the various collections was as follows:—

Collected at Churches.....	£128 18 9½
— at Dissenting Chapels.....	43 12 1
— at Popish Chapels.....	16 0 0

This—one, as we say of twenty or thirty—is sufficient, we think, to induce the people of Birmingham to forego their intentions, and leave the General Hospital to the Canters.

But, as the only objection we ever heard made by the most hypocritical, was to the desecration of Churches, not by the performance of sacred music, but by the introduction of players and Italian prima donnas within their walls, is wholly gotten rid of by the fact, that the walls of the Hall at Birmingham are to be consecrated only by the sacredness of the performance, and the holiness of its object: it really seems as if the persons objecting were very much like the mob who persecuted the old man and his son, and the Jack-ass, with this small deviation from the fable, that they appropriate entirely to themselves the part of the Jack-ass.

When some foreign fellow got up Oratorios in London,

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 mummery of the playhouse, we resolutely set ourselves against it, and denounced 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 tin, tar, and turpentine, upon a pantomime stage; and grateful were we to the Bishop of LONDON (of whom in most other matters we have the meanest possible opinion), for interfering masterfully 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 regulated mind. If sacred music is to be altogether rejected, then we presume the subscribing Dissenters will banish psalm-singing 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 fitter 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 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 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 as follow:—

Married	..	..	54
Not yet settled?	..	..	5
In general Service	..	..	72
Died	..	..	2
Drowned whilst bathing	..	..	1
Out of Service, in consequence of improper conduct (names given)	..	..	10
			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 damels—for it says:—

"I have before observed that these females were in general very young, and yet upwards of 60 years of age were married within a year, and a half of their leaving Ireland. Surely these are facts which speak for themselves as to the great want of females in the Australian 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 cuts and lap-dogs 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. CECIL FORESTER, 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 our nature. 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 *minors*—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 in their juvenile weakness, and most considerably (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 earnest in backing his opinion, because the Bill was supported by the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lords WINCHELSEA and ELLENBOROUGH. Well and good—but then Lord ELDON, Lord WYNNFORD, 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 difficult subject, they are—at least, ought to be, and *quod 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 the adopted opinion of the Government—to the opinion in particular of Lord BROUGHAM, 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 powers, was absolutely necessary—are the reasons for the success of the Ministry in the House of Lords with this most momentous Bill.

During the debates upon it, in both Houses, one singularity struck us much. When objection has been made to any enactment, the

objection has seldom been refuted or over-ruled; but, generally, it has been answered that the enactment is not *assumed*. This makes us think that what the minute details of the exact operation of this Bill are to be—intended to be—is not very clear. We think also, that some of its results will be far 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 least. 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 jobs that such things always engender, 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 (proportionally) 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-mansions, 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 rest would 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—than this, is more at a lump—so let them be!" They are bulky, but anything but beautiful buildings; there is one of them at Bulcham, 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 more afterwards.

Compulsory unions of parishes. Ah! are not these compulsory unions of parishes, and compulsory work-mansions, for these compulsory 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 ill breeds mushrooms? These compulsory unions of parishes are interferences, encroachments, spoiliations, which law never before authorised upon property. If all the parishes to be included in a union have not equal poor rates—which is most impossible, all but quite impossible—such union will set, 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 examined with the strictest scrutiny by the Government. 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 parish 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 increased.

Local intelligence—information derived from the most respectable residents in the respective parishes—be the basis upon which the Magistrates acted; and to this the Commissioners must have recourse. 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 immense change is to be produced.

For the setting to work of able-bodied, but *superfluous* labourers, the Bill makes no specific provision. The Duke of RICHMOND hinted that a *labour rate*—found most beneficial in some of the larger parishes most burdened 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 prejudice—most subjected, too, we must own, to clamour, abuse, misrepresentation, 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 *philogyny* 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 Exeter and London in the Lords. Throwing aside scriptural doctrine, and in the panoply of the doctrine of political economy—a "*Doctrinaire*," 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. PHILLIPPS. These are fearful odds; but if the accoutrements were unequal, much less equal were the combatants. The Bishop of London 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 Exeter ably exhausted every thing that could be adduced in favour of his. Than this exhibition of the superiority of Dr. PHILLIPPS over Dr. BLOMFIELD, nothing could be more complete; and to see Lord BROUGHAM smirking in his sleeve at the mental debility of the Bishop of London, and how, in juxtaposition with Exeter, London looked much less—how much more like *Shallow-bowls*, *Stratton-strawlers*, or *Little Piddington*—was capital.

But, though not one of them were brought forward by the Bishop 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 enigmatically applied, than the verb *seduce*, and the words derived from it. We may refer to the Holy Writings, because it has been done by those who would not have done so, had it been improper. The serpent, "more subtle than any beast of the field," seduced Eve: the

object of ruin was, not the individual; but the race. Whether the serpent selected Eve as more seducible, or more seductive—whether, if it selected ADAM, 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 enlarged upon it, showing a knowledge of human nature never equalled, and displaying the power, subtlety, sinuosity, and almost irresistibility of feminine seductiveness (and ultimate upbraiding).

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 will he too, they hope. Then, again, these Poor Law Legislators say:—On which side is the seduction, in cases—gross and grievous, but much too familiar to all Magistrates—of women of thirty and forty, or more, swearing that boys of sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen, are the papas of their little innocent offspring?

But the custom has been to consider and punish the man as the seducer, in all cases; notwithstanding that, in all times and in all ranks, except when not "a lady, but a baby, or a prosecution's in the case," women are always called "sweet seducers," and "seductive 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 illegitimate 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 was not the father) had to support the child, it is a little capricious 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 *wifely*, 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.

The excellent *Morning Post*, in his zeal for "the ladies," has out-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 murdered? Men did not kill the children, rather than support them; will women do so—not from disgrace, for that is no more than before—but for the sake of the saving? We trust we may unhesitatingly 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, LEFEVRE, NICHOLS, 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 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 regret that we have to announce the death of the estimable BLACKWOOD—of the BLACKWOOD, to whom the brilliant literature of the day is more indebted for its solid worth, radiant talent, moral power, instructiveness—all indeed that could raise its value, than to any other, he be 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 many a long year. And has he not been our friend—the friend of every individual reader, who has always borne testimony to the fatherly, princely munificence of his 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, as yet unborn, will thank us, who have yet to bless him through the future in his posthumous presence."

"The flowers of nature 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 and not connected with his pen and his 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 politician, 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 for many years honoured by his friendship.—*Standard*.]

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 London will not be so merciful to the Church, as to permit forgetfulness 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 unnoted by us. But the *Times* 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 friend of the Church and the Church's friends, all acknowledgment or approbation of Dr. BLOMFIELD's charge; 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 Clergy had a right to do so, cannot be disputed; but, in fact, they did not exercise that right, most be notorious to every one. Of all men they had least reason to be pleased with the Parliamentary system of 1829; and, in

fact, no class of the community looked upon the passing of the *Reform Bill* with more indifference than the great body of the Clergy."

ST. 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 Baptist."

"He related this transaction to Irenaeus, the Bishop of Lyons, who was the disciple of this Polycarp, 'whose actions and words,' says he, 'are still engraven on my heart, where they remain fresh and for ever present.'"

"The remarkable story of Cerinthus, and St. John's observation concerning him, in the *Acts*, at Ephesus, cannot have escaped the notice of the present Bishop of Chichester. In this we find St. John exhorting his friends to avoid the place where Cerinthus was, because he was so great an enemy to the truth as to deny the Divinity of Christ, lest the bath should fall upon their heads."

"And that the Evangelist and beloved Disciple of his Divine Master did hold the company of such men in abhorrence, we have not only the authority of Polycarp for believing, but the words of St. John himself; for did he not bid believers in the divinity of the Son of God, 'If any come unto you, and bring not this doctrine (that is the divinity of the Son of God), receive him not into your house, nor bid him God speed.'"

"But what do we hear of Dr. MALTRY, the Bishop of Chichester? That he has diligently sought out, and specially invited to his episcopal house and table, and to meet the Clergy of his diocese, men all solemn, and especially ordained to be in the divinity of the Son of God, a man who teaches a congregation at Chichester to deny the 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 Chichester, or the conduct and creed of St. John? Was the Apostle, 'whom Jesus loved,' an uncharitable bigot, and Dr. MALTRY, a more pious, charitable, and enlightened character? The Clergy and their congregations, at Chichester, and the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, will not (it is presumed) 'halt long between two such opinions.' CHRISTIANUS.

WE perceive by the *London Gazette* that the Leader-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 Native 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. ESKINE, H.M. 48th Foot, were killed; as were Ensign ROBERTSON, 9th Regt. Native Infantry, and Ensign BARINGTON, 31st L. L., and Ensign JOHNSTONE, 31st N. L., doing duty with the 40th Regt. N. L.

Amongst the wounded are Capt. WARREN, Lieut. ROBERTSON, Lieut. BROOKE (slightly), and Lieut. and Adjutant HERIOT (severely) of the 55th Foot; Lieut. GIBBS, of H.M. 48th, and Capt. BUTTERWORTH, Asst. Q. M. General, Lieut. SMITH, 48th Foot—forming a total of killed and wounded: Europeans, 14 commissioned officers, 139 non-commissioned, rank and file; natives, 2 commissioned officers, 144 non-commissioned, rank and file—making altogether, killed and wounded, 16 commissioned officers, and 283 non-commissioned and rank and file.

We deeply regret this loss, however important the conquest it has 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 COORG FIELD FORCE.

Bivouac, 10 miles from the half a half of the

Hughal 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. At two o'clock I ordered out a party to feel for the enemy; they were found 200 yards within the company's territories, were drawn across the river, their position known, and their strength well ascertained. On this occasion I regret the death of Lieutenant ESKINE, his Majesty's 48th Regiment, a promising officer, and the only casualty in this affair.

2. In the morning at 6 I marched, gave the stockade three rounds of canister and grape, and then stormed and carried it with trifling loss.

3. From this time until half-past three p.m. we had to fight our way every inch, stormed two regular stockades and two breastworks, and killed 200 of the enemy without number. The last stockade was so 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 jungle on 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 from the bottom of the Ghaut, pushed on a strong advance guard, and established our camp on the left bank of the river, on the right which commanded our position, and bivouacked for the night. Our advanced post was attacked by skirmishers, but an occasional alert and gun kept them in good order.

5. At six I marched in advance, and within a quarter of a mile of our camp met a flag of truce with a letter to my address from the Rajah, the original of which I have the honour to enclose.

The Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, by his orders, answered to this effect:—that if the Rajah's troops did not fire, we should not, but that as my orders were to go up the Ghaut, go I would; they brought a portion of their troops in front of us, allowed the flag of truce to remain, and then we marched until my advanced flank companies passed through the last Okoida at Hingul, at two o'clock on this ground, where I told them I should remain until acceptable morning: they brought out grain for the troops, which was acceptable, and I saw a great number of the Rajah's troops, and as the impediments of stockades, breastworks, and felled trees are at every hundred yards, our guns cannot be up until to-morrow, when I march to Verah Chenderpett.

6. Our casualties are about fifty, but half my sepoy are in the rear; I have not been able as yet to get returns. No officer was killed on Thursday.

I will afford me the highest gratification to bring particularly to the notice of the officer commanding the force, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my staff, officers, and soldiers employed in this column. At this 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 honour to be, &c.

D. FORBES, Colonel.

Commanding Western Column Coorg Field Force.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL COORG FIELD FORCE.

With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from my bivouac, I have the honour to inform you that on the 2d of April, I have now to perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier-General commanding the force the noble manner in which I was supported.

To my personal staff I am greatly indebted for the success we have met with, especially to Captain BUTTERWORTH, who led the attacks on the stockades, and the first that entered them, receiving three light bullet wounds; also for the reconnaissance which he made on the 2d, which showed the situation and the strength of the enemy on the lower stockade were ascertained, and which led to our speedy success next day. Captain BUTTERWORTH's choice of ground, and his plan of encampment have met with my entire satisfaction.

Knowledge of military dispositions I shall be happy to place at the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

To Captain J. MACDONALD, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, who was most forward on all occasions, and to whose energy and exertions I am equally indebted with Capt. BUTTERWORTH, as well as to the 24th N. L., for the success of the 2d, I have the honour to express my thanks. Captain MACDONALD led the light company, 48th, and grenadiers 32d Regiment, to take the last stockade in reserve; the ascent was steep, and the enemy defended every tree. Capt. MACDONALD received the Rajah's title, to keep them in good humor and give us a great deal of pleasure.

To officers commanding corps he is greatly indebted (?) for the steady

in which they led their men, especially to Capt. CORLIANT, commanding the artillery, who in the most gallant manner brought his guns to bear within 70 yards of the first stockade, and through the capture which followed. The unwearied exertions of an officer (though suffering from a sprained ankle) in always having his guns up a steep Ghaat and prepared for action, are very commendable.

There are many I would wish to notice, but where all have done their duty, perhaps the brunt of the fighting fell on the flank companies, especially on those of his Majesty's 48th Regiment. I should also be wanting in the feelings of a commander and a soldier, did I fail to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General (in whose name he will bring the same to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief), volunteer TROOP, the son of Lieut-Col. Bign, of his Majesty's 48th Regiment; this young man was conspicuous in every attack and skirmish of the enemy. *Major Monceah and Wapular Paur Naick*, the ex-Rajah's nephew, allowed their loss on the Huggal Ghaat to have been about 200 men, including four chiefs. Our casualties, about 50, shall be reported in a separate letter of this evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. FOULIS, Colonel,

Commanding Western Coorg Field Force.

Camp, Moodanooor, April 7.

These records of a gallant enterprise are full of nature and truth. The figure of "feeling for the enemy" we at first took to be illustrative of compassion; but the moment we discovered that the foe had been convicted of a trespass to the extent of 200 yards upon the Honourable 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 canister 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 stockade to which he made this formidable present.

The determination of the Colonel to go up the Ghaat, 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 foe, who, as soon as the Colonel had expressed his determination to take up a position in front of him, brought out grain for the troops; 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 Coorgs—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 give us supplies."

The Colonel, it will be observed, changes his pronoun in the middle of his despatch, as an Admiral sometimes shifts his flag 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 officer, who exerted himself in a most extraordinary manner, although he had sprained his ankle.

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 fighting, 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 victory obtained over the RAJAH of COORG, without congratulating the country upon the acquisition of two such friends as his Highness's vassals, Messieurs SUBADAR MOONEAH and WAPULAR PAUP NAICK.

Mr. ETTY.—We stated in our last, that Mr. ETTY, R.A. was on a visit to York. The occasion of his leaving London at this season was ill-health, and we are happy to find that his native air has entirely renovated him. This illness prevented him completing anything for the Exhibition recently closed, beyond *A Portrait* (a knight in a Young Lady), and *The Cardinal* (a head). Both are excellent; and the former is quite in a new class of art with him; and in female portraiture of youth 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 *Britomart rescuing Amoret from the Enchanter*, are both sold, to two admirable judges and liberal patrons of high art. Notwithstanding the proverb, a prophet ought to be honoured in his own city; and ETTY will, be hope, yet receive his due tribute from York. Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., have some of his works. Mr. York be an exception, and not show that respect for one of her most talented sons which has been displayed by strangers? If properly set about, we are certain that a sufficient sum might soon be raised wherewith to procure a memorial of his art, and connect the name of ETTY for ever with York.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.—[To this we may add, that Mr. LESLIE, R.A., distinguished with the "land of freedom," 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 magnificent patron of British art, the venerable Earl of Egremont, 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 CARONDEL was about being tried by Court-martial for allowing himself to be beaten by ZUMALACARRBOUT. He would, it was supposed, be replaced by Count ARMIÑEZ DE TOLEDO (General WALL).

MONTAÑA 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 MAHMUD 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 PASKIEWITZ the Order of the Black Eagle, and upon the Russian Admiral, Prince MENZIKOFF, the order of the Red Eagle, in brilliants.

We regret to announce the death of Sir JOHN LEACH, the Master of the Rolls, who expired on day last at Edinburgh. Erysipels is said to be the disorder which terminated his valuable life. Sir JOHN was well known not only in the profession, but to the public at large, as one of the greatest equity lawyers of his day.

According to advices from Naples the projected marriage between the Princess Royal and a son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, had by the representations of the Austrian Government, been given up. In consequence of the preponderance of Austrian influence at Naples it was said that the new French Ambassador, SEBASTIANI, had suspended the assumption of his functions, alleging such would be uselessly exercised while a Foreign Power possessed so exclusive a domination over the Neapolitan Council. Baron BILLING remained

at Naples when the accounts left as French Chargé d'Affaires; but as he was about to depart no representative whatever of the French Government would remain at Naples.

It is reported that their MAJESTIES intend paying a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, as well as honoring the grand fête at Wentworth. We believe both reports to be without foundation.

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. BRUNEL 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 CURZON, were amongst the guests of the Duke of Rutland, at Birstall, during the Leicester races. The Marquess of GRANBY, 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 ALTHORP 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 Lordship's return to his paternal estate, Tabley Hall, after a sojourn of two years in Italy.

Count de LEOX, 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 of the 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 \$500., to mark their estimation 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 force of her calling with it at a colonial port entitling the importer to enter it here as colonial timber. By this operation the Exchequer loses about 1,500*l*.

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 20,000*l*. If the parties should be exchequered the penalties would amount to about 50,000*l*.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. T. SNOW, late Curate of Charnmouth, has been presented to the living of St. Dunstan's, Temple Bar, London.

The Rev. CHARLES WRIGHT, M.A., of Market Bosworth, has been inducted to the Vicarage of St. Peter's, Derby, by the death of the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, M.A.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. RICHARD NEWMAN, the Rectory of Weymouth, Dorset, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Vyssin Willesdon, on the presentation of Robert Wm. Newman and Thos. Newman, both of Malmesbury, Esqrs., the true patrons.

The Rev. CHARLES LYNNE 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, Esq., of St. Austrey, and the Rev. John King, Esq., of St. Austrey, and the Rev. John King, Esq., of St. Austrey.

The Rev. RUFUS HUTTON 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. WILLIAM HENRY OLDFIELD, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been nominated by the Rev. C. Hawkins, Vicar, to the Vicarage of Barnby-moor and Fungloss, in the diocese of York.

The Rev. JAMES GATRICK, 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. J. W. Dew.

The Rev. WILLIAM HENRY WATKINS, Fellow and Tutor of C.C.C., has been elected to the Head-Mastership of Kensington Proprietary School, in union with King's College, London.

The Rev. THOMAS SHRAPNEL BIDDLE, M.A., of Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire, to the Prebendal Stall of Llanellwedd, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon.

The Rev. J. SHEPHERD BILEY, M.A., has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of All Saints, in Little Bolton, Bolton-le-Moors, on the nomination of Thomas Tipping, Esq., of Davenport-house, in the county of Chester.

The Rev. JAMES V. VINCENT, of Gordinning, has been appointed to the living of Llanfihangel, in Carnarvonshire, on the presentation of the Bishop of Bangor, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. HUGH McCALMAN to the Church of St. Andrew, in South Knapdale, in the diocese of Argyll, and the Rev. John Rankine, late Minister there, to the Church and parish of North Knapdale.

OBITUARY.

In Scotland, a few days since, aged 78, the Right Rev. Dr. Bissett, Bishop of Raphoe. The venerable Prelate had presided over his diocese twenty years, and was nearly eighty years of age. On the death of Dr. Magee, the Archbishop of Dublin was offered to, but declined by his Lordship. The deceased was known in the literary world by his life of Edmund Burke. His benevolence was unbounded, and his charity was extended to the number of Irish spiritual relief. His death came the first day of the month of April, and he was buried in his own house, and his funeral was attended by a large number of the clergy and the laity.

Aged 75, the Rev. W. W. Bamphylde, Rector of Potlmore and Huxham, and Black Torrington, in the county of Devon, brother of the late Sir C. W. Bamphylde, Bart., and uncle to the Right Hon. Lord Potlmore.

At his residence, Fenton-house, Woburn Sands, the Rev. W. Denison, in his 72d year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday next, the 23d inst., in consequence of St. Matthew's day falling on Sunday, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals will attend divine service at Christ

Church, Newgate-street. After a sermon by the Rev. FRANCIS RICHARD BRADY, B.A., Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, they will adjourn to the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, where two orations will be delivered, the first in Latin by JAMES COXEN, and that in English by WILLIAM HENRY GUILLEMAUD, the two senior scholars of the Grammar School.

On Thursday last, the Archbishop of York held a confirmation in the parish Church of East Retford, when 539 females and 547 males received that rite 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 inhabitants who rendered their assistance, for the great regularity and order maintained on the occasion.

MANCHESTER CHURCH RATES.—The gentleman who was appointed scrutineer of the poll on the Church-rate question, is now engaged upon his arduous task; and we hope in a short time will be able to announce the result of his labours. Every thing that we have heard since the conclusion of the poll, strengthens the opinion which we expressed last week, that there will be a large majority in favour of the rate; in fact many circumstances have been communicated to us in the proceedings of the anti-Church faction, which display a degree of baseness, and want of honest principle, absolutely without parallel. We have been informed, that most respectable authority, in a case where a man, his wife, and four lodgers, after having been regaled with drink, were thrust into a hackney coach, and hurried off to the Town Hall, where they all voted against the rate, though not one of them had a right to do so. Many persons voted twice, some thrice; and one man was heard to boast that he had voted four times, and was going to vote again! When all these circumstances are considered, we are more surprised that the majority should be in favour of the rate, than that it should be 1,132. And yet the leaders in this disgraceful and despicable war against the Church have the folly to suppose that by such a majority, obtained by such means, they have settled the Church-rate question for ever!!—*Manchester Courier*.

WAKEFIELD CHURCH RATE.—On Thursday, a meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of Wakefield was held in the vestry of the parish Church, to consider the Church-rate question, and to elect a committee for the ensuing year. The Rev. SAMUEL SHARP, Vicar, presided. The estimate of the year's expenditure having been read, Mr. THOMAS TROTTER proposed that a rate of ninepence in the pound be granted, which was seconded by Mr. HITCHON. Mr. G. W. HARRISON proposed that a rate of only threepence in the pound be allowed, and the amendment was seconded by Mr. PATRICK. On a show of hands the rate of ninepence was carried by a majority of 1,132 to 1,132. The rate was then granted, and which was continued open from day to day (Sunday excepted) until four o'clock on Monday last. At its close the numbers stood as follow:—For the 9d. rate, 864; for the 3d. rate, 684—leaving a majority of 170 in favour of the Church.

The Bishop of QUEBEC has published an Address to the British public on behalf of the Church Establishment in Canada. Our readers are acquainted with the residence of the colony, and the patriots as HUME, the Legislature has discontinued the allowance which was formerly voted for the maintenance of the Clergy of that province; the consequence is, that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have found it necessary to reduce the scale of allowances one-half; and the Missionaries, on the most favourable footing, will now receive only 100*l*. a year. "In addition to which evil," says the venerable and excellent Prelate, "the Society are compelled to abstain from the establishment of any new missions." There appears to be no disposition on the part of the Protestant inhabitants of Canada to supply themselves, as far as their circumstances will permit, with the means of spiritual instruction. "They have generally," says the Bishop, "made exertions and sacrifices for the erection of churches; in some instances they have built parsonage houses, or other places for the residence of the clergy, and in many of these churches, it appears, 'have been very imperfectly supplied with Ministers, and a few have been altogether unserved.' There is, therefore, wanting, not only the means of affording a decent remuneration to those Ministers whose incomes, by the miserable policy of the reformed Parliament, have been so materially diminished; but also the means of maintaining the additional number of Missionaries who are sent to the remote and desolate parts of the colony. The diocese of Quebec extends over a space in length 1,800 miles, and it appears that in all this immense track there are at present but ninety-two Clergymen. It may therefore easily be conceived that, notwithstanding the most zealous and laborious exertions of the Clergy, a very large proportion of the population must be destitute of the services of the Church, and of the offices and consolations of the Ministry of the Gospel. The venerable Prelate remarks, in the following words:—"You must be sensible that no people have a stronger claim on your charity as fellow-Christians, on your best sympathies as fellow-subjects and countrymen, many of them formerly your neighbours, some of them more closely connected with you by ties of friendship and affection, perhaps of kindred. You have many comforts which they want; add, then, to their comfort and your own by giving of yourselves to their cause, for the honour of God, and the protection of religion."

The congregation of St. George's Church Preston, have purchased a splendid silver salver, a coffee pot, ten-pot, sugar basin, and cream jug, for presentation to their minister, the Rev. R. HARRIS, B.D., as a testimony of their approbation of his conduct during an incumbency of thirty-six years.—The parishioners of Hawarden, Flintshire, have purchased a splendid silver salver, a coffee pot, ten-pot, and cream jug, for presentation to their minister, the Rev. GEORGE NEWELL GREVILLE, a massive *Tripos Candelabrum*, which cost nearly 3,000*l*, as a tribute of respect for the fidelity with which he has promoted the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock, during a period of twenty years.

For several days past the streets of Chard have occasionally resounded with the ravings of the prophet WNO, of Lancashire notoriety, who mounts on a chair in the marketplace, and pours forth oratorical jargon about the millennium, and Southernism dogmas. He is attended by a sort of satellite, who is much younger, and follows him with an harangue. Both of them have long beards like Jews, which, with the singular dress of the old pseudo prophet, gives them a very grotesque appearance. As their preachings generally occasion a disturbance with the rabble, the authorities, it is said, intend to remove them, should they again attempt their street discourses.

Sabbath Herald.

CHRISTIANITY.—At Portsmouth no 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 no more than 1,600 persons sit down to commemorate the Lord's Supper.

In consequence of the unpleasant altercation which has arisen between the Rev. J. A. CHAMBER 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 Advertiser*.

A very handsome marble tablet has just been placed in Grantham Church to the memory of the Rev. W. P. THACKRAY, for many years the much respected lecturer of that parish. The tablet is erected by the subscription of a few of his numerous friends, as a small token of their respect and esteem for one who, by his labours, has made it his constant study to acquire the good will of all, and who, as a minister of the gospel endeavored to discharge his duty to his flock as well by his example as by precept.

IRELAND.

The Lord Primate has been pleased to appoint the Rev. HENRY GREENE, Curate of Drumglass, county of Tyrone, to the Rectory of Ballygally, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Smith.

The Rev. JAMES HILL has been appointed to the Curacy of Ballypore, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Quinn Montgomery.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN has just concluded a tour of confirmations in the united dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough. Confirmations were held in nineteen Churches selected with a view to general convenience. The number confirmed amounted to 2266. During this tour his Grace consecrated four Churches. Other Churches not consecrated remain still to be visited. The Venerable Archbishop MAUNSELL presided on Friday at a numerous meeting of the Clergy of the diocese in the Chapter-room of Limerick 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 from both Houses of Parliament. A resolution was also passed in approval of the Clergy of the diocese, in consequence of a meeting in Dublin, for the relief of the Clergy and support of the Church.

The Lord Bishop of LIMERICK held his primary visitation at Limerick 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 exhorted the Clergymen to a practical observance of those religious doctrines which they are solemnly bound to inculcate. In the evening the Clergy enjoyed a sumptuous dinner at the episcopal palace.

burgh; and John Cumming, Dublin. Subscribers' Names are also received by every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom,

GRAND DINNER AT CANTERBURY.

[illegible]

The Right Hon. S. R. LUSHINGROX rose to offer the next toast, as one of the Stewards of the School Society. In doing so, he felt that

(Hear and laughter.) No matter what religion the fellow might profess or disgrace, he trusted that the Protestant religion would be preserved from his machinations. (Cheers.) The first evil which

having several calves or bees to dispose of, and being desirous to attract purchasers, caused a placard to be printed, announcing the sale, with the following extraordinary head-lines:—"Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, with an unlimited right of pasturage!" The *ruse* succeeded to admiration.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

THE Court remain at Windsor.

The report continues that their MAJESTIES will shortly proceed to Brighton.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of Don PEDRO. He is represented to have quitted the world in which 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 ruffian, 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 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 Colonies, 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 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 negotiators for his favour and deprecators of his anger, to read the voluminous catalogue of Whig enormities of which the Learned Pacifier has addressed the second volume to his chief patron and admirer, Lord DUNCANNO.

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 striking points.

Mr. O'CONNELL, first the denouncer, and then muzzled Agitator, begins by telling his friend DUNCANNO 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 rod of iron, and its workings have been witnessed with the tears and delirium of the people of Ireland. So rancorous, so malignant, so mercenary, 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 God, he has tried and punished the people of Ireland by the profane rule of the most base, treacherous, bigoted, and fraudulent faction that ever appeared on the face of the earth; and that faction is, you perceive from their 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 HANNIBALS and BARRASANS are as ready for the extermination of the Irish people in their blood as if no victim had ever yet been sacrificed to the bloody Moloch of politico-religious ascendancy."

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 pretence, evinced any hostility to the 'Whigs.' I wish, and am able, to demonstrate that the popular party in this country have been the worst used party that ever existed, and that every thing has been done by the Whigs to injure and insult the Irish people, whilst they have not as yet done one act of justice or of conciliation to Ireland. I go that full length, and am able to maintain my position by the clearest proofs. Recollect, I undertake to prove that the entire blame of the hostility between the Whigs and the Irish popular party rests with the Whigs. This I undertake to demonstrate."

And the Pacifier—the sought—the flattered—the shamefully-promoted—the sneakily-conciliated Mr. O'CONNELL—who by the way, poor animal, sneers at the Duke of WELLINGTON as the "chance victor of Waterloo,"—the hero of the hundred fights, whose only fault was that of granting the blood-thirsty Papists emancipation;—this Mr. O'CONNELL proceeds to tell his friend DUNCANNO a bit of his mind, in what he calls chapter the first of his catalogue of faults, follies, and crimes, committed by the Whigs since they came into office:—

No. 1. LORD 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 has obtained rather than the hatred of all parties. There was something about him which made it impossible to place confidence in him. A Presbyterian in his days of poverty—a Protestant as he grew 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 as a man without a friend—friendship 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 to advance 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 disgust, 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.

No. 2. LORD ANGLESEY.

"As to Lord ANGLESEY—poor man!—a compound of the most ridiculous weakness, with some splendid and useful theories. After his appointment I had a dialogue of two hours length with him (if I may be called a dialogue when the talk was almost exclusively his), but, in which, I ventured to predict to him that he would not be six months in Ireland before he became the most unpopular Lord-

Lieutenant the country ever saw. Alas, he took care to verify my prediction within one fortnight 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. BLACKBURN to the Irish Attorney-Generalship is even worse. After honouring Mr. BLACKBURN with his pointless abuse—after vilifying him as a Bible-man, and a Conservative, the still hungry, howling, disappointed Agitator sums up thus:—

"I need not remind you of the active patronage which your Attorney-General has afforded to the most Orange party of the Irish Bar. But you, my Lord, know him—you know his well—and you must feel that you cannot preserve any species of character for consistency or political integrity unless you, without 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 DUNCANNO 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 rapid 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 length making a Government party in Ireland by conciliating 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, alas! how vain are all hopes arising from the last character of Statesmen!"

But next comes a passage quite delightful. Two of Lord GREY's great faults were these appointments—the third, however, was the greatest:—

"Lord Grey's folly was the greater because of his connexion with you. He should have consulted you—there was no excuse for his not consulting you. He ought not to have made arrangements for Ireland without having the benefit of your knowledge of this country, and of your sound advice. He might—to descend to smaller faults—have descended to consult me—but I had earned his personal hostility—so long since as 1825, and that hostility, 'mirabile dictu,' became a directing principle of his misrule of Ireland—but there is no excuse for his not consulting you. How many of the subsequent faults and follies might he not have avoided had he consulted you and attended to your advice."

This is almost the best, because the most ridiculous point of the AGITATOR's letter. By a reference to the columns of *Bull*, at the time in which the measure of making O'CONNELL Irish Attorney-General was under discussion in the late Cabinet, it will be seen that we stated, as we knew the fact, that Lord DUNCANNO and Sir HENRY PARNELL were the two persons who, outside the Cabinet door, pressed upon Lord GREY the importance of appointing O'CONNELL. "How many of the subsequent faults and follies," says O'CONNELL, "might he not have avoided had he consulted you and 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 aid in the perfect reconciliation of the people with the Ministry; but I have neither the power nor the inclination to do so unless 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. BLACKBURN, and the appointment of Mr. O'CONNELL himself. And does this blustering brigand believe that he can blind and deceive men of education—if not of talent—such as Lord DUNCANNO 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 shewing the littleness of big Ogre's mind—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 Ireland, in which he gives his opinion of Lord BROUGHAM in the following words:—'I pay very little attention to anything Lord BROUGHAM says. He makes a greater number of foolish speeches than any other man of the present generation. There may be more nonsense in some one speech of another person; but in the number, in the multitude of foolish speeches, Lord BROUGHAM has it hollow. I could start him ten to one, any fifty to one, in making nonsense, and I fly contradicting himself in one dozen of off-hand discourses, against any other 'petty prattler in pantaloons' now living. But it is pitiful, it is melancholy, that a man who ought at least to affect to wear Solomon'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.'"

There is at this moment a Cabinet in Dublin: the good-natured Lord DUNCANNO—the stupid, self-committing Mr. LITTLETON—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 LAUNCELOT SHADWELL in the Rolls, and make O'CONNELL Vice-Chancellor. This, we believe, is what Lord BROUGHAM would not endure, mad as he is said to be; but we are quite sure that Lord DUNCANNO 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 Protestant 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"—whilst "no country on the face of the earth," he adds, "ever so long oppressed as Ireland," and he proceeds with a catalogue of the imaginary 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'Connell. We pursue the parallel and the result is as follows:—

Protestant Grievances.
1. The Protestants complain that there exists in this country a conspiracy, by which their lives are endangered.

- 1st.—Their lives.
- 2d.—Their religion.
- 3d.—Their property.

II. The Protestants complain that the British Government, by their measures, are daily enabling the Roman Catholics to effect the objects of their conspiracy.

III. The Protestants complain that the British Government, so far from affording them protection, are employing every means to disable them from protecting 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 Protestant ministry from a vast proportion of parishes.

5th. By numbering the Protestant people, in order to show their inferiority in mere numbers.

6th. By prohibiting the association of Protestants for self-defence.

7th. By disarming the PROTESTANT YEOMANRY.

It might have taken credit on this side of the balance 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, defeated the former project, and the other has not yet been submitted to Parliament, we were loath to swell our catalogue of actual grievances with such as are yet contingent.

But the Protestants further complain that they, a people whose obedience to the laws—whose loyalty to the King—whose fidelity to the British connexion—were never called in question, should be exposed to all these injuries and injustices—not from any fault of their own; but avowedly for the purpose of conciliating, by the sacrifice of them and their laws, the provoking and insubordinate conduct of the Roman Catholics, whose avowed intention has manifested itself in open and bloody insurrection upon every advantageous occasion; and whose desire for separation from Great Britain is even now veiled under the thin pretence of a Request of the Legislative 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, allegiance is punished 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 lately delivered at the grand Mansion-house meeting, and the speeches of Messrs. O'Sullivan and Boyton, at the Conservative Society; and the other copied from the Letters of Mr. J. O'Connell to Lord DUNCANNO.

Whether these grievances be real or imaginary—certain it is that they are felt as such by the complaining parties respectively. No doubt we should be told by the Ministerial press, that they are both equally untrue. But we submit that they are both founded upon actual facts—and facts referred to; and that, till the existence of these facts be disproved, there will be little use in telling either party that his grievances are purely ideal.

But there is another point which we would fain have settled. Admitting the truth of the grievances on both sides, we would wish to know which party has the greater right to complain? On which side does the graver and heavier burden of suffering preponderate? Again; if the complaints of the Protestants be well-founded, have they not a claim for immediate redress?

If they be imaginary, and only the result of a suspicious temper and of those misapprehensions which are the source of these illusive prejudices, and effective means to remove the grounds of these illusive prejudices, and to restore confidence to the minds of those who have been misled by appearances? Should not the standard of friendship and good-will be unfurled to the Protestants, and a direct assurance given by deeds, that are worth a thousand promises, that the intentions of Government have been mistaken, and that the Protestant Church, property and people, are as justly valued in his Majesty's Councils as they deserve to be?

We last week noticed a most absurd and hypocritical attack upon the Birmingham Musical Festival, in which, perhaps, our readers will recollect that the Quakers and crav-thumpers, headed by an Evangelical Clergyman of the Church of England, denounced the inhabitants and neighbours of that great and influential town, because they—or rather the leaders of that great community—had felt it just and proper to consecrate their new Music Hall to the purposes of charity, selecting, 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 published against the people of Birmingham for this most unseemly use of sacred music—which denunciation we last week submitted to our readers—was signed by a Dissenting preacher, a Mr. EAST, who, on Friday evening, the 9th of May last, had, in his own Meeting-house, a selection of sacred music performed for the benefit of the choir.

This selection of sacred music was performed in this Meet-

ing-house, called Ebenezer Chapel, on Friday, the 9th of May, on a week-day, and wholly unconnected with any religious ceremony, and for the benefit of the choir. The selection was from HANDEL and other composers, and for the benefit of the choir; and TIMOTHY EAST—whom of course Dr. MALBY, of Chichester, would call Reverend, and ask him to dinner, if he happened to be lobster-catching in that neighbourhood—sanctioned it, permitted it, and gloried in it; and then 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 to admit into his servant's hall; but as for Mr. TIMOTHY EAST, the getter-up of a benefit Oratorio for his own Psalm-singers, 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-poud is rather too clean for him.

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 amongst those classes of persons who have anything to lose. We confess, we think the total failure of the dinner to Lord GREY, 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 vulgar 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 ashamed than the poor old Earl himself. The Kentish dinner 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 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 to be a tickler for the Ministers), we consider to be the most barefaced that ever the "pure hands" of BROUGHAM were put to. Luckily, 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 anything 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 beggary 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 officers to continue doing what they have done for years before. "Very well, these." (Hear the *Cambridge Chronicle*.)

All parties, whether favourable or unfavourable to the late Bill for the alteration of the Poor Laws, agree in considering the subject as one of the most important that ever engaged the attention of Parliament. There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the fact, that the old system did not work well; and the question to be resolved was, whether the old law, which had received the sanction of ages, was so faulty that it required to be entirely reformed, or whether the law, which was so faulty, could be amended by amendments, or other functionaries under that law, should receive such amendments or explanations as might remove the practical defects in its mode of operation, or a new law, on the most approved centralization principles, should forthwith be enacted.

There was little doubt which side of the question would be taken up by those who present rule the destiny of the nation. Independently of the great delight of pulling down and building up again, there was something much more liberal and reform-like in making a new law, besides the incidental advantage of creating a few very comfortable commissionships, and other offices. Accordingly a new Bill has been carried through both Houses of Parliament, has received the royal assent, and become the law of the land: the three chief Commissioners have been appointed; and the whole country has been waiting in anxious expectation for the first exercise of the almost unlimited powers vested in the Commissioners.

By the 53d clause of the Act, the power vested in Magistrates, by the Act of the 50th George III., to give an order for relief in certain cases, is taken away; and parish officers are every where placed in directions of great difficulty, from the uncertainty as to what directions the Commissioners may think fit to give. Meanwhile, the Commissioners, who were to have been wonderfully quiet. For some weeks after the Act was passed, they might well enough be occupied in preparing for the duties of their laborious office; but after a reasonable time had elapsed it was not too much to expect that they should give some signs of their existence, and some relief to the expecting minds of the thousands of parish officers and others who were waiting to know how they were to proceed.

Accordingly, on the 1st of this month, there did come forth a circular, expressed in the most inelegant terms, the meaning of which, when it was at length extracted—like a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff—was neither more nor less than this, that the persons engaged in administering the poor laws were to proceed in their present course, with due regard to economy, until further regulations from the Commissioners.

As the Trinitarian are at present rather new in office—as they were required to give some word of command—and as the most innocent, which they could give, was (as given by Major Long—how with such solemnity to the Pennsylvania Fusiliers, "Attention!—As you were")—this first exercise of their official duty would require to be remarked only as a cruel disappointment to those who were expecting to be informed of what they should have to do, and are left in the same state as before, if it were not that the advocates of the new law have been crying up this as a grand instance of energy and provision. "Fifteen thousand pounds to the poor," was the cry. "Have been issued by the Board of Commissioners?" Wonderful, indeed! One of us irresistibly reminded of a scene in a sterling old comedy, called by the equally obsolete name of *John Bull*, in which the hero *Perigrine*, having met with a damsel in great distress, on a Cornish heath, and in the depth of winter, brings her to the sign of the Red Cow, kept by honest Dame Braggruderry. His duties call *Perigrine* away, and compel him to leave the tender lady to the tender mercies of Dame Braggruderry. As soon as his back is turned, Mrs. Braggruderry begins to soliloquize, and concludes by observing, "Well, I must give you something, I suppose, so I will just open the window, and give you plenty of air."

But seriously,—for the Bill is a serious matter—the Commissioners have a hard task to perform; but it is not less that they act upon a principle. Those who have administered the poor laws are placed in a most unsatisfactory position; and the immensely large portion of the population, which is more or less dependent upon the poor-laws for support, naturally desire to know something definite respecting their future prospects. At present, the general impression certainly is that the new law is harsh in its enactments. This may be the case: it may be necessary that the law should be so; but it is likewise necessary that the country

should not be kept in a transition state between the new and the old laws: that the uniformity and definiteness which, we are told, are to characterise the new 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 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 tumult and uproar I never witnessed on any previous occasion of a similar kind. Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDON, 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 WOMBWELL been in the city, I should have nearly thought that the most savage beasts in his collection must have broken loose from his caravans. It was truly a most disgraceful scene, and what with the noise and the breaking 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.

This, we believe to be the true version.

One thing amused us very much. When BROUGHAM was at DUNROBIN, the Duke of SUTHERLAND's, he thought it right to let his servant see, and enable his servant to tell all the other fusties, that he really did correspond with the KING. He therefore did, what he said (and nobly believed) at one of the dingy dinners, where he exhibited—he wrote to His MAJESTY—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 SUTHERLAND's farm, and a whole history about his Grace's bullocks, and calves, and sheep, in which he endeavoured to emulate Lord ALTHORP's knowledge of shear-hogs and fat pups. 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 India House, the proceedings at which, have excited some interest among the Proprietors. The subject of their deliberations was the appointment of the new Governor-General. A Whig, the Directors will not have—not even so gentleman-like 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 BENTINCK, 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.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR SIR—*Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta*: so say the law maxims, and so say I. 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 Church-rates; nor is there to be found a man who secretly holds in more sovereign contempt the whole Bench 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 belongs 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 calls an "unholy alliance." In proof of it, I refer you to your evening cotemporary, *The True Sun*, of Friday, the 23d of May last, in a paragraph headed "British and Foreign Unitarian Association," which, after stating that (on the preceding) Wednesday evening, at six 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 Diemen's Land, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, Syria, Greece, Candia, Tunis, Trebizond, &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 concerned, would satisfy the claims of the general body of Dissenters.

It then states, that "The Reverend Mr. FULLAGAR strongly objected to any expressions of gratitude towards His MAJESTY'S Ministers, and moved an Amendment to the effect 'of the omission of this passage in the Report, and the substitution 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.

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:—

(From the *Hull Observer* of Tuesday.)

"THE LORD CHANCELLOR, whose movements have of late attracted so much attention, made his appearance in this town yesterday, to the great surprise of many, it being supposed that after the excitement of his Scottish campaign, he would have indulged in rest and sedation at Brougham Hall. However, at about two o'clock P.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 SPALDING 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 CHANCELLOR, as informed by the worthy landlord of the Minerva that he must submit to a delay of some hours, a communication which seemed to irritate the Learned Lord exceedingly. But as the tide is not to be controlled by orders of Court, and cares not a pebble for injunctions, the friend and counsellor of Royalty was obliged to await the pleasure of the waves, and console himself by the intervals of a quietude, and a quietude, his arrival soon spread, and the usual assemblage on the pier was increased by numbers of persons anxious to have a look at the Premier that wished to be. In this they were fully gratified, as he promenade, evidently in discontented mood, for a considerable time along the pier. Some honest folks thought it very odd that the LORD HON CHANCELLOR should be such a strange-looking personage—seemingly so much older than he really is, and that he should be so much soiled. It was generally remarked that he appeared in low spirits, or, as an honest operative expressed it, 'He hanged his head confoundedly.' After having satisfied public curiosity, his Lordship retired with his party into the Minerva, where he was joined by Mr. J. B. LA MARCHÉ, a naturalised Prussian merchant, and a Unitarian divine, who conducts a little Whig newspaper, which the Treasury patronises in this town. Under their escort he proceeded to visit the 'Lions,' the editorial *et cetera* looking his most inefficiently in that of the first functionality of the realm—an innumerable which the latter speedily got rid of by a dexterous *usage*. The CHANCELLOR proceeded to Trinity Church, fitted up for the festival, the interior of which he inspected in company with Mr. LA MARCHÉ, the editor being permitted to ruminate among the fountains. On quitting the Church, his Lordship visited the Mechanics' Institute, of which he is a patron. A lady displayed a specimen of fancy work to him, and thereby added a brace of guineas to the resources of the Institute. The period of sailing having arrived, he returned to the inn, traversing the market-place at the rate of five miles an hour, accompanied, in addition to his first escort, by Mr. H. BLENKIN, and Mr. HOUNSLOW—the first and second an active member, of Mr. Fullagar's election committee. Mr. HILL himself is at present in Hull, and paid his respects to his distinguished friend. At about a quarter to five o'clock Lord BROUGHAM embarked. When on board, the few who had attached themselves to him during his stay, with their associates, amounting probably to twenty persons took off their hats, and raised a feeble cheer, which his Lordship acknowledged by bowing his head. From another quarter he was assailed by groans and hisses and exclamations against his political duplicity, and his oppression of the poor, by abolishing the laws for their protection. On the whole, we have never witnessed a more humiliating display of the lost popularity of a public man than was exhibited in the reception of the Chancellor. This appearance created no feeling beyond that of mere curiosity, and those who were anxious to see him were obliged to content themselves with a distant view of him, and were not inclined to give a great officer of the Crown—one who had stood so high in the confidence of the people, almost as deserted as an unknown stranger—unattended by persons of note or influence—and hurried through the streets with the unceremonious familiarity of tavern acquaintanceship. Times are indeed changed with HENRY BROUGHAM—no constant could more painfully mark the extinction of celebrity compared with the most unceremonious welcome he received here in 1830, when he attended the dinner in honour of the excellent and patriotic DANIEL SYKES."

As to his Lordship's reception, we happen to know that it was as unlike what he likes as possible. The objections to his Lordship's dress, made by the writer of the account, are not well founded: as a Scotsman, he wore plaid pantaloons; 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:—

(From the *Port of Spain Gazette* of the 5th of August.)

"Guard-room of the Artillery Piquet, St. James's-road,

"The fact that the spot from which we date our present article, and other similar ones, has been for the last four days the headquarters of our whole establishment, must be our apology for not having published our usual number on Friday last."

"For some time previous to this great day (the 1st of August) it had been plainly expressed by our slaves here that they had not the slightest intention of working for their masters after the 31st 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 the

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 undertaking. The party consists of Dr. SMITH, Captain EDY, and

It appears by the latest reports that there are 30,312 subscribers to the following Societies:—For Promoting Christian Knowledge, for Promoting the Gospel, Clergy Orphan, Church Building, and National School. The subscribers are thus divided:—Clerical

ST. EDMUND'S NEW CHURCH.—The consecration of this sacred edifice took place on Saturday morning last. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, attended by the principal registrar and other officers, arrived at the church at eleven o'clock; the following dignitaries of the Church, the Rev. Presentor LOWE, Archdeacon of the Diocese, the Rev. Canon GIBBS, and the Rev. Canon HARRIS, Rev. Chancellor MARTIN, in their full canonicals, a large number of the Clergy of the City and neighbourhood; and the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation, were present to witness the ceremony. The sermon was preached by the Rev. THOMAS ATKINSON the Rector, and was well adapted to the occasion. The new Church of St. Edmund's is a very elegant and commodious structure; and embellished with a very handsome altar-piece, the entire gift of the Right Lord ROLFE; the Dean 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 erected; and the organ-tuner has been given to the peal of bells by S. MONTAGUE, 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.*

might be supplied by the annals of his parish. Crabbe would have taught him thus much, had he been a reader of that most sagacious of observers, most searching of moral anatomists, most graphic of Poets; and we reverence this great writer not less for his Genius than for his Patriotism, in bravely lifting up the veil which is spread between the upper classes and the working-day world, and letting

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'Friend,' said Amnibald to Obadiah,
'Why such amazement do thy features show?'
To see, Amnibald, thy brother's face,
And thou stand harmless in the burning glow!'
'Ah, friend! dost thou so of discernment lack—
Art thou so far of common knowledge barren,

And the pavement was a **grave**;
Last night this blacking said he robed the **grave**;
For, idly sauntering on the Thames' side,
I sudden fell into the billowy wave,
And soon had sunk for ever in the tide—
Had not the moon on my boots cast a beam,
And shewed a boatman near his shallow hide,
Who, by their bloom allur'd, came near their gleam,
And dragg'd me up, falling from the swimming tide!"

THIS Easy-shining, and Brilliant **BLACKING**, prepared by **R. WARREN**, 30, Strand, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste, Blending in Pots, at 6d., 1s., and 18d. each. **Be**

disposition 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 free; but that buckra wanted to keep it back from them, same as before time;—that they were absolutely free;—that they would not be apprentices—nor would they work any more at all without wages. That buckra might flog or shoot them, but they would not stop." In fact, in many places they evinced, for some time, a will and determined spirit of "passive resistance," which, at one period, was an alarming aspect, as it was likely to become general. Fortunately, the arrival of the King's and Island troops, aided by the exertions of the special Magistrates in the disturbed districts—quelled 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 DISSATISFIED with their new condition; they want, foolishly enough, to be absolutely their own masters. In fact, there are many points in the several Proclamations 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 masse, and the flames of a servile war may spread from one end of the island to the other! Slavery is extinct in these colonies, but the prejudices and evil propensities which before characterised many of our labourers cling to them in their new state of apprenticeship—and in this respect we may say that the 'Ides of August are come, but not yet gone.'

"His Excellency the Governor no doubt means well; but we fear he is too much under 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 us to go on properly.

"The weather has been very changeable and unseasonable lately; the coffee and pimento crops will, it is feared, suffer greatly in consequence. The cane 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."

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 extract from the *Glasgow Courier*, which appeared in our columns on Tuesday; but as they regard only the future destruction of the Colonies, they are scarcely strong enough. Common sense tells us that, with the black population in a state of revolt, their masters under arms, and military law in force, all cultivation must be suspended, and that, so far from time being required to depress and injure our colonial 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 rapid, and where the seasons almost fly, and where it is absolutely necessary to seize with the utmost avidity the particular periods at which certain labours are to be performed—the pause and cessation, even were the Colonies perfectly tranquil, would work their speedy and unqualified destruction.

It is perfectly certain, that our Government are extremely anxious and nervous upon the subject of the West Indies; nor do we think that the promotion of Mr. STEPHEN 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 enervate 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 mingled folly and impudence, which can only have the effect of hastening 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 earnestly prepared.

SOME of our thick-and-thin "Liberals," who stick at nothing, 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 favour of their hypothesis:—

"QUEEN-SQUARE.—A chimney-sweep, named William Lucas, was charged with breaking the chestnut-trees in Hyde-park.

The constable said that, on the previous afternoon, he found the prisoner in one of the chestnut-trees, breaking the boughs to get at the chestnuts, when he took him into custody.

Sweep—Please your Worship, a friend of mine says to me, "Bill," says he, "there's lots of chestnuts in Hyde-park, let us go and get some, for the policemen are getting loads of 'em?" "Very well," says I, "so we will," and there was hundreds of persons, constables, and all, knocking the trees about, so I thought it was no harm to sumdever.

One of the park-keepers said that the trees were absolutely torn to pieces.

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, be done in Hyde-park, where undetected outrage is more difficult, and where the trees, being so much older, are less easily hurt; what 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 health" of William Lucas and his numerous very well-behaved companions, "the HUNDREDS OF PERSONS there was knocking the trees about," so that they "were absolutely torn to pieces?"—There is no telling, "whatsumdever."

OUR excellent contemporary the *Morning Post* gives the following version of the appointment of Messrs. PERYS and BICKERSTETH:—

"We hear that the appointment of the Solicitor-General of a few months' standing to the Mastership of the Rolls has greatly offended the Lord Chancellor. It is said that that eminent and vivacious person was not only not consulted upon the point, but has been directly thwarted in the selection. His Lordship is said to have desired in his own mind that Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, the Attorney-General, should succeed Sir JOHN LEACH, the said Attorney-General being just as fit to be Master of the Rolls as Lord BROUGHAM himself is to be Chancellor.

"Amongst the equity Whig lawyers there is no doubt that Sir CHARLES PERYS is the best, and for that reason Lord MURRAY, the jobber of any of the public, selected him. There was but a small chance, competition, if fit for the office were to be considered, much less as all the legal 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. Stoeven ought to have been the man.

"Sir EDWARD SUGDEN most properly resented the low vulgarity with which he was assailed by the CHANCELLOR; but we understand that his Lordship, at the time he ventured to offer Sir EDWARD the old-womanish of the Exchequer, which he afterwards gave to little WILLIAMS, made, through Lord LYNBURY, a most commendable submission to him for his insulting language; and our belief is, that if BROUGHAM had been consulted upon the appointment of the Master of the Rolls, and had failed in foisting 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 SUGDEN by appointing him.

"The worst-used man of the whole collection is Sir WILLIAM HONNE. Swindled out of his Attorney-Generalship under false pretences, and then, after having been consulted by SUGDEN, and subsequently accepted by WILLIAMS, he now, having it must be admitted, not the slightest claim on the score of legal ability, is passed over altogether when an office falls vacant for which, being an equity lawyer, he is most decidedly better qualified than Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, a common lawyer of exceedingly common talents. Naturally enough Sir WILLIAM HONNE becomes irate, and hanging as he does a dead weight between Toryism and Radicalism (like Madame's coffin between heaven and earth), he indulges himself in belabouring with his tongue all the Whig Ministers from BROUGHAM upwards. Sir WILLIAM's fault was the refusal of the Exchequer Barony; he felt that as an affront which his professional brethren considered a fair promotion; but, having thrown himself out, he is now, as Lord AUCKLAND (who, from having no pensions and a secure at Greenwich, knows a great deal about shops) says, "let up in ordinary," without a chance of ever being 'brought forward' again.

"In the meantime, the CHANCELLOR flies to Holland House, and complains to the Chancellor of the Duchy of the neglect and ill-usage he has experienced; upon which the Chancellor of the Duchy says she quite agrees with him. We say she, because it is generally understood that since the time when Lady HOLLAND undertook to negotiate with the exiled Premier his acceptance of the Privy Seal, her Ladyship has continued to conduct the multifarious duties of the Duchy Chancery. This sympathy adds new fuel to the flame which rages in Lord BROUGHAM's heart, and his Lordship returns to Stanhope-street as much excited by the Hollands as his calumniators say he sometimes is by the Brays.

"As a proof of all this hurry and worry avails the Noble and Learned Lord but very little, we have further to observe that Mr. BICKERSTETH is appointed Solicitor-General. Every body who knows the profession knows that this has not been done either upon the advice or at the suggestion of Lord BROUGHAM."

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 SUGDEN, 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.

I 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 Locks

And Bacon's 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;

Stoem wonders does, and will do more,

We scarcely yet know WATT.

I sing the March of Intellect,

Your wonder to provoke,

Which paves 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.

I sing the March of Intellect,

Which runs, but cannot creep,

And which prevents the climbing boys

From crying out of "Sweep."

I sing the March of Intellect,

Which banish'd Slavery's rigours,

And much more free than welcome made

Those idle dogs the NEGROES.

I sing the March of Intellect,

Which teachers sets at naught,

And marks them as the only class

That needs the being taught.

I sing the March of Intellect,

Which, taking towns by storm,

"Confusion worse confounded" works

In one sweet word—REFORM!

I sing the March—In short,

That swamps a thousand evils;

Pray Heaven it leave not in its train

At least TEN THOUSAND DEVILS.

Oct. 1, 1834.

We believe, says the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, we are justified by the fact in stating that the Judicial vacancy is to be filled up forthwith. If we be rightly informed—and our informant ought, we

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. Sergeant PARSONS shall be the Attorney-General. This communication took place since Friday night, and we are pretty sure that it bears no earlier date.

Mr. CRAWFORD is to continue Solicitor-General, provided Mr. BLACKBURN accepts the puisne-judgeship. But if Mr. BLACKBURN refuse, then Mr. CRAWFORD at once ascends the bench. In the former case, Mr. WOULFE would obtain the coif; and in the latter, that is, if Mr. BLACKBURN decline the judicial honour, Sergeant O'LOUGHLIN would become Solicitor-General—and we have not heard upon whom it is likely the second coif would devolve. In any case, Sergeant PARSONS is to be Attorney-General, and Mr. WOULFE Sergeant. Mr. O'LOUGHLIN's immediate promotion depends upon the course the present Attorney-General shall decide upon pursuing.

But then it is imagined that Judge VANDEULEN will be induced to retire on pension in November. If so, then Mr. CRAWFORD would become Judge, and Sergeant O'LOUGHLIN Solicitor-General.

We have heard that, as an inducement to Mr. BLACKBURN to accept the vacant judicial seat, 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 showman as in days of yore.

Sept. 5th, 1834.

Yours, AB INITIO.

"TO CABINET MAKERS.

"Wanted, some skillful 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 close together, and are not to be put 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 lipped, 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 the principal supports being broken, it has become unable to perform its movements, and it has therefore been sent to several cabinet-makers to repair; 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 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 BENTLEY, of the house of BENTLEY, DEAR, and Co., warehousemen, of Chopside, and of Cannonbury House, Islington. The house was in very extensive business, the returns in sale for thirteen months having been upwards of 400,000, although the capital never exceeded the sum of 9,000. The partners of Mr. BENTLEY attended the computer, and left the bills, cash, and accounts wholly in the management of Mr. PETERS, who was then in the firm, and retired from the partnership long before any suspicion 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 ignorant of the system upon which Mr. BENTLEY had acted, and which, were it not for their suspicions, could not have been detected so soon as it has been.

One of the partners was led to suspect that there was something wrong, or, as the thieves significantly describe a robbery, "a screw loose." He judged partly from the disappearance of a bill to which he wanted to refer, and partly from some equivocal expressions which Mr. BENTLEY had incautiously dropped, and he was therefore, in the name of the honour of the house, and consulted a gentleman who was well qualified to give advice. The representation made was of such a nature that the parties were advised to break open Mr. BENTLEY's desk immediately, and try whether the private accounts of that person corresponded with the books of the counting-house. A list was formed in the desk containing the confessions of the partner, the partner, who sought Mr. BENTLEY's assistance, was extremely bad, and that unless it could be shown that the house was solvent a stop should be put to it, in order that the assets might be preserved for the creditors.

Mr. BENTLEY gave his partners the strongest assurance that the house was more than solvent, and that he could procure assistance to any amount from a large concern in the City which had discounted extensively for him. He also stated that he was in possession of large funds from the north, and that, in fact, there was no chance of the interposition of any difficulty. The house he referred to as being disposed to serve him actually undertook to advance the necessary funds to meet the outstanding bills which would be soon due (10,000), until Mr. BENTLEY should be able to bring up from the north the supplies promised from that quarter. They began with advancing 1,000 immediately, and a resolute and experienced themselves to stop, and BENTLEY, having received intimation of the event in due time, absconded.

The stock in the house at the time was very large, and it is believed that it was the determination of the runaway to get together a large sum as he could, and to abandon his partners without explanation. One ground of suspicion arose from the fact that it appeared, by some of his private entries found in the desk which was broken open, that bills had existed accepted by persons who had gone to America previously to the date they bore, and that the Stamp Office die for bills of exchange had been altered after the departure of the supposed acceptors, who could not consequently have left those stamps behind them accepted. None of those bills could be found.

As soon as it was ascertained that BENTLEY had absconded notice was sent to Bow-street Office, and a reward was offered of one hundred guineas from the office of Mr. ASHurst, the solicitor to several of the creditors, for the apprehension of the offender.

On Wednesday last Mr. STAFFORD, the chief clerk of Bow-street, received the following letter:—

"Harwich, Sept. 30.
"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 & Co. He arrived here yesterday day late 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 he gave him the cash. He therefore proceeded by a chaise to Manningtree, and from thence to Ipswich, where he got one of his more cashed, and returned to Harwich in a very short time in great haste to go over to sea, and on the 29th a Captain who took him over told me he put him on board a pilot vessel near Helvelsleys, bound to

of WELLINGTON to make his appearance in the metropolis of Scotland he would find that neither his person nor his principles have ceased to be popular—popular in the best sense of the word—popular amongst all classes of enlightened Scotsmen.”—The Duke of WELLINGTON is not likely to go to Scotland—His Grace is above the petty vanity of tavern popularity;—the stage on which BROGHAN tumbled and GREY fell, is not the arena for the hero of the hundred fights.—Ed.

A New York paper says:—“It being desirable to the Vice-Chancellor to obtain certain papers in the possession of the ex-Sheriff PARKINS, now in the City prison, a power of attorney was made out and placed in the hands of Officer A. M. C. SMITH, who armed with that alone, yesterday entered the room in which PARKINS is confined, and demanded the required documents. PARKINS denied having them, but SMITH told him he knew to the contrary, and unless he gave them up peacefully 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 SMITH wrenched from him. He then seized in succession two other pistols which he had secreted about him, and after them a dirk and cane-gum, all which SMITH successively forced from him before PARKINS could succeed in using any of them. The fire-arms were all ready, heavily charged and primed; and the least trepidation or the loss of his presence of mind would have undoubtedly proved instantaneously 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 succeeded 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 vomit.

The following is an account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the quarter, from the 1st July to the 29th September, 1834, inclusive:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£19,126,000	Securities	£28,691,000
Deposits	14,754,000	Bullion	7,685,000
	£33,880,000		£36,376,000

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 his gown, and tendered his resignation as a member of the Corporation, which tender was at once accepted. The Rev. JOHN WALLIS then said that the Rev. NICHOLAS EVERY, of St. Veep, who stood next in rotation, could not fill the office of Mayor, as he was not a member in the borough, and that he ought, therefore, to resign, and so ought the Rev. Wm. PHILLIPS, of Lanivet. Mr. DIGNY KING, the Alderman next on the list, was then proposed as Mayor for the year, but as he was not present a messenger was sent to inform him that he did not make his appearance in ten minutes he would be elected. This intimation brought Mr. KING into the hall, when he stated that he should decline the honour intended him, and concluded by resigning his Alderman's gown. The Rev. JOHN WALLIS, who stood next on the list, said that rather than serve the office of Mayor he would also resign, which he did. A consultation between the remaining corporators then took place as to the best way of getting over the difficulty, when, after having “laid their heads together” for some hours, ROBERT FLAMANK, Esq., was prevailed upon to accept the office so frequently declined.

A fine writer in a provincial paper, extolling the quality of the year's growth of Farnham hops, says, “they were never better in colour and condition, and will as far eclipse those of other places as the light of day, which now so brilliantly illumines our shores, 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 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 states* for the space of two minutes after the awful event. The *Lewes states* for the space of two minutes after the awful event. The *Lewes states* for the space of two minutes after the awful event.

Election politics still occupy much attention in East Gloucestershire. Not a week passes without some dinner being given either by Mr. CORNINGTON or Mr. TRACY's friends. On Wednesday a dinner was given to Mr. TRACY, at the King's Head, Gloucester, Col. KINGSFORD in the chair, at which about 400 persons were present.—Previous to the dinner, a meeting was held, at which it was resolved “to establish a County Association, to be called The Gloucestershire Liberal and Constitutional Reform Club, with a view to counteract the undue influence acquired by the True Blue Club within this county.”—Previous to the dinner of Mr. CORNINGTON's friends, at Strand, on Tuesday, an Association was formed, the object of which is “to preserve the fundamental principles of the British Constitution, viz.—a limited Monarchy—an hereditary Peerage—an independent House of Commons, and an Established Church; and to promote the welfare of every class of the people.”—At Mr. TRACY's dinner, the following most extraordinary letter from Lord SHERRBOURNE was read, in which that Nobleman declares his disapprobation of the conduct of his son, the Hon. J. DUTTON, in having recently joined the Conservative party. Lord SHERRBOURNE writes:—

“Bembridge, Sept. 13.
“My dear Sir,—Having lately suffered much from asthma, I can hardly hope to be sufficiently recovered to attend a public meeting by the 24th, although, I am sorry to find, circumstances have arisen since Mr. CORNINGTON's election, which make it very necessary that I should take the earliest opportunity of declaring how much I disapprove the part my son has taken, in announcing his intention of ‘coming forward,’ if the Whigs should endeavour to replace their late member; and to express my determined resolution (should he be in my power to put his threat into execution), of using all the means in my power to bring about his success. As the attendance of the St. Andrews, until the day of the dinner, will not be necessary, there can be no objection to my taking upon myself that office. Should it be possible to attend, I must beg you to make my apology, in doing which I do not, and to assure the meeting of my determination, in every way, to counteract it.—I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
“Capt. GRAY, Cheltenham.”

“SHERBOURNE.”
This is an agreeable and judicious epistle. What does the Whig advocate of the freedom of Election mean by interfering as a Peer to prevent Mr. DUTTON's success? He must be almost as good a patriot as he is a parent.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—We have great delight in giving additional publicity to the following tribute to the character and conduct of this admirable Prelate, taken from the recent charge

of the Bishop of St. Asaph. Having occasion to speak of his Grace of CANTERBURY, 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 meekness and humility, yet undaunted 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.”

We are sure that every syllable of this most deserved commendation 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 electioneer 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.

ECCLIASTICAL 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 Annes, D.D.

The Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, D.D., 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. ARTHUR FARMER, D.D., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Brompton-on-the-Water, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Croome: Patron, John Daubny Croome, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has licensed the Rev. G. D. Houghton to the Curacy of Trinity Chapel, Salford.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton has appointed the Rev. A. J. Jenson to the Perpetual Curacy of St. George's Church, Wolverhampton; but the Rev. G. B. Clare has entered a caveat against the Dean's right to appoint.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. JAMES RICHARD WHITE to the Vicarage of Okehampton, vacant by the death of Robert Tanner, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of the Rev. Henry Douchier Wrey, of Holne Park, and Hamblin Curnow M.D., of Okehampton, Esq., the true patrons for this turn.

The Rev. JOHN PENLEAZE to the Rectory of Black Torrington, vacant by the death of Richard Warwick Bamfylde, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of John Story Penleaze, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Esq., the true patron for this turn.

The Rev. JOHN MATTHEW HODGSON, to the Rectory of Gidley, vacant by the session of John Atkins, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of the Rev. Thomas Whipple, of Kingstington, Clerk, the true patron.

The Rev. CHARLES TOMLIN, 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 Heathcote, Bart.

The Rev. JOHN DAVIES, 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 Dean of Lincoln has been pleased to present the Rev. JOHN MICKLE 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.

At Little Petherick, Cornwall aged 75, the Rev. Richard Lyle, Vicar of that parish, and formerly master of the Grammar School at Liskeard.

The Rev. John Bull, Rector of Penllyn, in Essex, and of Tattington, in the county of Suffolk.

At Clifton, the Rev. John Morgan, aged 89.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 2.—On Wednesday last Edmund Law Lushington, B.A., Edward Torrick Hamilton, B.A., William Heyworth Bompson, 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, Nov. 10, at eleven; Wednesday, Dec. 3, at eleven; Tuesday, Dec. 16, (end of term) at ten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—On Monday their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA, and suite, with most of the fashionable residents, proceeded to the site of the new Victoria National School, Calverly New Town, towards which the Duchess subscribed 100l. and consented that the Princess should lay the first stone.—On their arrival their Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Duke of Devonshire to the plan of the building, which they were submitted to them, with which they expressed themselves pleased. The procession having been formed, the Clergy stood forward, and the architect (Mr. Burton) handed the trowel to the Princess, who took some mortar and spread it under the suspended stone. The Master of the Ceremonies then deposited a glass bottle, containing the inscriptions, &c., and the stone was lowered amidst the acclamations of the multitude. The Duchess was then presented with the plummet and square, and delivered a suitable address. The children of the charity schools were placed around the ropes, and the band played “God save the King” at the commencement, and “Rule Britannia” at the conclusion of the ceremony.

It is said that the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, the worthy and exemplary Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, has been induced to resign his living, on account of the poverty of the parish, and the small stipend. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

CHURCH RATES.—Monday morning a poll was commenced in the vestry of St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, to determine whether the rate to be levied for the necessary repairs of the district Church of St. John should be one of three halfpence or only a farthing in the pound. The farthing rate was avowedly moved to defunct the design of compelling the inhabitants, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, to contribute annually towards the repairs of the Church. It was moved as an amendment by Mr. WHITFIELD, and carried at the Vestry Meeting on Friday night by a large majority. To it were clogged the following conditions:—That before any part of the rate was collected sermons should be preached in St. James's and St. John's Churches in aid of the repairs, and subscriptions solicited throughout the parish, and that the rate should be levied on the 1st of January. The poll continued open on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from ten till three o'clock, and at its close the numbers were declared as follow:—For a threehalfpenny rate, 593; for a farthing rate, 127. Mr. Churchwarden GARLAND then announced that the threehalfpenny rate was carried by a majority of 466. He was about to declare the Vestry dissolved, when a Mr. WAKELING, on behalf of the Radicals, rose tender a protest against the decision, and which consisted in granting a scrutiny if Mr. GARLAND said he would give the money to cover the expense. To this the dissentients to the rate would not agree; upon which Mr. GARLAND said—Unless I either have the money down or respectable security, I shall reject your protest. Here is a majority of 466, and is it not a robbery on the parish to grant a scrutiny if Mr. WAKELING would lay down the money to cover the expense. 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THEATRICALS.

WE are indebted to the *Kentish Observer* for the account of the presentation of the colours to the 93d, of which the following is an abridgement:

THEATRICALS.

A Mr. Denvil, from the Exeter Theatre, made his *debut* at Drury Lane on Monday, in the character of *Shylock*, but his personation of the Jew does not appear to have produced a very favourable impression on the audience. The selection of *Shylock* for his first appearance was not very judicious, his physical capabilities being evidently unequal to the task.

One of the most imposing military spectacles we ever witnessed in this city, took place on Tuesday last (in a spacious field behind the barracks), on the occasion of his Grace, the Duke of WELLINGTON reviewing the above corps, and presenting it with a pair of new colours.

The morning, in the early part, was lowering, but towards noon the sun burst forth with more than ordinary splendour. At that hour, carriages of every description were pouring into Canterbury, and hundreds upon hundreds of pedestrians were observed hastening to the scene; so that by the time appointed for the ceremony to take place (two o'clock), there could not have been less, upon a moderate calculation, than 10,000 persons assembled. Vehicles of every description distinguished themselves in the company, and were occupied by the

About one o'clock, the regiment having mustered, marched to the general parade ground, where several minor evolutions were gone through; when the Field-Marshal, attired in the Windsor uniform, and accompanied by several officers, entered the field, and was saluted by the regiment, the band at the same time playing the appropriate and inspiring air of "See the Conquering Hero comes!" The scene at this time was animated beyond description.

The Duke having rode slowly along the front of the men, returning to the open space by the rear, the regiment formed itself into three sides of a square, with open ranks, and again saluted his Grace, which he returned, when the colours were delivered into the hands of Colonel BOZON and Major FALLS, by whom they were delivered to the respective Regiments, and each of them for the first time.

The Duke of WELLINGTON then took his station in the front of the regiment, accompanied by a host of ladies and gentlemen who had been permitted to enter the square, and delivered the following address in a clear, emphatic voice:—

Colonel MACGREGOR, and the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of his Majesty's 93d Regiment,—It is, I assure you, with the utmost satisfaction that I have this day been enabled to attend to the various reports which have been made to me, respecting the different colours. It has frequently happened, on my passage through the city of Canterbury, that I have had occasion to observe the soldierly and orderly appearance of your regiment; an appearance so gratifying to me, that I assure you I was most anxious to see you on the present day, and to have the opportunity of expressing to you my satisfaction of your conduct in different quarters of the globe, during the late war, especially at the Cape of Good Hope; and I had heard of the distinguished state of the regiment, not only in quarters, but in the field.

The gratification, therefore, which I now experience in presenting to you this address, is a just reward for the labours which you and I are composed of the colours of the three nations constituting the United Kingdom; and it will be your duty, under all circumstances, and in every situation, to consider them as your head-quarters. Upon all occasions, you must regard them as your rallying point; and defend them to the utmost, as your predecessors did, who fought and bled for their country—their Sovereign—and the institutions under which they lived. It is your duty, therefore, to defend these colours and your King, without pointing out your own faults, which are especially requisite for the due and effective discharge of that duty. I see before me many good and excellent soldiers; many veterans; but it is not to individual exertions that I would direct your attention. Highlanders, as you are, you know well, that bodies like yourselves, can perform the services required of you only by discipline and subordination. Unless good order prevails, confusion must ensue, and you cannot defend the colours which you are to preserve a strict subordination, and observe all the rules of discipline and good order, which are expressly laid down for your governance. It is those rules which enable your officers to perform the services required of *them*; while they teach the soldier to oblige towards his officers a becoming respect—to acknowledge them as his friends—to look up to them as his protectors. Whenever discipline is neglected, the soldier is left to his own will, and he will do as he because he does not require the interference of his officers. It is impossible that men like you can be ignorant of the duties I have pointed out. I therefore hope you will pay the strictest regard to those salutary regulations, which exist only for your own good, and that you will pay the strictest regard to the commands of your officers; else otherwise, you will become the contempt of your country, and you will be justly punished for your disobedience. Do not forget this duty. I have passed my best years in barracks, in the camp, and in the field; and it has ever been my disposition to study and supply the wants of the soldier; but, if you desire to be an efficient corps, and to enjoy the respect of your fellow-countrymen, preserve discipline and good order among yourselves. I fully assure you, essentially necessary to enable you to defend the colours, to protect your King, to uphold the laws and institutions, and to increase the glory of your country as your predecessors have done.

Colonel MACGREGOR then emphatically addressed the Noble Duke to the following effect:—

"My Lord Duke,—It is utterly impossible for me, on this very interesting occasion, to give utterance to the sentiments that animate me at the present moment. Believe me, your Grace, my heart is full of gratitude for this mark of condescension and respect; and I am heartily also of the officers and soldiers, under my command, who are so highly sensible of the privilege, for the honour you have conferred upon them, and for the encouragement which they will have derived therefrom. Though we have never had the happiness of following your Grace in the field, as Highlanders, we are not ignorant of the sacred obligations imposed upon us, to preserve, to venerate, and to defend those colours,—which obligations have been increased by the events of this day. I hope, your Grace, that your expectations will not be disappointed, and that you will not have cause to regret the success you have just procured us. I promise your Grace, that the name of the 93d Highland Regiment will be held in the highest esteem and devotedness to your King, veneration for the laws, and a protecting devotion to all his Majesty's subjects. I am extremely unwilling to trespass on your Grace's patience; and yet, I cannot forbear taking the liberty of advertising for a moment, to what I am convinced will be the immediate result of this hour's proceeding. Before many days shall elapse, an innumerable prodigious announcement will be made by the illustrious officers and soldiers I have the happiness to command, to their relatives near and distant, and the mountains of the North.—Those colours which are now borne by the Sutherland Highlanders—those emblems and pledges of our Sovereign's confidence in our fidelity and bravery—have, this day, been committed to our trust by the hands of the most cherished, and by far the most illustrious of our military leaders, whose great name is duly engraven on our hearts, and can never cease to be inexpressibly dear to the affection

At the conclusion 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, while the grenadiers marched in the hollow to the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of the battalion; the colours halting at their proper position in the centre. The battalion then wheeled into column and marched in such a way that the general salute was made in unison, which his Grace complimented the troops for. The officers of the very soldier-like appearance, and efficient state of the regiment, particularly drew praise upon the discipline and steadiness of it. Having filed to parade the parade, the whole marched to the barrack-yard, where the whole company paraded as a guard of honour to salute his Grace on going to the mess-room. A large party of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the barrack, in number amounting to 150, and partook of the refreshment which was prepared for them. The Noble Duke's stay was not of any considerable duration, and his departure was marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same time, the festive scene.

Arrangements were now made to prepare the fully-armed carts, laden with soldiers, &c., amounting to between 600 and 600. Carts, laden with roasted and baked meats, were entering the barracks, from every part of the neighbourhood, where accommodations could be afforded for cooking them. The orderly demeanor of the men, the unassuming deportment of the women, and the neat and cleanly appearance of the children, made a powerful impression upon all who witnessed the scene. The dinner having been removed, abundance of good old English claret, &c., &c., was served, and the evening danced in the soldiers in small parties, and the portions of the yard, danced in the Highland reel, to the inspiring strains of the bagpipe.

On the whole, it was one of the most gratifying sights that can be conceived, and will long live in the recollection, not only of the officers and soldiers of the regiment, but of every person who was present, and witnessed it.

USE.—Mr. Serle's u

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Serle's play of the *The Widow Queen* was produced at this House on Thursday, and the lovers of our native drama must have experienced considerable gratification in witnessing its performance. The outline of the plot of this piece is taken from a historical picture of the reign of Henry the Eighth.

taken from a chapter in the history of the reign of Henry the Eighth, *Mary*, the sister of *Henry the Eighth*, having become a widow by the death of the King of France, the *Duke of Suffolk* is despatched by the Royal command to the Emperor's court; and the action of the play commences 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 marriage takes place. Alarmed, however, lest his Sovereign should be offended, the Duke remains in France until he has procured a papal dispensation for the marriage. *Henry*, the Emperor's son, is accompanied by the Queen, *Suffolk* returns, but he no sooner reached England than *Henry* disclaims his promise, and compels *Wolsey* to assert to the Queen and the Duke that he had never intimated their marriage to his Sovereign, but had pretended he had done so, and had advised their return as the most likely way of lending to the Royal forgiveness. Of course great embarrassment follows, which is heightened by the King positively stating that *Wolsey* had deceived him, and that the Duke is the illegitimate daughter of the Czar of Muscovy. In this dilemma *Mary*, the Duke, and their attached attendants resolve on flight, but they are again foiled by the watchfulness of *Henry*, whose favour, however, is fully won by the apt use of a timely hint given by *Wolsey* to the Duke, that the King was close at hand, and overheard all. *Suffolk* is at the height of his passion when the hint is given, and he ardently converts his hate to loyalty and his censure to eulogy. The King is reconciled to the Duke, and the Duke is permitted to remain in his country; and he not only fully pardons the marriage, and all that has occurred, but declares that from the first he had intended *Suffolk* for the husband of his sister, and to that end had created him a Duke and despatched him on his mission. Such is an outline of the mainable of the piece, which is materially assisted by a second plot made up of the loves of *Henry Colville*, a page to *Suffolk*, and *Isabel*, an attendant on the widow Queen. The materials of this piece are, however, so ingeniously and so judiciously handled, and the incidents were very efficiently repressed. The getting up of the drama is highly creditable to the management; and its reputation was announced amidst considerable applause.

The Adelphi has made another decided hit in the production of a humorous travesty on the admirable opera of *The Mountain Sylph*, which is here metamorphosed into the *Kitchen Sylph*. Mr. Cupid Reeve of course represents the *Sylph*, in which character he frisks, and sings, and sighs, in a style of fascination that excites reiterated bursts of laughter and applause.

A new melo-drama has been produced at the Victoria, under the title of *The Purse of Alms, or the Mendicant Monk*. The materials of this drama are simple, the story is clearly told, and being well got up, and cleverly enacted, it met with decided success. *The Rent Day* and a new Farce are announced for to-morrow.

At Sadler's Wells, Mr. Rogers, formerly of the Surrey, but now engaged with Mr. Almar, has been amusing the inhabitants of the northern regions of the metropolis. This gentleman certainly possesses a strong degree of comic humour, with a tolerably accurate notion of stage effect, and his acting was frequently greeted with the shouts of the audience. The entertainments consisted of Wilks's popular drama of *When the Ladies Call*, *The Merchant of Venice*, &c., &c., in which the pieces have been produced, does equal credit to the proprietor and the stage-manager. The "legitimate" drama, we perceive, is to contribute to the amusements of the ensuing week.

FOREIGN.

The *Gazette of France* of Wednesday contained the following bulletin:—On the 28th ult. Zumalacarrégui surprised four companies of Christians at Abarazua, near Estella; he made several prisoners, killed 40 men, and wounded 60. The divisions commanded by Lorenzo and Orza were close at hand, and the first-mentioned General was on the point of being taken in his lodging. After this slight affair, Zumalacarrégui, who had but three battalions with him, was forced to retire, because the division of the first and second divisions was marching against him. The Christians have been driven from the town of Elisaco, by the divisions of Cordova. The fifth and sixth Navarrese battalions commanded by Sagastibeltza, have been obliged to fall back, but they made a great many purchases that dire necessity demanded. Cordova lost the enemy 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 all proofs of resignation, and of the most perfect fortitude.—His Majesty was on the 29th ult., at Barria, in Navarre.

The King of Naples & would appear, is about to take a decided part in the Spanish contest. He has already protested against the claims of Philip to the succession, in his capacity of Prince of the House of Bourbon, and refused to adhere 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 hospitable during their *sejour* at Fontainebleau. The prisoners are treated in the various apartments of consequence of continuous confinement. The Emperor's residence, the *Peuple Souverain* of Marcellus, lately removed from the prison of St. Pelagie to that of La Force, with M. Guinard, has written a letter to the *National* newspaper, stating that the major part of their political prisoners confined in the Bastille had determined upon petitioning the Emperor to terminate the tortures to which they are subjected. Some of them had already received food for eighty-four hours. The committee of Stock-brokers of Paris have, after a consultation with the Minister of Finance, resolved upon prohibiting for the future all sales of stocks.

The journals of all parts of Germany are filled with accounts of the weather, which has been extremely oppressive. It has occasioned the green crops, and dried 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 monarchy have been so successful in their produce years generally have together from 7 to 10,000,000 casks, have this year 18,000. The wine, too, is of such excellent quality, that even now it is sold at 10 florins (convention money) per cask; and in a few years those who may speculate will gain 100 per cent."

There was a mistake in the paragraph in our paper the other day, that WOODSWORTH, SEATHY, and COLEBURN married three sisters, SOUTHEY and COLEBURN married two sisters of the name of FRICKER, from the neighbourhood of Bath. Mr. WOODSWORTH was a Miss HURCHISON, of Cumberland. — *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 relative proportions of 43 to 3.

CURIOUS SERMON.—At the Church of St. Katherine Cree, Lend-
hall-street, provision is made, under the will of Sir George GAGE,
who was Lord Mayor in 1646, for a sermon to be annually preached
on the 16th of October, in commemoration of his happy deliverance
from a lion, which he met in a desert as he was travelling in the
Turkish dominions, and which suffered him to proceed unmolested.

BANKRUPTS.
 444. D.

H. F. POLKY, Windsor, surgeon. Atts. Ullithorpe, Red Lion-square—J.
SEDDON, Radcliffe, Lancashire, Justian-manufacturer. Attis. Hampson, Man-
chester; Aldridge, Walsby, Bedford-row—F. DRYDEN, Carleton, Lincolnshire,
attorney-at-law—A. DYER, at Wm. J. Martin and Co., London.

P. CAREW, Somerset-st-under-Lewin, surgeon. Atts. Stevens and Co., Frazer-
ry's-place, Old Jersey; Foster, Wolverhampton—W. LONG, New Sarum
Willshire, doctor. Attis. Holding, Salisbury; Smith, New Boswell-court, Lin-
coln's Inn-T. Mullins, Bridewater, Somersetshire, scrivener. Atts. H. G. &
Whitmore, Bedford-row; Bevan and Brittan, Liverpool—the Hon. G. L.
D'ARCY, Brompton, barrister-at-law. Atts. Dangerfield, York-st—H.
DELAID, Brinton, Kidderminster—J. BRADLEY, Clonsay, Derbyshire, cabinet-
maker. Atts. Parsons and Renn, Mansfield.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer's work on France, wherein are discussed all the characteristics, political, literary, social, and domestic, of the people of that country; a discussion which alternates from subjects of the most grave, and even terrible import, to those of lightness and gaiety; from their fearful and sanguinary revolutions, to their gallantry, wit, and amusements; from their statistics, to the reckless excesses of their gaming-houses—the reader will be forcibly struck by the investigation into the nature of their crimes, in which are exhibited the influences of climate, seasons, age, and sex, on offences committed. The statistics are illustrated by a series of coloured maps, tables, and calculations, founded on a record of remarkable facts.

A most ludicrous scene took place on Monday morning at Northampton. The Conservatives objected to Lord Althorpe's vote, and got it struck off the list. The Right Hon. Grazier had entered as *Viscount Althorpe*; residence, Althorpe; qualification, renter of above 50*l.* a year.* The opposing solicitor objected on two grounds: first, that his Lordship had no residence at Althorpe, which by his own admission he had never visited; and secondly, that his Lordship's residence to be at Brampton where his farm his. The other objection was to his description. In the Reform Bill (which it would seem his Lordship could never have read) it is clearly stated that the Christian and surname of the party claiming to vote shall be inserted. His Lordship, however, had given no christian name, and his title ALTHORPE is merely one of courtesy. His real name, which the Noble Lord seems to have forgotten, is *Althorpe*, and Sir Spencer Strenge, being aware of the grounds of the objection, Lord SPENCER's steward and Lord ALTHORPE's own bailiff attended with the rent-roll of Lord SPENCER to prove the renting, which they supposed to be the point in question. We understand a most laughable scene was produced upon the occasion. Lord ALTHORPE's boasts of having carried the Reform Bill as the *chef d'œuvre* of his political life. Lord EUSTON's vote was also struck off, he having been called by his first Earl Euston, but the latter sent no one to defend his interest.

The new Romance by Mr. Bulwer, entitled "*The Last Days of Pompeii*," is now before the public. The sensation created some years ago by Mr. Martin's picture of the awful destruction of Pompeii, is not yet forgotten; but while the painter could only seize and represent the actual scene, the novelist has the power to develop the state of that luxurious Roman city previous to the event which was to desolate and bury it—can reanimate its inhabitants, and render them the agents of his romantic incidents—can exhibit the effects produced in the midst of their festivities by the first onset of the volcanic fire, and the fearful and terrific scenes which followed their terror, and their wild attempts to escape, all the perperated horrors, the torments of fire, the agonies of death, the darkness, the torrents of lava, and the showers of ashes, rendered fight useless, and overwhelmed in one common grave, the people, and their houses and splendid temples. The theme is the noblest that could be chosen, and the author's attempt to illustrate it demands the strongest power of language and imagination. These, the present writer is universally acknowledged to possess.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of the Kent Agricultural Society, gave a grand dinner on Saturday, at Canterbury, on which occasion a handsome piece of plate, of the value of 150 guineas, was presented to Mr. RICHARD GROUND, of Milton, for his unceasing labours in the improvement of the Kentish sheep. This mark of respect consisted of an elegant punch-bowl, manufactured by Messrs. WINDOVSSE and VEALE, of the Strand. It was magnificent in appearance, and wrought with truly classic taste; the body being after the design of the far-famed Warwick vase, and capable of containing nearly three gallons. It is admirably chased with lotus leaves and flowers, in high relief, gilded and varnished with burnished gold. The handles are of elegant foliage. The handles are formed of scrolls and vases on a border of acanthus leaves. On one side is a correct model of the famous wether sheep, which weighed upwards of 25 stone, exported in high relief, and on the other, the following inscription:—“Presented by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Agriculturists of Kent, to Mr. RICHARD GROUND, for his unceasing labours in the improvement of the Kentish sheep, and as a memorial of the benefits which the county at large has derived from his meritorious and successful exertions, Sept. 1824.”

The inhabitants of Richmond have presented an address to the King, thanking his Majesty for the great improvements which have been made, and thrown open to the public, in that part of Richmond Park leading from the entrance gates to the residence of Lord ERROL.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This splendid Festival commenced on Tuesday. The performance in the morning consisted of the first part of Neukomm's "Mount Sini," the second part of the same work by Schumann, and the third by Mendelssohn. A large orchestra including 200 performers (and some performers!) besides 200 chorus singers, its needless to say how the sublime compositions of the highest musical genius were executed. The choruses, accompanied by the immense organ, were almost overwhelming. The organs of the organ are stupendous. It is furnished with stop pedals numbered 60, and has 70 pipes in the choir, and 100 in the main body, which called forth and force that it seems to tear up the orchestra. The metal pipes are forty feet high, and twenty inches in diameter. On the left side of the organ stood the ophicleide, an instrument just imported from abroad; it sends forth a volume of sound very unique; the seats in the galleries and reserved seats on the floor were all taken, and the other seats were nearly filled. The spectacle was splendid; some idea may be formed of it by referring to the dimensions of the Hall—140 feet in length, and 65 in breadth. The grand attraction of the festival was the vocal performance of Handel's "Messiah."—The words of David Cowper used for this festival), the words by the Rev. J. Webb. A considerable number of musical critics and amateurs from the most distant parts of the kingdom were present to hear this performance. Neukomm is

It was an observation of the late Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, that "if you see two fellows together, smoking cigars, in the day-time, you are not far wrong in setting them down either for shopmen, attorney's clerks, or pickpockets. If three together, take especial care of your watch and pockets."

SURPRISING ACCURACY OF OUR COINAGE.—The extreme exactness required and attained in the weight of coins at the Royal Mint, by means of the sizing machinery, has already been mentioned. On a recent examination when sovereigns were put to the test as to their weight it was found that out of 1,000, 500 were quite correct, 200 varied only by half a grain, 100 more three quarters of a grain, and the remaining 100 varied, altogether, a grain. This is an instance of surprising accuracy, especially when the various processes through which every single coin passes are taken into consideration. —*Lardner's Cyclopædia.*

in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blucking in pots at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

comparison, we beg just to relate an event which occurred under our own particular view.

A French gentleman, residing in 1819 in Suffolk-street, Haymarket, then a popular sojourn for Scotchmen and foreigners, had a wife who was on the tip-toe of expectation as to her confinement. Symptoms appeared; so did the accoucheur; and Monsieur QUELQUECHOSE (whatever his name might be) adjourned to the Orange Coffee-house, at the corner of the Haymarket (where Mr. MATTHEWS, the modern Aristophanes, discovered the very "gentleman whose hair came a tassel through his hat"), and nervously anxious about the 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.

"Well," said Monsieur, "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—run away vith ye back. Waiter, bring me pint of claret, I shall drink to my wife's good healths."

He was pleased—he did drink almost all his pint of wine; but before he could get to the end of it, he heard another scuffle in the passage—bang went the door—in came the maid—

"What is de matter?" exclaimed QUELQUECHOSE, "Amelie Josephine Seraphine, my beloved, Adele il?"

"Ail!" cried the girl—"La! no, Sir. Missus has got a fine girl, besides the little boy."

"Wat!" exclaimed QUELQUECHOSE—"Twins!"—Bravo—happy devil me—hey?—here Sally—here is five shillings for you—good girl—run away to your dear mistress—my love—you know—all dat. Waiter—a bottle of champagne—voila, mon cher—Twins!—Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!

"Malbrouk, se vat en guerre."

"Oh! how happy I am."

The maid went, the *monnae* came, and with it some biscuit "hot like the devil." QUELQUECHOSE enjoyed it—when scarcely had he finished three glasses—coronella-looking things, with long legs and small waists—he heard another scuffle, and again, in rushed the maid.

"Sir," said she, without waiting to be questioned, "my mistress has got a third baby—a beautiful 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, wr, 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.

THE Poor Laws' Amendment Act is in force—so are not the Commissioners; they are, as our little climbing-boy said in his 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 seat, but to which he was not gazetted till the Session was over—(what nice, clever, gentlemanly tricks)—looks sheepish. Mr. LEEFVRE and Mr. 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 forget, 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 mischievous job, the only merit of which, is the creation of a heap of highly-paid officers, 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:—

MARYLENE.—Three poor children, a girl and two boys, of very noble appearance, were charged with having been found crouched together on the steps of a gentleman's door in Wimpole-street. The children were taken into custody by a policeman, to whom they stated that they had no home to go to, and that none of them had fasted food for three days.

Mr. Twilley, the master of Marylebone poorhouse, stated that the prisoners had all been inmates of the workhouse, but had thought proper to abscond from thence.

The children admitted that such was the fact; but not liking the treatment they had received they wandered out, in hope of being able to procure 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 workhouse again, keep them upon bread and water for a week, and mind that you fog them severely; and if they don't behave better bring them to me, and I'll give them a month each at the treadmill. (Mr. Twilley then took the children to the workhouse, and Mr. Shutt adjourned to the House of Correction.)

Mr. Twilley then left the office with the children, promising to follow the worthy Magistrate's advice.

WOMANS-STR.—On Saturday evening a good-looking young woman, about the age of twenty, was brought into the Office by James Hanley, an officer of the establishment, to apply to Mr. Twilley, the sitting Magistrate, for his advice and assistance under the following very distressing circumstances.

The poor creature was really an object of compassion, being completely exhausted from fatigue and hunger; she was in fact incapable of walking into the Office without assistance. Hanley informed the Magistrate that he had about a quarter of an hour previous found the poor girl lying prostrate on the flag stones of a court leading out of the Duke of Northumberland public-house, adjoining to the Office, and had every attention paid her, but she, however, proved to be far gone to take nourishment of any description.

Mr. Twilley—Although a case of the greatest emergency, I have under the new Act, no Magistrate, unfortunately, can interfere to prevent a parish from want, and if the overseers of Shoreditch, in which parish she was found, will not relieve her or admit her into the workhouse, I must commit her to prison for a month, on her own statement, under the Vagrant Act.

Woman.—I would feel greatly obliged if your Worship would send me to a prison. I have had a home there, whereas now I have none. The Magistrate wrote a note to Mr. Chost, the relieving overseer of Shoreditch, stating that the wretched woman, Mary Johnson, had been found destitute in the parish, and she would certainly perish if not attended to. The Magistrate then gave her 4s., and directed Hanley, in case she was not admitted into the workhouse, to procure

her a lodging and other necessities, and to bring her before him on the following day, when he would 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 her way to her home 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—Ah, we shall have plenty of this soon!!

The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged.

WOMANS-STR.—A miserable-looking old man, 60 years of age, was yesterday pined at the bar before Mr. Twilley, charged by the police constable, Lacey of the N. division, No. 87, with being in a state of destitution.

The constable said that about twelve o'clock on the preceding night he found the prisoner asleep 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 name was Richard Bartlett, and that he had applied to a respectable business man, in which parish he formerly carried on a respectable business, and they refused to grant him any relief. He wished to be sent to prison.

Mr. Twilley—No Magistrate has now, under the new Act, the power of ordering relief to the poor, and all I can do is to commit you to prison under the Vagrant Act.

Mr. Twilley asked the poor fellow whether he was a married 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. Twilley—When did you sleep in a bed last?

The prisoner, after a few minutes' consideration, replied, in the parish of Whitechapel, but he thought that was at least three months ago.

Mr. Twilley—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. Twilley—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. Twilley—I shall commit you then to the House of Correction for a month.

The prisoner was then removed to the lock-up!!

THAMES POLICE.—Yesterday, a poor decrepit old man, aged seventy-nine, complained to Mr. Combe, the sitting Magistrate, that the Board of Guardians of the hamlet 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 inmate.

Mr. Combe said 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 constant work would soon kill him. He considered it very hard that his scanty pittance should be withheld from him, more particularly as he had been a rate-payer in the hamlet.

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 humble petitioner of Andrew Morrison most respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner is seventy-nine years of age, and quite unable to work, having rented a house in Brook-street, Ratcliffe, at 23l. per annum, and paid all rates and taxes, has been employed forty years 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 for the last three weeks by the parochial officers. Your very humble petitioner prays leave to request you to renew the said allowance and relief by the new Poor Law Amendment Act, sec. 27, that it shall be lawful for your Worship to direct such allowance to be continued at 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 the petition for the old man was not a small matter. He could not order relief out of the workhouse under the 27th section until a union was formed. The hamlet of Ratcliffe had formed no union, and therefore he had no power 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 any two of his Majesty's Justices of the peace, residing in the district where such union shall be situated, at their just and proper discretion to direct by order under their hands and seals that relief shall be given to any 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.

Wednesday:—

WOMANS-STR.—Yesterday three young men in an extreme state of distress, who gave their names James Douglas, and Thomas and William Crosswell (the two latter brothers), were placed at the bar before Mr. Bennett, charged with having on the preceding night gone into the shop of Mr. John Rushmore, an eating-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 the living. Mr. Bennett said that he had no power whatever to interfere. The case was not one of felony, but merely a debt, and the complainant was to recover his money by summoning the prisoners to the Court of Requests.

The prisoners were consequently discharged, and Mr. Bennett directed the police not to interfere in such cases for the future, as they did not come under the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and if they did not come under the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, they would not 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 Ansley by Haynes, the street-keeper and beadle of St. Olave's, charged with wilfully breaking two panes of glass in the shop-window of Mr. Brighton, one of the overseers of the above parish.

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 officers had refused to take them into the workhouse, and he was obliged to break the window to earn his livelihood by selling fish in the Borough Market.

The Alderman committed the defendant to one month's imprisonment and hard labour in the Brixton House of Correction.

John Kemp was also charged with threatening and attempting to break the windows of Mr. Brighton under similar circumstances. He was ordered to find bail to answer the charge at the ensuing Sessions.

WOMANS-STR.—Yesterday three miserable-looking ladies, with scarcely a rag to their backs, who gave their names Thomasa Waters, Frederick Scott, and Robert Marshall, were placed at the bar, and charged before Mr. Twilley with having no homes nor any visible means of subsistence.

William Brankwell, a police constable of the N. division, No. 143, stated that about five o'clock yesterday morning he found the prisoners crouched up together in a brick-field near Lea Bridge, and fast asleep.

The unfortunate ladies, 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 several weeks. They belonged to St. Luke's parish, and had applied to the overseers for relief, and had been refused on the grounds that they were capable of getting their own livings. They were willing to work, and had begged 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. Twilley—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 Vagrant Act on your own statements.

The poor orphans said they would be thankful if the Magistrate would open do that.

Mr. Twilley said that if any poor creature was to die from want the overseers of the parish to which the unfortunate wretches belonged would certainly be indictable for murder. The prisoners were each committed as vagrants to the House of Correction for a month!!!

TOWN HALL.—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 fortnight since the woman was taken in travel 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 stone-blind. They had been picking hops in a plantation two miles from Maidstone, the proprietor of which, to get rid of the poor creatures, as also to prevent their becoming burdensome to the parish, put the whole family upon the top of a fruit cart on Monday afternoon. They had been travelling all day, and arrived at the foot of London Bridge, and there lived in the most destitute condition. 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CHURCH RATES.—On Thursday a vestry meeting was held at Louth for the purpose of laying a rate for the necessary expenses of the Church, the Rev. E. R. MANTLE, Vicar, in the chair. Upwards of 500 persons were present, and the churchwardens, Messrs. FULLER and SMITH, having stated that a rate of 4d. in the pound would be required to defray the proposed expenses, Messrs. HANES, and SAM. M.D., the Chairman then requested the Vestry Clerk to read the law on the subject of Church-rates, which being done, a Mr. PADDOSE rose and addressed the meeting for upwards of four hours, touching upon all sorts of topics—Church, tithes, Parson, Church-rate, &c. &c. interlarding each head with the usual proportion of misrepresentations, utterly groundless assertions, frothy fallacies, and vulgar insinuations, and the proposition was seconded by a large majority in general, concluding by a motion that the business of laying a rate should be referred to that day six months, which was seconded by Mr. CAMERON, a Baptist preacher, and on a show of hands being taken there appeared about 2 to 1 against the rate. Arrangements were then made between the movers and seconders of the motion, and on the following morning the polling commenced; at the close of the day the result was found to be 243 in favour of the rate, and 243. Saturday presented nearly the same equality of voting, the number being, at 4 o'clock, against the rate, 418; for the rate, 403. On Monday the exertions on each side were increased tenfold, the opponents of the rate distributing handbills in abundance containing the most atrocious falsehoods and calumnies, and the day was commenced by a most riotous proceeding on the part of the man named CAMERON, who declared that he would resist to the death any rate, but would command a force out of doors immediately to get together! For about an hour the brawl seemed likely to have a very serious conclusion. At a quarter to five the majority against the Church was reduced to three, and there being every appearance of a riot the Magistrates felt it necessary to swear in great numbers of special constables. At a quarter to six the rate brought up many more men in a state of ebullition, and at seven o'clock the result of the poll at 5 o'clock, to obtain a majority of seventeen against the rate, the numbers being, against the rate, 360; for the rate, 573. Never was any exhibition more truly disgraceful than this to the victors; to accomplish their ends they have leagued themselves even with infidels, and have made up by brute force what they were deficient in right reason; the Union of Dissenters, infidels, and infidants, is a right of detection here, and the result is, in a temporary minority, and we give them joy of what they have done; the means and the end were exactly fitted to each other.—Boston Herald.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the early part of the week Consols were quoted at 90½; but the market subsequently became heavy, and for the Account and for money 90½ 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 90½, and Exchequer Bills to 45 pm. The payment of the dis-sentiments to the conversion of the Four per Cent. Stock commenced yesterday, and we believe the amount to be £4,100,000. The dis-sentiments 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 Account this morning opened at 91 sellers, and closed at 90½ 91, and Exchequer Bills left off at 42 44.

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 55½, on Wednesday evening they were 60½, on Thursday 56½, on Friday 58½, and this afternoon they closed at 57½. The whole of these fluctuations have been caused by the disagreeable 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 have 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 82½. Our Northern Bonds are better, Russian being 105½ 6, Danish 75½ 6, Dutch Five per Cents. 98½ ½, and Belgian 101½ ½. In other Stock little has been doing. Brazilian Bonds are 76½ 77, Chilean 33 34, Colombian 31½ 2, and Mexican are 40½ 40.

3 per Cent. Consols, 90½ 91	Bank Stock,
3 per Cent. Reduced,	Ditto for Account,
3½ per Ct. Reduced,	India Stock, 262½ 263½
New 3½ per Cent., 99½ 100	Ditto for Account,
Four per Cent. 1826,	India Bonds, 16 18 pm.
Ditto	Exchequer Bills, 42 44 pm.
Bank Long Annuities,	Consols for Account, 90½ 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 Armiñe.

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 negotiator 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:—

Customs	increase	£678,051
Excise	decrease	846,524
Stamps	ditto	22,718
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 England for the remainder of the year.

Count Matuzeyic'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. Petersburg.

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 Flahant, 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 and oak 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, Coldbath-fields, 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 400l. a-year, with an excellent residence and extensive garden, which was kept in cultivation by prison labour. The salary of the Matron was 60l. 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.

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. Dunsmuir 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.

It is a fact, we believe, unprecedented, that in Aylesbury and Buckingham markets beans are fetching 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 assignees. A solicitor on behalf of Mr. Thornton, who claims for 10,000l., 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 2,500l., 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 50,000l. were proved in the course of the morning, and it is expected that sum will be nearly doubled before the meeting separates.

TATHAM V. WRIGHT.—This great will cause will yet, it is said, furnish 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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	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Consols.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	91
34 per cent. 1815.	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 per cent. Reduced.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 34 per cent.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100
4 per cent. of 1826.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Long Annuities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds ..	17 p	14 p	14 p	15 p	17 p	18
Exchequer Bills ..	39 p	44 p	39 p	44 p	45 p	44
Consols for Account ..	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	91

BIRTHS.
On the 9th inst., the lady of Dr. Lovell Phillips, of Bath, of a daughter.
At St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensington, on the 7th inst., the lady of G. E. Bathurst, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., in Carlton House-terrace, Lady Henry Cholmondeley, of a son.
On the 6th inst., in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of C. W. Puller, Esq., of a son.—On the 4th inst., Mrs. Elwood, Wimpole-street, of a son.—On the 3d inst., at Anna Lodge, Bognor, Mrs. John Pearson, of a daughter.—On the 2d inst., at Oakland, Lady Francis Egerton, of a son.—On the 7th, at Heatham Lodge, Twickenham, the lady of W. K. Ashford, Esq., of a daughter.—At Edinborough, on the 6th inst., the lady of Neil Malcolm, jun., Esq., of Pollok, of a daughter.—At Paris, on the 5th inst., the lady of Kenehir Henry Ditzby, Esq., of a son.—On the 9th inst., at Dover, the wife of the Venerable Archdeacon King, of a daughter.—On the 8th ult., at Kirkby Rectory, Nottinghamshire, the Hon. Mrs. John Vernon, of a son.

MARRIED.
At Edinborough, on the 4th inst., John N. O. Halloran, Esq., Bengal Army, son 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 7th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain Falcon, Royal Navy, to Louisa Curshaw, widow of the late Captain Curshaw, and daughter of the late Richard Meyricks, Esq., of Runkton, Sussex.—On the 7th inst., at Croydon, Charles Kaye Freshfield, Esq., of New Bank-buildings, to Elizabeth Sims Stephenson, only child of Daniel Stephenson, Esq., of Guilford-street, Russell-square.
On the 9th inst., at South Hackney, Mr. James Adams, of St. John's-square, Kensington.—On the 9th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Thomas Wagner, Esq., of Union-place, Pimlico, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Powell, Esq., M.D., of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—On the 8th inst., at Trinity Church, Cambridge, the Rev. Thomas Alderton, B.A., of Alderton, Peter's College, Cambridge, third son of Sanderson Alderton, Esq., of Alderton, Northumberland, to Mary Susan, only child of the late W. Francis, Esq., of Chester, in the county of Cambridge.—On the 9th inst., at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, Henry T. Raven, Esq., of Cadogan-terrace, and Harcourt-buildings, Temple, Solicitor, to Emma, third daughter of William Segnier, Esq., of Sloane-street.—On the 9th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, Thomas Hepworh, Esq., of Smead's Inn, to Anna Margareta Cecilia, eldest daughter of Charles Cradock, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in the county of Surrey.

DIED.
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, aged 66.—On the 1st inst., at Dean House, Hants, General Sir Henry Wards, G.C.B., and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot.—On the 3d inst., in Clifton-terrace, Notting-hill, Mrs. Phipps, wife of T. A. Phipps, Esq.—On the 1st inst., at Cwm-cenfil, near Aberystwith, aged 29, Charles Lloyd, youngest son of Isaac Lloyd Williams, of the above place, and of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Esq.—A fall from Wathen, Pembroke-shire, on the 30th ult., suddenly, in consequence of a fall from a carriage, John Vickerman, Esq., of Gray's Inn, solicitor, aged 45.—On the 4th inst., at Royston, Herts, Thomas Wortham, sen., Esq.—On the 30th ult., Spring Lawn, Heavitree, Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, Bart.—On the 30th ult., at the Vicarage House, Colebrook, Lady May, relict of the late Sir Humphry May, Bart., May Park, Waterford.—On the 6th inst., at T. Pleatham, Mr. George Ride the Hon. George H. L. Dundas.—On the 30th ult., at Islington, at her residence, dale Barden, in the 23d year of his age.—On the 29th ult., of the late Mr. Clapham-common, Mrs. Moss, in the 72d year of her age, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Moss.—At Tunbridge Wells, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Lascelles Iremoner, and sister relict of the late Rev. Lascelles Iremoner, Prebendary of Winchester, and sister of the late Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Fleet.—On the 6th inst., at his house near Aylesbury, aged 51 years, Henry Peter John Lavard, Esq., late of his Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, and many years resident in Florence.

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CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN

On the 6th 800 stand of arms were received by the Carlists. The greater part have been already placed in hands of volunteers, who have joined the main body.

have this morning seen the courier of Colonel Caradoc, left Vittoria about fifteen days since with his master's car for Bayonne. He complains sadly of the conduct shown him at Vittoria and St. Sebastian, particularly at the city. He mentioned to me the circumstance of having learnt General Osma had received a letter for him from the Colonel. He called repeatedly for two days on the General without being able to procure the letter. The General, however, might only have been away, as he appeared again, and was roughly told that officer in waiting had not time to attend to him, he must do so in an hour; it was only at twelve o'clock at night he

able to get the note, though it had been in the hands of C three days. Being anxious to procure an escort to proceed the carriage to Bayonne, he waited on General Osma, promised to make him acquainted with the first military man in that direction. The General kept his promise, and he left with the Pastor, to the great surprise reaching Bergara to learn that the General intending to send money to Vittoria, he must remain at Bergara. Osma told all the other travellers that they could wait at Vittoria the re-appearance of El Pastor, who would be absent only a few days. The English courier alone was permitted to go to Vittoria.

gars, and there remained until it pleased Jauregui to liberate him from his prison. There was other little circumstances, the courier was obliged to put-up with on the road. The escort commanded by Baron Sola d'Espinoza was attacked its entrance into Durango, and a grenadier killed.

Colonel Wyldie is still at Bayonne—he intends entering St. with Mina.

It has been noticed that Don Carlos has been lately actively engaged in a correspondence with Madrid. He is in Burunda.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION INQUIRY—THURSDAY

This day was appointed by the Commissioners for proceeding with an inquiry into the Ironmongers' Company. A. o'clock the Commissioners, Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE, J. ELLIS, and Mr. DRAKEWATER attended at Guildhall.

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE stated that the Commission had received many communications from the Ironmonger Company, but none of them were of such a nature as to call for the expected report. He expected to see the report of the Master, Warden, or Court of Assistants, relative to the Charter, their by-laws, or other matters connected with

Mr. ELLIS, after some time had elapsed, inquired whether there were any persons in attendance from the Company concerned with it; to which the Clerk of the Court answered, "None." Mr. Beck here stepped forward, and stated that he attended from the Company. He was the clerk of the Company, & had merely to state that he had been directed, as a mark of courtesy to the Commissioners, to attend, and to declare to the Master and Wardens of the Company declined to give any information whatever relative to its concerns. The whole of the proceedings received the sanction of the Court, & the Company had been laid before the Court of the Common Council.

whole of the library, and the result was that they declined furnish any information.

Sir F. PALGRAVE—Before the whole of the library ?

Mr. Beck—Yes.

Sir F. PALGRAVE—We need not then detain you.

Mr. Beck retired, and the inquiry into the Company's adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Woodthorpe said he was not aware whether the Commissioners would take cognizance of any mis-statements which were circulated through the public Press. He thought, however, that a portion of his evidence of the proceedings yesterday

day should be explained, as it appeared that the Court of Aldermen had no knowledge of the proceedings which appeared on one of the Papers of the day, it would appear that the freem could not take up their livery in the 12 principal Companies unless they were worth 1,000*l*; or in the minor Companies unless they possessed 500*l*. He wished to explain that this was not the meaning of the order of the Court of Aldermen, which he had referred to yesterday, which provided that no freeman should be admitted to the Companies unless he had clothing or live unless they possessed 1,000*l*. He wished to hand in a copy of the order of the Court of Aldermen, which was as follows:—

“ Court of Aldermen, July 27, 1697

" This Court being highly sensible that several persons, f of the Companies of this City (amongst others), are called up the liveries of their respective Companies, who have neither estates nor abilities to take the clothing upon them, and the proceedings tend only to the impoverishing of them, and the burdening of them, but is, and is intended to be, at last a charge and burden to Companies to which they belong, it is now ordered for the future that no persons be called upon to take upon them the clothing of any of the 12 Companies unless they have an est of 1,000*l*, and that no persons be called upon to take upon them the clothing of any of the inferior Companies unless t 100*l*.

THE MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.
Mr. Woodthorpe handed in copies of various orders of Court of Aldermen, &c., connected with the evidence given yesterday by Mr. Franks, relative to the affairs of the Company. The first document handed in was a copy of the contract entered into between the Company and the Court of Aldermen, dated Oct. 1613, for refusing to take upon himself the office of one of the wardens of the Company; also an order of the Court of Aldermen of the 4th March 1672, for compelling

Richard Walton to take up the duty of the Merchant Tailors Company, although he was not a member of the company. On 11th March 1715, the Court of Aldermen, dated the 11th of March 1715, discharging Michael Bland from taking up his lie in the Merchant Tailors' Company, on account of his having a large family and being a very poor man. Also an order the 1st October 1717, discharging John Kidd, a member of the Merchant Tailors' Company, from taking up his lie, as he had been sworn in for the year 1700 after his debts were paid. Likewise an order of March 1808, admitting Sir Jo Sylvester a freeman of the Company.

The usual anniversary dinner of the above institution to place yesterday, at the London Tavern, GEORGE F. YOUNG, M.P., in the chair. There were also present Mr. C.A. FORD, M.P. for the city of London, and about 60 gentlemen.

of the first respectability, connected with the shipping & commercial interests.

Upon the removal of the cloth, and after the ordinary toast had been given, the Hon. CHAIRMAN proposed the "Navv," and drew the attention of the company, in forcible terms, to its close and intimate connection with the objects of the institution they had that day met to celebrate. The "Army & the Duke of Wellington" was next given, and each drunk w the utmost enthusiasm.

The Hon. CHAIRMAN, in proposing the next toast, alluding to the numerous charities and benevolent institutions which the British metropolis abandoned, sta

that 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 small success to the fact that it was not generally known, he felt assured would be more largely appreciated. Of the many char alluded to, none did so much good on so confined a scale pecuniary means. The improvident character of British sailors was known to all—their acts of benevolence and disinterestedness were the theme of national songs—their liberality and activity of the mind

they never fell short of contributing to the moral sentiment of the warmest loyalist or patriot. The Masters and Commanders of vessels were, from their peculiar occupation, deputed making that provision for their families, which their zealous and uncertain professional calling would often suggest, and which had been, as regarded them, in His Majesty's service, so justly rewarded and promoted 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

aidance which gave even the timid courage, under the most trying circumstances. From their professional engagement with the mariners were the least likely to be deterred. This, it is to be understood, was not a case alone, but whilst it tended to counteract the effects of improvidence, produced all the good results of an assistance society. If such benefits were more generally known, he repeated, that the Society must derive greater patronage, as it could only account for its want of encouragement, as a nation of sailors having no other way to attract public notice. The Honorable Chairman concluded by entreating the friends of the Society to renew their exertions in support of the

The Secretary having in the course of the evening announced a donation of 100 guineas from the Corporation of the City of London, Mr. Hon. Ozar was proposed the health of the body of the Institution, and complimented them on the fact that they had afforded as regarded the new regulation of light-house keepers.

It was stated that the present Maritime Institution provided an asylum to 14 master mariners, with a pension of per annum each. To 32 others a pension of 10*l*; and

others annuities of 50 per share, and, as an expected much lower than any other similar institution.

A variety of toasts were subsequently given, connecting the commercial and staple interests of the country. Broadhurst, Taylor, Chapman, Hobbs, &c., afforded powerful vocal abilities; and, after an agreeable evening company separated at an early hour. The collection amounted to nearly 3000.

communications are much retarded this week, in consequence of the non-departure of couriers. Neither the French Embassy has despatched one for eight days, and the bankers have suddenly suspended that constant intercourse with Paris which prevailed during the discomfiture of the Finance report. The Finance project of a new loan is now before a Committee of the Chambers, and is expected to be brought on for discussion in a very few days. Opinion is much divided as to the treatment the Bill is likely to meet from the Lords, and some violent declarations on one side of the House have induced the Government to think that the same scheme would be enacted as in the Proclamations, and that an attempt will be made to extinguish the influence of the House of Lords. Others imagine that the French will agree to a matter of course to the law as it has passed the Proclamations; while my friends, and I may say I coincide with them, believe that the tempter, in the shape of Talon, is at work among them, that the original plan of the Minister will be carried, and the debt reduced to one hundred millions active to one-half. However at present it is all guess-work, and we must wait for the result, unless we wish to share the fate of the many who were last week ruined by trusting to what is called the word of a Minister.

I understand that Martinez de la Rosa has consented, at the pressing instance of Mr. Villiers, to rescind the order for executing the President, Mr. Mitchell, from Spain, and he has permitted Mr. Villiers to have a letter to the Government, if he pleases, with the exception of the Basque and Navarre provinces, and the reason assigned for reserving these is, that if he goes to any of these he will be subject to renewed seizure in consequence of the civil war, and the impossibility of the Government preserving a due control over his civil or military authorities. This order has been accomplished with a nonchalance which is worthy of great praise. Mr. Mitchell, and the causes of the great delay which occurred between his arrest and communication with his Minister, and in being set at liberty, and appealing to the reason and good sense of the British Government, whether under the circumstances of the existence of a civil war, the impolicy of such a strange order to pass and re-pass from the enemy's quarters to the Queen's, the commencement of the true object of your Correspondent's visit, the declaration of the Government with the province, was much so that the War-office has often been reproached with not hearing from Rodi, Mr. Mitchell's name can be construed into a design to injure a British subject, or insult the British nation. I believe that the Government will not make any note, and that he has judged it to be more properly to obtain the rescinding of the order without qualification, and to refer the whole case to the Foreign-office, this being one wherein our Ministry have no interest beyond that of procuring the release of the injured individual, or the compelling him to be brought to trial, the latter remedy being worse than the disease, for according to the laws of Spain, he would be perhaps six months before he could have obtained a fair trial in his affair. I now put the matter in your hands, to whom it must properly belong than to me, having in conclusion only to bear testimony to the uncessing exertions which Mr. Villiers has made from the first of his coming to the country, and up to the moment when the order for the release and permission to return to Spain has been made out.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Madrid, which had, remained secret for some time, and was peculiar with the plan of assassinating, lately taken and shot at Valladolid. It is stated that ten Spanish persons have been organised, and that a portion of the militia of thisarrison were concerned. Certain that the 100 persons were seized in the act of mounting their horses to desert, but it is no doubt that the plot had any thing like the extent which is attributed to it. A few officers have been arrested, at no name of consequence is heard of, and, in my opinion, the Government should have made the most of a little stir, and endeavoring to set it forth as a great conspiracy, in order to keep up the alarm of the people, and to strengthen their own hands. The same scene has been enacted at Valladolid, and there it is stated that a timely dis-

troops sent in pursuit of them are marching in two columns, the 200 infantry and 30 cavalry, commanded by Colonel Arrena and Don Leon Iriarte. Those troops had been until this morning, waiting for orders to enter Pamplona. The [El Pastor] entered Leyre, on the 6th, and set fire to the principal house in the town, because Don Carlos had lodged in it. The report raised a contribution of 1,500 duros on the inhabitants.

The departure of Don Miguel's arrival in Navarre is totally undoubted.

It appears that the members of the Junta, who were said to have been shot by Zumalacaregui, were merely arrested by his troops. These are Don Maria Echolao and Don Juan de los Rios.

It was also rumored this evening that the Carlists had made themselves masters of Bilbao. The fact is not probable, and we turn our eyes to the report, like the story of the entrance of Don Miguel into Spain.

BAYONNE, OCT. 11.

I have just received the following intelligence, which I find in the *Journal de Bayonne*, of the 10th inst.

Zumalacaregui left Bagaudano, in the valley of Avezon, on the 7th inst., with four battalions of his cavalry, and marched towards Bilbao. This movement it seems, was combined with the march of the two regiments of Alava and the first of Guipuzcoa, which proceeded on the same day to Lann.

On the evening of the 8th Zumalacaregui attacked Bilbao with those seven battalions and two others of Zabala's corps, and after a short resistance, he succeeded in taking the town, and killed and wounded.

Don Carlos was present at this affair.

We are assured that the town was completely sacked, and that the Carlists have taken 2,800 muskets and a quantity of warlike stores. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is not known.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Director-General of the Marine hereby informs all navigators, and others whom it may concern, that for the greater security of the Silygk of the Goederede, the said Silygk has been provided with buoys, and that the following buoys are placed in it. On the N.E. side, two black buoys, one in the middle of the Channel, and the other by the Towers of Goederede, and the House of Xees de Jong, and the first house within the Stone Cape, in 41 palms at low water; the second black buoy with Oudorp in the west end of the first, in the middle of the Channel, in 30 palms at low water; the third, a Beacon buoy (Bakenpunt) painted red, white, and black, in the N.E. side of the hill (Bul or Hempt) with Oudorp, just in the middle of the Channel, in 30 palms at low water; the fourth, a black buoy, in the middle of the Channel, in 30 palms at low water, in the N.E. side of the Beacon, in the depth of 40 palms at low water. This red, white, and black buoy, and the outermost black buoy, are placed in the middle of the Channel, by compass N.E. and S.W. Lastly, that the black buoy, No. 4, which, being in the Westgat, has been exchanged for a red buoy, to be kept equally for the Westgat and the Silygk. Entering the Channel, the buoys are placed in the following manner, to wit: the first, to be kept on the starboard side, and the two black buoys on the N.E. side of the Channel on the larboard side. These buoys are placed in such a manner that the points of the starboard and larboard may be avoided.—The Director-General, G. J. Wolfrum.

PRADUDDLE DRAWINGS.—A most glaring illustration of the various frauds attempted to be practised on the revenue authorities, is afforded by the following drawing of a "praduddle," which was seized on as containing starr, for the contents, however, on examination, proved to be bricks, with "wax and sawdust." The object in contemplation was to be entitled to a drawback of 10 shillings, which would be added, not only of the perfectly ungenuine nature of the system of drawbacks, with regard to trade, but of its positive tendency to encourage the "praduddle" system of smuggling and plunder.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*.

A county of Down Postmaster meeting, convened by Lord Hillsborough, the High Sheriff, takes place on the 30th inst.

along the old oak timbers—through some of the larger lower windows on the middle line; and on the eastern side, next the Speaker's house, the fire seemed to glow through the lath and plaster and to be seen as the flames screened up, while in one place, where there has been privies, the fire was seen to work blazed round an orifice, which seemed like the mouth of one of the potteries. Here the Hall was in truth on fire. Before the great window, at the same time, there was a large building stood, but occasionally veiled by thick volumes of smoke, or a fall of burning timber. On the floor of the Hall, and amid piles of brick, newly-hewn stone, timbers, and all manner of commodities, were many of the men, and many of the directors of the companies' labourers. The firemen then, their directions from above, and numerous busy, meddling people, whose rank embarrassed, but whose wisdom afforded aid, were to be seen. The fire, however, was not so much as people thought, more to the west, and the wind, which was from the flames at the Committee-room corner, turned the fire riverward and from the Hall. In a word, were to congratulate our fellow-citizens and countrymen upon the eventual preservation of this most venerable relic of the olden time, the fire, which had been so long in the air, and which had been compensated for by as many modern trumphy structures as would suffice to cover a wilderness. The fire thus avoiding, it burned towards the river side—presenting a spectacle, which, in the eyes of the people, was in the least, a sight of light night as could be conceived, "horribly beautiful." This morning was another and a very different sight—the smoking and black ruins of those proud halls where the Parliament met, and the smoke and flames, which were seen through glory or shame—so long held its meetings.

There were various reports circulated on the spot, last night, regarding the origin of the fire. Some went so far as to say that the fire had been kindled by a person, who was in the room at the same time. Others, that the corridor to the House of Commons was the sole place of its origin. In either case it is insisted, that there was malice prepense, and that we are at least a second time, the victims of the same crime.

A little more inquiry than could be made last night is necessary before this point can be determined. Let us hope that accident, and not guilt, was at the bottom of so great a calamity. It would not only be a great misfortune, but a disgrace to the state of England, in which the firemen appeared to be on this trying occasion. It must be admitted by all who had any opportunity of perceiving the whole proceeding of the night, that the fire was most wretchedly managed.

For the first two hours of the fire, although there were engines enough, and the men were excited by a zeal and hardihood which cannot be too much admired, yet there were some of the most ignorant and unskilful command or officers of the firemen, and the engines had their firemen, active and determined men no doubt, but men who at best are but as the non-commissioned officers in an army, and who are scarcely to be trusted with the management of the engine abroadside of the burning building. Their skill is of narrowed operation, confined to a spot, and their wisdom take a wide view of the progress of the fire, and the important directions from persons unconnected with the matter, having, however, the difficult task of choosing the best course to pursue, and various vociferousness in the most unfortunate and unskilful manner.

Amongst many of the firemen, there may be at the mercy of chance. About nine engine inspectors and, it was said, a head of men, appeared amongst them, and things were on foot, but well for some time, but about eleven there was an insurrection of some kind, and Mr. Ash, who was in the house, and more, was the cause of a riotous uproar upon town, the men selves forward, and gaped, and bustled, and were in the most extraordinary manner, and, although they were in the ignorance of the true state of the affair in which they tardily succumbed, yet were listened to and obeyed deferentially, and were treating about as if they were the directors of the individual engine, and the firemen were not acquiring the general management was exceedingly bad; subjected as it was to so great a risk, and to the full exposure, it would have been almost incredible, but that it seemed fraught with disastrous consequences.

destroyed, we could not learn. It next extended to that venerable building the House of Commons itself, and it was soon a shell, the fire passing on to the Speaker's residence, and thence to the houses which were within one o'clock's walk of the city, and the extraordinary devastations. The fire was at the fourth window from the Commons, and appeared to threaten the extremity of the official dwelling, though the firemen were trying to prevent it reaching the Speaker's, and next the Exchequer Bill Office, &c. Unfortunately no engines could be brought near as to afford any means for even attempting to check the progress of the fire, and the flames, which were now burning in the wood around it to cover the beautifully painted walls, and a wooden under roof was the aptest fuel for the flames any where found. Beneath the House of Commons was the Speaker's residence, a remarkably curious, antique, and magnificent chamber, singularly carved and decorated, which was completely destroyed. Indeed wherever the fire commenced it completed its work.

Here is a general detail of the progress and enormous devastations of the fire, as narrated from the observations and inquiries of upwards of six hours, during nearly the whole of which time the fire raged with terrific fury in the three several directions described. The firemen, in great confusion, and where official men were doing all in their power to rescue the Parliamentary documents, and property of various sorts, it was not easy to procure information of the progress of the fire, but it is to be feared, however, that this day's inquiries will show that in many particular events are understated. To attempt to estimate the loss would be any task; but, from what we heard said by the police judges, it is probable that the loss of a million would not replace property positively destroyed!

The mace was preserved by the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms soon after the breaking out of the fire. The clerks and other officers of the House of Commons, and removed an immense quantity of books and papers to divers large houses in the neighbourhood. Scores of loads were removed. The police and soldiers were in great force, and generally behaved well under such circumstances. The crowds were tremendous in the streets, on the roofs, on the bridges, on the water, and on the opposite side of the water; indeed, the fire was so general, that it was not possible to find a spot where the crowd was not manifested there at one o'clock, the fire continued thronged, and the fire continued burning as extensively but not so fiercely.

The Speaker is at Brighton, but his son is at home, very fortunate. The Speaker's residence, a valuable property, is unfortunately destroyed; he has had three services of plate. The Librarian of the House of Commons, and most of the Librarians of both Houses were in town, and most of the Lord's clerks, so that they afforded very prompt aid. The most extraordinary exertions were made to save what books.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

At last night, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, most destructive fire broke out in the City of London. The greatest consternation prevailed in the neighbourhood, and the alarm spread most rapidly; detachments of police from the different station houses soon arrived, and the fire was extinguished. The devastation was not so great as was reported, and the fire began to arrive with less great fire. The fire engines soon approached. From the immense consternation that they caused, they fled from all parts of the city. The fire was reported to have been at the Abbey was on fire, and to those who passed from Fimlico, Chelsea, and that neighbourhood, it appeared very like it, for all the windows of the Abbey were illuminated, and the interior might be seen. At first the fire was not so great, as soon as the fire was extinguished, the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, but the flames had got so strong a hold, that the water thrown by the fire engines was of no use, and the wind, too, was so unfavourable to their exertions, it blowing a strong wind from the southward and westward, or, to make it more explanatory, blowing from Milbank-street to Palace-yard, so that the fire was blowing from the Courts of Justice to the House of Commons. The fire was in the greatest danger of being burnt out.

[illegible]

Afternoon.

Sir Robert Peel and his lady, and eldest daughter, are making a continental tour of three months; they were expected to leave Calais yesterday, for Paris, whence, after a short visit to Italy and Switzerland. At Florence they met most Sardinian nobles, and at Rome, The King, Prince Floyd, and they will make some more Sardinian visits before they return to England. On board the Lord Melville they took seven servants with him. His establishments at Driffield, and in Privy-gardens, have not been visited since the first of January, and he has not been there since, his marriage with his lady, sister to Sir Henry Floyd.

THE WATERWICH AND GALATEA.—ANOTHER MALE.—An old dit is prevalent that C. Talbot, Esq., of the Grange in Lillieshall, near Birmingham, who was lately the Earl's sister, the sister of the Noble owner of the Waterwich ya Brighton Gazette.

A letter from Algiers, dated 27th ult., announces the death of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Author of "The Pleasure Hope," &c., in that colony.

We regret to learn that the latest accounts of Mr. Alex Baring, who was slowly recovering from the effects of a accident, are not so favourable as could be wished.

SIR ALFRED DUNHAM, Bart., has sent to the Institute of France Monday last as a corresponding member, Dr. John Doctor Meyer, an English Physician, presented a new vocation, which was referred to a Committee to report next year.

KING'S BARRAM'S DINNERS.—The sale of tickets for the festival commenced on Wednesday last, and has continued for five hours, nearly 500 tickets were put up. There can be no doubt that the tickets will bear a high value, and the success of the enterprise approaches; we would advise our readers to forward in time.—Glasgow CA of Monday.

LORD DUNHAM.—The Trades, in communication Lord Dunham, have received the following; but, as the same are already made public, we do not think it is needed his Lordship will assent. A request that effect be forwarded :—

"Sir,—I beg that you will express to the Committee Trades of Glasgow my best thanks for their kind attentions towards me. I am happy to think that I have gained the opinion and confidence of so independent and meritorious body of men, and I feel proud to receive it in dress in any manner which may contribute to comfort and agreeable to their feelings. The morning of it will be the most convenient time to me.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. T. Dunham."

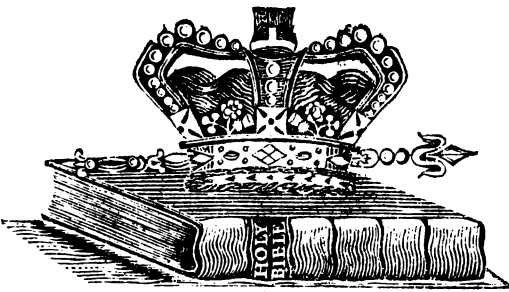
"John Tait, Esq., 14, Brunswick-place, Glasgow."

It is rumoured that, before the introduction of the Criminal Court Acts, a material alteration is to take place with regard to City prisons for the reception of criminals, and that the Government intend to contract and engaged with whatever regulations they or their friends desire for them. It would not be construed to ex prisoners of war, or soldiers, or sailors, or convicts, deemed innocent, but wine, and joints of meat, and viands will be excluded. Notwithstanding which tea, and other reasonable indulgences will be continued.

LAYING OF THE STONE FOR THE RECEIPTS AT THE HOUSE FOR THE CRIMINAL REVENUE.—The receipts at the house for the quarter ending on the 31st of September last amounted to £14,000, being an increase of £7,000 of over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Mr. Cubitt's plan for completing a great port on the coast of Scotland, between the mouth of the River of Solway, and the mouth of the River of Tyne, has lately been so much discussed in this necessary work. The Town Council of a special committee held one meeting, unanimously approved of the whole report as calculated to secure the safety and appointed a Committee to impress on Government necessity of proceeding with the immediate execution of the works.

"RECREATIONS OF THE LOWER ORDERS."—On last no fewer than 140 prisoners were brought up at Bailey, two-thirds of whom had been found on Sand Street, and the rest on the streets of the city. Five of the lots of 10 were infected.—Manchester Guardian.



"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. Denzil; Prior of St. Anselm, Mr. Ward; Insigne, Miss Clifton (her first appearance at this Theatre). After which, the grand Opera of *MASANIELLO*. Masaniello, Mr. Sinclair;—On Tuesday, a New Comedy, and other Entertainments.—On Wednesday, Shakespeare's Tragedy of *Richard the Third*. Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Denzil. After which, *Der Freischütz*.—A new grand Opera is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, Shakespeare's Tragedy of *HAMLET*. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff;—On Tuesday, the grand Opera of *Cinderella*. Felix, Mr. Wood; Baron Pompadour, Signor Giubelle; Dandini, Mr. Seguin; Cinderella, Mrs. Wood.—Lord Byron's Dramatic Poem of "Manfred" is in preparation, and will be shortly produced.—Auber's Opera of *Fra Diavolo* (in which Mr. and Mrs. Wood will appear) will be revived, with new dresses and scenery, in a few days.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Crowded Houses to the Black Hand, and roars of laughter at the Sylph and the Christening.—First night of a new Romantic Burlesque.—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. Yates, John Reeve, O. Smith, Gallot, Mrs. Honey, Miss Daly, and Miss Pitt. After which, a Burlesque, called *THE KITCHEN SYLPH*. Principal characters by Messrs. J. Reeve, O. Smith, and Mrs. Keeley. To which will be added, a Burlesque, 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. James's-street.

ROYAL 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. Elton; Melchiel, Mr. Doane; Verner, Mr. Griffith; Michael, Mr. Forester; Waldman, Mr. Clippendale; Anelli, Miss P. Horton; Agnes, Miss Horton; Emma, Mrs. Selby. At the end of which, the splendid Looking-Glass Curtain, with various Novel Feats by *RAMO SAMEL*. To conclude with Jernold's popular Drama of *THE BENT DAY*. Martin Heywood, Mr. Elton; Old Crumbs, Mr. W. Keene; Toby, Mr. Forester; Bullfrog, Mr. Mitchell; Silver Jack, Mr. H. Wallack; Rachael, Mrs. Selby; Polly Briggs, Miss P. Horton.—Doors open at a quarter past 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. After which, *THE VILLAGE LAWYER*. Characters by Messrs. 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.

NEW SONGS.—Mrs. Waylett's new Song, "The Rose of Provence."—"The Gipsy Prince," composed by N. J. Spörle, and sung by him with enthusiastic ecstasies—"The Mountain Rose," by C. Coote, and "The Rose of Allendale," both sung by Mr. Spörle with the greatest eclat. "My Fatherland," by John Barnett. "The Hunter of Savoy," by the Author of "The Hunter of Tyrol" .. 2s. LEON LEE, 17, Old Bond-street, London.

THE BRIGHTON SAUCE, for Cutlets, Chops, Fish, Gravies, Hashes, Steaks, Savoury Dishes, Soups, Wild Fowl, and especially for Cold Meats. This Sauce will be found more useful than Pickles, and is the most delicious 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 Proprietors, *GEORGE CREASY*, North-street, Brighton. To be had at the Sauce Venders.

SOHO SAUCE, for FISH, GAME, STEAKS, Made Dishes, &c.—*CROSE and BLACKWELL*, the Proprietors of the above highly celebrated 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 epicure 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 family 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 Hayers, 5, North-street, Brighton; and wholesale of Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton 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 Manufactures of Messrs. Tiernaux and Co. and Tardiveau and Co., who are pre-eminent for the essential attractions of taste and cheapness. India Shawls bought or exchanged. Shawl Warehouse, 53, Holborn-hill, exactly opposite Hatton-garden.

WINTER DRESS.—234, Regent-street.—*H. NEWTON* begs to announce he will have for inspection To-morrow (Monday), and following days, an entire new-selected Stock of Furs, English and French Merinos, Saxony Cloths, Princetons, Hymalayan Cachemire, rich Silk, Fur, and Cloth Cloaks, a splendid assortment of Foreign and British Shawls of the newest design, Plain and Figured Grosde 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 "Cachemire 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. Spitalfields House, opposite Hanover street.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY FORTY YEARS, at No. 4, Holborn side of BEDFORD-square, for the sale of Shirting, Sheet, Household and Table Linen, manufactured without any admixture from pure Flax, and sold in any quantity. Whole Pieces at the Factor's prices.

THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to state, that the above House is their only Establishment. Purchasers are requested to take notice, that since the DISSOLUTION of the IRISH LINEN BOARD, vast quantities of Shirting, Bed and Table Linen, made from an admixture of Cotton and Flax, are constantly imported from Ireland into this country, and 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, 54d. per lb.; Soap, 44d.; fine Wax-wick Moulds, 7d.; Palace Wax 1s. 8d. and 1s. 11d.; Sperm and Composition, 2s. 3d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Yellow Soap, 43s., 46s., 52s., and 56s. per 112lbs.; Mottled 52s., 58s., and 62s.; Cured 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 lb.; Sperm Oil 5s. 6d. and 6s. per gallon; Lamp Oil 3s. and 3s. 6d.—For Cash, at *DAVIES'S* Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house, who will meet the prices of any other house with the same quality of articles.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. *JOHN BURGESS and SON*, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponding with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Cautions: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies"—others "Burgess," and many more without address.

JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect toward the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be 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 MATHEMATICAL FESTIVAL, EXETER 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. Sapin, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Turner, Mr. Leffer, Mr. A. Novello, Mr. C. Purday, Mr. G. Pine, and Mr. H. Phillips. Instrumental Performers—Messrs. Daublo, 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 Maccabeus," "Jephthah," and "Samson"—Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Mozart's 12th 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'clock. 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-OPEN for the Season, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at her residence, 4, Cannan-street, Hyde-park.

NORTH BRITISH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital, One Million. Rate of Premiums nearly FIVE PER CENT. lower than other Offices acting upon the system of participation.

Premiums may be paid either QUARTERLY, HALF-YEARLY, or ANNUALLY, as most convenient to parties insuring. A lower Scale of Premiums without participation.

Prospectuses, with full information, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, at 4, New Bank-buildings, London; or 1, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

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 orthodox, 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.

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-lane, 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 FURNITURE 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 Furniture is equal to new, in good taste, and suitable for a Gentleman'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 Messrs. Roake and Varty, 30, Strand, Mr. Donaldson, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, or Mr. J. Boucher, 7, Red Lion-square, London. All letters to be postage 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. Deane's, Mansion House Coffee-room, 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, near Hanover-square.

BEST BEAVER HATS, 21s.—Hats of the most approved qualities, superior colours, elegant shapes, which never sport with rain, of unequalled fineness and durability, wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturers and Patentees, *ROBERT FRANKS and CO.*, 140, Regent-street, and 62, Redcross-street, City.

LONDON-MADE SILVER WATCHES, double-bottomed cases, very fine movements, jewelled, &c., may be bought for 4 guineas each, warranted, of *THOMAS COX SAVORY*, 47, Cornhill, London.

FOR BOMBAY and CHINA.—The Ship *THOMAS CUTTS*, 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.

CHOLERA 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 Mansfield and Co., Lombard-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.

CHEAP WINES and SPIRITS. *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.	Per Doz.	SHERRIES.	Per Doz.
Excellent, from the Wood	24s	Good stout Wine	22s
Old Crusted ditto	28s	Excellent Pale or Brown	23s
Superior, very fine, 5 yrs bottled	34s	Fine old Straw-coloured ditto	34s
Very curious, of the most celebrated vintages	40s	Curious old East India ditto	40s
Fine old Crusted Ports, in Pints and Half-pints.		Marsala, first quality	24s
		Fine old Lisbon and Mountain	24s. 28s. 34s
		Buccellas, very fine	34s
		West India Madeira	34s
		Old East India ditto	52s. 58s
		Fine old Rota ditto	34s. 40s
		Sparkling Champagne	60s. 66s
		Clarets	54s. 58s. 70s

A large Assortment of Wines on draught at the lowest prices.

SPIRITS. English Gin of the best quality .. 6s 8d & 8s per gallon
Mouls's celebrated Old Tom .. 9s 4d
The best Old Jamaica Rum .. 10s 6d 12s
The finest old French Brandy .. 24s 0d 26s 6d
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, genuine from the Still .. 12s 0d 16s
Fine Old Rum Shrub .. 10s 6d 12s
Patent Brandy .. 18s

Bottles and Hampers to be paid for on delivery, and the amount allowed when returned. FOR READY MONEY ONLY. No Orders from the Country can be attended to without a Remittance. No. 8, HIGH-STREET, NEWINGTON BUTTS.

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

A MEETING of the BENEFICED CLERGYMEN, 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. Present:

The Archdeacon of Armagh, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, from Armagh.	Archdeacon of Clogher.
The Archdeacon of Derry	Derry.
Rev. Charles Boyton	Raphoe.
Rev. Doctor Martin	Kilmore.
The Dean of Arlath, and the Vicar-General of Arlath	Arlath.
The Rev. Doctor Elrington, and the Rev. Thomas Moore	Ferns.
The Hon. the Dean of Leighlin, and the Rev. Thos. Harpur	Leighlin.
The Vicar-General of Cuskel	Cushel.
The Dean of Emly	Emly.
The Rev. William Frazer	Waterford.
The Archdeacon of Limerick, and Vicar-General of Limerick	Limerick.
The Archdeacon of Cloyne, and the Rev. Francis Jones	Cloyne.
The Archdeacon of Cork, and the Rev. Wm. Beaufort	Cork and Ross.
The Vicar-General of Tuam, and the Rev. John Galbraith	Tuam.
The Hon. and Rev. the Vicar-General of Clonfert, and the Rev. Edward Harligan	Clonfert.
The Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh, and the Rev. George Dwyer	Kilmacduagh.
The Vicar-General of Killala, and the Rev. Edwin Stock	Killala & Achonry.
The Archdeacon of Elphin, and the Rev. Thomas Crawford	Elphin.
The Rev. Holt Waring, and the Archdeacon of Droamore	Droamore.
Archdeacon of Kildare	Kildare.

The Rev. G. Dwyer was appointed Secretary to the Meeting. Resolved unanimously—That the Members of this Meeting do constitute themselves into a Clerical Society, under the guidance and controul of the Prelates of the Irish branch of the united Church, to meet occasionally, so long as the objects for which they have been appointed shall require their exertions, or until the Prelates aforesaid shall consider it expedient that the Society shall be dissolved.

That the objects of this Society be, to collect and to communicate information as to clerical incomes arising from Tithe Composition—to consult with the friends of the Church, who may be willing in any manner to aid the Clergy in the collection of their incomes—to communicate with Diocesan Committees whenever they shall be appointed for similar purposes—to assist them with counsel and advice, and to procure for them the best legal opinions for similar purposes on any doubts or difficulties which may arise in their respective dioceses, and which may be submitted by such Diocesan Committees.

That this Society does not assume to itself any authority over any branch of the Church, and will not in any manner interfere with the concerns of any Diocese which shall not connect itself with this Society, by appointing one or more Beneficed Clergymen to take a part in its proceedings; and so long as the conduct of the Society may seem deserving of support, it solicits the countenance of the heads of the Church, and the co-operation of the Clergy generally in Ireland.

That a Committee, consisting of the following persons, be appointed to act in concert with the Diocesan Committees:—

Rev. Dr. Elrington	Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin
Rev. Rev. Dean of Emly	Venerable the Archdeacon of Kildare
Rev. Charles Mayne	The Rev. Charles Boyton
Venerable the Archdeacon of Derry	Venerable the Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh
Venerable the Archdeacon of Armagh	Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's
Very Rev. the Dean of Arlath	

That the Beneficed Clergymen, deputed from the several Dioceses, be Members of the Committee, and be requested to attend whenever in Dublin.

That a letter be addressed, by the Secretary of this Society, to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, and of Down and Connor, or, in their absence, to the Archdeacon of the Diocese, to state the formation of the Society, and its objects, and to request their co-operation.

That the thanks of this Meeting are eminently due, and hereby respectfully tendered, to his Grace the Lord Primate, for his many services rendered to the Established Church, and in particular for his temperate, and wise, and firm, and anxious discharge of his high functions during the unexampled difficulties with which the Church in Ireland has recently been beset.

That the grateful thanks of this Meeting are, with a feeling of the most cordial affection, hereby tendered to those of our lay brethren, who, while they have many of them, ever been among the foremost to maintain the rights, and defend the character of our Church Establishment, have recently come forward so nobly to aid us in the struggle in which we are now engaged—and that possessed of their sympathy, and supported by their powerful co-operation, we pledge ourselves to exert every effort to maintain the rights of that Church of which Providence has made us Ministers, and of which the maintenance and preservation is the common interest of all.

That we recommend to the Diocesan Committees the adoption of resolutions similar to those which have been passed by the Clergy of the Diocese of Armagh.

That as in many cases a liability has now devolved upon the landlord, to which he was not before subject, we recommend to the Clergy generally, to consent to the reduction of fifteen per cent., in all cases where the landlord undertakes the payment of the composition.

That certain queries be transmitted to each Diocesan Committee; and that they be requested to return the information required to the Secretary of this Society, 104, Grafton-street, with the least possible delay.

That the Secretary do write to the Ripon Clerical Association, to convey the thanks of this Society to them for their kind expressions of sympathy and offer of assistance; and to state the anxious wish of this Society to have the co-operation and aid of their Brethren, the English Clergy.

That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other Prelates of the Church in England.

That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the English Universities, and to the Heads of Houses therein.

That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and to the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, with a request that it be laid before the Board.

That the following sub-Committee be appointed pro tempore to superintend the cases to be submitted to Counsel on legal difficulties as they arise:—

Rev. W. L. Beaufort, and the Vicars-General of Cashel, Limerick, Killala, and Raphoe.

EDWARD STOPFORD, Archdeacon of Armagh, Chairman.

The Archdeacon of Armagh having left the Chair, and the Archdeacon of Kildare having been called thereto.—Resolved unanimously—

That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Armagh, for his cool, steady, and judicious conduct in the Chair, and for the active zeal and indefatigable attention with which he has devoted himself to the interests of the Church on this and many other occasions.

(Signed) CHARLES LINDSAY, 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.

His Grace the LORD PRIMATE in the Chair.

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 Cent. upon the net 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 instalment 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 in case of vacancy.

Resolved—That the Committee be authorised to decide in what cases 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 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 act as 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 Deaneries, and procure a Reply with as little delay as possible.

JOHN G. ARMAGH.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.—8th October, 1834.

Resolved—That R. J. T. Ospey be appointed Solicitor and Law Agent to the Society.

Resolved—That we appoint the Bank of Sir Robert Shaw and Co. to act as Treasurer to the Society, and receive all Subscriptions which may be tendered in behalf of the objects of this Society.

EDW. STOPFORD, Chairman.

But, however, we lament to say, and we speak from personal knowledge, was not confined to the lowest and most ignorant order.

were entertained by Sir C. Manners Sutton for the safety of some

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 irksome 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 thanked—his future contributions will gratify us. The letter of "A Churchman and a Tory" has been received. We regret the justice of his observations upon the broad principle, but surely the persons mentioned could be mentioned in no other way. It is the absolute necessity of those individuals which has, in a great measure, produced the feeling which too notoriously exists—nevertheless, we are much obliged for the communication.

We are obliged to ZEPHYRUS (Downing-street) for the copy of Sir HENRY JENNER'S opinion of COPLEY'S treaty.

Our Literary Notices are unavoidably postponed till next week.

We have no room for "Lord BROUGHAM 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 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 offices and appurtenances—the greater part of the Speaker's house—the residence of Mr. LEY, the Chief Clerk—the House-keeper's rooms, BELLAMY'S, the Committee rooms, the Library, the Long Gallery, the Painted Chamber—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.—(Cont.)

The following is the Official Report upon the damage done to the buildings, furniture, &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, occasioned by the fire on the 10th day of October, 1834, as far as can at present be ascertained:—

HOUSE OF PEERS.—The House, Robing Rooms, Committee Rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as 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 compartment 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 OF COMMONS.—The House, Libraries, Committee Rooms, Housekeeper'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 Dining 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.

THE COURTS OF LAW.—These buildings will require some restoration.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—No damage has been done to this building. **FURNITURE.**—The furniture, fixtures, and fittings to both the Houses of Lords and Commons, with the Committee Rooms belonging thereto, is, 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.

With respect to the last paragraph of this bulletin, we believe that a very strict investigation is absolutely necessary—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 fires 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-past 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 certainly appears to involve some other persons in a fearful responsibility. What reduces the cause of the fire almost to a certainty, particularly after Miss WRIGHT'S evidence, is, that it broke out immediately under the box appropriated to the Usher of the Black Rod, which was directly over one of the fires.

Immediately after the breaking out of the conflagration an express was sent off to the SPEAKER at Brighton, who, after having communicated the intelligence to the LORD CHANCELLOR, who was also at that place, set off for London, and arrived about half-past eleven on Friday morning. The LORD CHANCELLOR did not come to town.

At such a moment, the following brief description of the

destroyed buildings, may not be uninteresting to our country readers:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This House was originally the old Court of Requests, in which the Masters of the Court held the petitions of the subjects to the King. The Court or Hall was fitted up in its recent manner on the occasion 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 an oblong description, rather smaller than that of the Commons. In the front next to Abingdon-street it was decorated with pinnacles.

The celebrated tapestry of the old House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, after being taken down and cleaned, was used to decorate the walls of the one which has unfortunately fallen a prey to fire. The tapestry 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 Painted Chamber, where all the conferences between the two Houses were held. The room is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bed-chamber.

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 III., and created by that monarch into a Collegiate Church, under the government of a Dean and twelve secular priests. Being surrounded by the walls of the Palace, it was the common room for the Sittings, and it has been supposed that it was 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 erecting others beyond, so as to give one seat 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 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 House was in Committee. In that case it was put under the table, and the Speaker's 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 Treasury Bench, on which the chief Members of the Administration sat; and the opposite seat was occupied by the leading Members of Opposition. The gallery on each side was appropriated also for the Members of the House, 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 wainscot to make the alterations, a great part of the decorations remained. The interior of the walls and roof of the chapel were curiously painted and ornamented with a profusion of gildings and paintings. It appears to have been divided into compartments of Gothic shades, each having a border of small gilt roses. At the east end, including up about a third of the length of the whole chapel, which part was most likely enclosed for the altar, the entire walls and roof were covered with gilding and paintings, and presented the most splendid scene in which they have been seen during the alterations above alluded to, a superb and beautiful remnant of the fine arts as they existed in the reign of Edward III. This, however, as respected the paintings, could not be very advanced, for according to the authority of Lord Oxford, no mean writer upon the subject, of the fine arts, in his highly entertaining work "Anecdotes of Painting," the arts had made but little progress in this country at that remote period. The gilding was remarkably solid and highly polished, and the colour of the paintings, which both in colour and freshness as when they were executed. One of the paintings is represented as possessing merit even in the composition; the subject was, "the Adoration of the Shepherds." The Virgin was not devoid of beauty or dignity.

The west front of the chapel was to be seen until the destruction of Thursday night, and it had a fine Gothic window.

Beneath the House, in passages or apartments appropriated to various uses, were to be seen considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel of curious workmanship and the entire side of a cloister, the roof being of great beauty. A small corner of the palace was not disturbed at the Union; and it, with other buildings, formed part of the dwelling of the Speaker. Between the House and the Houses the Speaker's garden is situated. Within the House were a great many rooms for the Officers of State, clerks, &c., besides numerous committee rooms. In the year 1816 the floor was newly laid.

THE LIBRARIES.

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 discussion, passed an eulogium on the excellent collection of books which their Lordships possessed.

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 exemplary, 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 pilfering 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.

Another paper—Ministerial of course—expresses its great admiration at the activity, zeal, energy, gallantry, and wisdom of Lord DUNCANSON, who might be seen everywhere exerting himself, and stimulating the exertions of others.—We have no doubt that Lord DUNCANSON 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 eulogium of his admirers was misplaced.

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.

Of all the little littlenesses yet perpetrated by our Ministry, 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 FRANCISCA, dies: no official notice is taken of her death—no Court mourning is ordered for her;—she is the sister of Don MIGUEL of Portugal.

Don PEDRO, the father of Donna MARIA, dies—and out comes an order for "sables." He is the brother of Don MIGUEL of Portugal. "Yes," says a courtier, "but don't you know the Court never goes into mourning, except for reigning Princes; or Princes or Princesses connected with our own Blood Royal." "Perhaps not," say we; "but will you have the kindness to inform us how Don PEDRO is more entitled, on those grounds, to this mark of courtly respect than his sister, Donna FRANCISCA?—Donna FRANCISCA was not a QUEEN, because she was driven from her Throne by a revolution; Don PEDRO was not an Emperor, because he was driven from his Throne by a revolution?" "Well, but then," says the courtier, "he was the Regent of Portugal, and that is just the same thing." "Not a bit of it," say we, "for he relinquished the Regency a week before he died; and, three days before his departure for another world, he was bowed, by his QUEEN, with the Order of the Tower and Sword."

"Well, then," says the courtier, "I cannot tell anything about it." Everybody else can—and a meaner insult to the memory of one, or a more absurd compliment to that of another, never were deliberately offered than these.

WE are told that the zeal and exertions of Lord MURRAY, 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 unshaken by the surrounding dangers and difficulties,—their daring labours might 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 REGENT has no ships to enforce it, and that such blockades are a violation of the maritime rights of nations.

WE find by the *Standard* that the Lord Bishop of LONDON has been exhibiting his temper to the parishioners of St. Martin's-in-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 LONDON, requesting his Lordship to bestow the vacant preferment of St. Martin's upon the Rev. Mr. ANDREWS, 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 my gift; if I were to comply with your request as regards Mr. ANDREWS, it would 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.

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 benevolence, 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 tranquillity which is so essential to the happiness of a man of his amiable and exemplary character, and he has resigned this valuable living.

That the Bishop of LONDON did not suffer himself to be dictated to, we think perfectly right—"the pride which ages humility" is infinitely more disgusting than the open manifestation of a determination not to bend to the suggestions of any set of men, he they whom they may; stability of principle, mainly 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 affection. We only hope that, having rejected indignantly the proposition to nominate Mr. ANDREWS—one of the most deservedly popular Clergymen 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 Stenage for Fulham, his Lordship, we believe, immediately presented his brother, the Rev. G. B. BELFIELD, to that valuable living. Lord GREY was convinced by the conscientious Prelate that nobody but the incumbent of Stenage 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 we are told that the very first act he performed after having been elected—as a matter of course, not of choice—a Governor of the Charter House, was to present his own nephew to one of the foundation scholarships, intended for the sons of needy gentlemen: this young gentleman's father, the Bishop's brother, being the master of a school at Bury, which produces him twelve to fifteen hundred pounds per annum, besides having the property in houses and lands, and money by marriage. The people at Bury talk of this scholarship significantly—inasmuch as one of the Bishop's sons has been placed at his uncle's academy. In any other case, this might look like a *quid pro quo*; but let the Bury St. Edmund's people wink and whisper as they will, the thing in the case in point, is wholly out of the question. Still, we repeat, for the sake of the Bishop, and of the character of the Church—of which he ought to be a pillar and ornament—we hope that the Rev. J. COX, however able and amiable in himself, will not be the new Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

WE feel that in our opposition to the POOR LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL, we have been led into doing injustice to the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Commission, and we more gladly make this admission, because any remarks which we have made upon him personally, have been founded upon a mistaken view of his conduct in accepting an office under the present Ministry, which seemed inconsistent with his former principles.

It has been explained to us, that Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS

has abandoned no principles and changed no opinions; that his acceptance of the Commission was approved of and assented to by the principal persons with whom he had previously acted in public life.

With respect to Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS's retention of his seat in Parliament—which, we confess, looked very like a Whig job—it appears that it was inevitable. Until the Act passed, there was no power whatever to appoint a Commissioner. The Royal Assent was not given to the Bill till the day of, or the day before the prorogation; and the Commission which the Act authorised did not issue until four days afterwards. Till the Commission received the sign manual the seat 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 personal hostility to Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS—but when, unless one knows facts which do not appear on the surface, we find a gentleman of Mr. LEWIS's character and principles joining the Whigs, directly or indirectly, we cannot avoid being sorry, and angry too.

It is not true that the Duke of WELLINGTON advised Don CARLOS, through the medium of the Princess of BEIRA or the Bishop of LEON, or in any other manner, to publish an amnesty. 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 his passage through town into Hampshire, and on his return into Kent. On neither occasion did he quit his house. Nor is it true that the Duke applied to King LEOPOLD to be paid £5,000, 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.

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 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 vituperatory epistle, previous to our laudatory summing up, reserving the praise for our conclusion, as children are given sugar after physic.

The one angry—and, we presume, somehow much interested writer—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. WHEDDELL of his Chapel in Battersea-fields, some three years ago; which oppressive act, however, was over-ruled by the present excellent Archbishop of CANTERBURY; who, when thanked by Mr. WHEDDELL, for his Christian interference and protection, said—‘Nay, Mr. WHEDDELL, 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 as displayed in the history, Dr. ALLEN does not appear in any prominent part as having behaved ill, inasmuch as the course conveyed by the Archbishop is directed against the “Bishop,” to whose ill-treatment of the Clergy his Grace hypothetically refers. Of course we do not know the graver whence this attack upon the Bishop of BRISTOL comes, but we think if it would, the following, which we feel bound in justice to extract from another letter, will heal 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; yet, no one who knows anything about theology can hear him from the pulpit without pronouncing him to be a very superior theologian; his diction is both neat and elegant: the only drawback to his delivery, which I admit does not set off his matter to the best advantage. I have frequently heard him, and I must say, in the general way, it is almost impossible to hear him without gaining some information. Judge, however, for yourself; you may hear him the last Sunday in the month at St. Bride's, and every other Sunday (unless in residence at Westminster) at Battersea in the morning. He is no slug—I have known him take the whole duty for a month together, in the absence of his Curate, at the last-mentioned place, where the work is no trifle. He is a High Churchman—no SUMNERING in him. If Lord ALTHORP had any misgiving about him, it is because he is a Tory; and if the Doctor can contrive to deliver himself well in the House of Lords, you will find that he will take place at no very great distance from the Bishop of EXETER—he has the lead for it. In conclusion, I will say, if Dr. ALLEN is made Bishop, it will be the only decent thing the pack now at the head of affairs have done for the Church.”

The two letters from which these are extracts, are remarkable for the appositeness of their opposition to each other; for while one charges the new Bishop with a sort of condescension with the Bishop of WINCHESTER, the other distinctly defends him from anything like “SUMNERING.” We have, however, done our duty in placing the two most prominent answers which we have received to our last week's question, before our readers, believing, as we do, both of them to be perfectly impartial and wholly disinterested.

The paramount interest excited by the dreadful events of Thursday night and Friday morning induces us to postpone, until our next number, our exposure of the Exchequer job. It really seems as if the country was inevitably destined to ruin 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

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 JOHN BULL.

Sir—Seeing as you admit poetry by persons of my calling—not that we must call now—I have just sent you a scrap of my pen, which I consider to set forth our claims in a more evident point of view than Mr. SHOVIN, jun., did, a fortnight since.—If you think it reasonable, perhaps you will insert it.—Your obedient servant,
Tahill-street, Oct. 18, 1834. TOM BRUSH.

THE CHIMBLEY SWEEPER'S ADDRESS

Good Christians, lend a patient ear,

And show a moistened eye,

For you're allowed to shed a tear,

Though I'm forbid to cry.

Like brother Sooty in the play,

Our “Ockypation's” gone;

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 moaning, now they preach,

As though it were a crime;

Wot stuff!—why we our climax reach

When we are axed to clime.

The inconsistencies of men

We cares not for, a rash;

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 BROON'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 donkeys often trots,

While he's a “Broom” and “vulks.”

He, and the rest as makes the laws—

Denace 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 new laws;

Look at the silly, wicked stuff,

With which they've changed the Poor Laws.

And at this changing tell me, now,

Why BROON such zeal displayed?

For any one may see as how

They're all poor laws he's made.

The Scotch they boast of Broomielaw,

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 Nobs,

How can we pay our Bills?

But here the subject shall be dropped,

Least 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 twice 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 spared 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

least five of that number should always be at the Court. The number is too great; but this (and we are glad to say so) was not the fault of the LORD CHANCELLOR, unless the error of his judgment in being gulled by WILDE, who wanted the places for some of his friends, can be called a fault. The CHANCELLOR always said three were sufficient; every practical Bankrupt Lawyer also said that three Commissioners, always in attendance, might easily get through all the bankruptcy business; and the actual “doings” of the six appointed, confirm the “sayings” that three would have done. A fourth Judge in the Court of Review has not been appointed since the death of Sir ALBERT PELL, because three (where, none or one?) are found enough to do the work there; and, for the same reason, as the first three of these six Commissioners cease, their places should remain unattended.

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 1—Before Mr. Commissioner 2—Before Mr. Commissioner 3—Before Mr. Commissioner 4—Before Mr. Commissioner 5—and 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. GREGG, his Deputy, are much more worthy of newspaper notice, particularly those before the latter gentleman, who, by order of the Judges of the Court of Review, is raised into a new bankruptcy tribunal. We do hope that Messrs. GROTE, WARRINGTON, Dr. LUSHINGTON, or Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE 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 next time (when SPRING RICE is made Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer!!!) If Sir EDWARD SUGDEN had been in the House, the economy (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 LORD 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. Whatever was 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.

The *Messenger 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 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 Poor Law Amendment Commission. It is not only amusing itself, but particularly diverting, as it enables the inhabitants of London and Westminster, where these two Commissions are at present established, to judge of the value and extent of the labours of the innumerable little snug parties which are scattered over our face of the empire, all toiling with equal activity for the good of the country.

“Sir F. PAGAN and Mr. ELLIS, the Corporation Commissioners, go into the City very frequently to transact business, and almost as regularly come out of it again in about half an hour. We yesterday gave a detail of their labours and their results on Tuesday, and we insert to-day a not dissimilar description of their labours of yesterday.

“The business of the Commissioners on Monday consisted of receiving a letter to inform them that the would be going into the City on Tuesday; and the business of Tuesday consisted of their going into the City to make sure that there was nothing to be done. One would hardly believe it, but this farce is repeated three or four times in the course of a week; and, if laughing at 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 Cloth-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 13th of November. The inquiry was therefore postponed to that day, and the COMMISSIONERS ADJOURNED.

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 40l. or 50l. per annum. It has been used as a trial of strength, and may be considered as a rehearsal of the performance at the next general election.

“The poll was kept open for ten days, and at its close the numbers were—

For DOWNER (Whig)..... 3,145

HART (Conservative)..... 2,933

Majority for DOWNER..... 192.

“Upon this result the Whig Papers begin to sound their trumpets and make flourishes, and cite the ‘triumph’ as a splendid proof of the popularity of Whig principles in Shropshire. But they go too fast and blow too strong. Mr. HART, the Conservative, headed the poll during the greater part of the contest. The Conservatives voted during all the early part of the contest voluntarily, without concert or combination, while the Whigs were stirring every power and using every means to force or drag up voters for Mr. DOWNER; and, in spite of all their efforts, Mr. HART was so secure of success that on the day of the Whig supporters of the freedom of election had recourse to the most outrageous and unwholesome order of the poll, upwards of two hundred of Mr. HART's voters were forcibly kept from polling, and when the Sheriff caused fresh booths to be opened for the purpose of receiving their votes the patriotic mob attacked and demolished them.

This new instance of Whig virtue, and moderation, and purity, and constitutionalism, is, however, likely to meet with more admiration than success. Mr. HART has announced his intention of appealing to the Court of King's Bench to set aside the election, in which there is little doubt of his succeeding.

Under all these circumstances we must say we think the exultation of the Ministerial Press, if not altogether unjustified by facts, is at events rather premature.

We beg to add to these remarks of our able and constitutional contemporary, two facts, which may serve still more

...attachment to the Church Establishment of
...by which they are distinguished, and in which every true
lover of his country cannot fail to sympathise, have subscribed one

tax, the numbers being, at Bocking, for the rate 133, against it 63, majority 30; and at Halstead, for the rate 77, against it 111, majority 34.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Consol Account passed over on Tuesday without any defalcation, and the quotation for the new Account has varied from 90½ to 91½, and at the close of business this afternoon was 91½. The payment of the quarterly dividends commenced to the public on Tuesday. Long Annuities are at 104½, and Exchequer Bills have been at 104 to 104½, but at 104½. In the Foreign Market the market for the week in Spanish Bonds has been 5 per cent., the lowest quotation being 50, and the highest 55. The settlement of the Foreign Account took place yesterday without any public defaulters being declared. The highest price for Spanish during the Account was 63, and the lowest 50, being a direct fluctuation of 13 per cent.; but the intermediate fluctuations were entirely in favour of the buyers, the average to 140 per cent. Spanish Bonds were done this morning at 54½, and they closed at 53½. There is little to notice in any other Stock. Portuguese Bonds are 82½, Belgian at 101¼, Dutch Five per Cent. 98¾, Russian 100½, and Mexican 41½.

3 per Cent. Consols, 90½
4 per Cent. Reduced, 90½
5 per Cent. Consols, 90½
New 3½ per Cent. 100½
4 per Cent. Consols, 100½
Bank Loan Annuities, 17 1-6

Bank Stock, 220 221
Ditto for Account, 220 221
India Stock, 262½ 263½
Ditto for Account, 262½ 263½
Indo-China, 18 pm.
Indo-China, 18 pm.
Consols for Account, 91½

The intelligence from Spain, in the Paris papers of Thursday, represents conspiracies to be detected in every quarter. The apprehension of General Romanos in Catalonia, and that of Colonel Favon in Madrid, are stated to be the means of detecting an extensive 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 men. There are also guerrilla bands in Andalusia, and even in Estremadura, the latter most likely partly consisting of Portuguese, since their war cry is said to be "Vive Don Miguel." From the North of Spain advices are none more ominous to the Queen's affairs. The Carlists blockade Elisondo once more, and moveable columns have been organized in order to prevent their cutting off the arrival of supplies at Pampeluna, which they also encircle. The cholera has subsided in the Southern Provinces, but it is gradually invading the Northern Districts, and doing great havoc in Catalonia, Arragon, and Navarre, and said to be raging along with the typhus both in the Queen and Don Carlos's army. Between the 30th of Sept. and the 3d instant 238 persons arrived at Behobie from St. Sebastian, flying the cholera's ravages.

By New York papers to the 24th ult., we learn that political feeling runs very high in the United States, and has obtained an additional impetus from the Resolutions passed at the greatest public meeting ever held in the city of New York, calling upon the people to elect their representatives on the day of election, and to elect at the polls to defeat the elevation of Van Buren to the Presidency. It is but a few weeks since we had to record the destruction of a convent 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 Forces on Friday, expressing his Lordship's high approbation of the conduct of the whole of the military during the fire.

NARROW ESCAPE OF EARL MUNSTER.—About three o'clock 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 valuable works therein deposited, when a part of the rafters of the ceiling fell in, and a labourer, named Daniel McCallum, of No. 79, Coleman-road, was killed. The Earl, who was standing near him from the apartment, the ceiling of which immediately afterwards fell in, and McCallum'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, recommending that such officer should be paid by a fixed salary of £2000 per annum, instead of by fees, and that he should devote himself exclusively to the duties 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 City, 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 hostility on the part of some of the principal 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 the opposition of the Bank, their 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 MANSION HOUSE.—Great preparations are making for the morning concert to be given at the Mansion House; and to those persons who have been unable to be present at the Abbey or Birmingham Festivals, an opportunity now offers of hearing most of the distinguished vocal and instrumental musicians 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 soloists of the Theatre, will be present, and their aid on the occasion. The Concert will be led by Mr. Mori, and conducted by Mr. Moscheles.

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wick Moulds, 7d; Palace Wax Is. 8d. and Is. 11d; Spermin and Com-
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and 49s.; Palm Oil, 10s. 6d.; Mottled 52s., 58s., and 62s.; Candle 72s.; Windsor and
Paris, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Perfumery, 10s. 6d.; Toilet Soap, 10s. 6d.; Rose and
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at DAVIE'S Old Established Warehouse, G. St. Martin's-lane, opposite De la
Slaughter's Coffee-house, who will meet the prices of any other house with the
same quality of articles.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

BANKRUPTS.
B. BUTTENSHAW, High Holborn, tea-dealer. Atts. Amory and Coles
 Throgmorton-street—**M. ADE** and **E. BERGER**, Lime-street merchants. Atts.

On Friday last the great *London* for its benefits.

At the City Arms, Lincoln, on the presentation of a piece of plate which was subscribed for a year or two ago. Major Handley, M.P. for Boston, took the Chair. Great preparations were made, no less than 700 persons being in attendance, but the total number who actually sat down to dinner was about 600. The programme was as follows:—1. Radical and revolutionary speeches were delivered by several of the *enlightened* but *lunatic* patriots, which of course were received with tremendous applause by the whole of the illustrious assembly. 2. A hymn, to say, did not equal in number the joints of P.C. Cannon's! 3. So much for the "Knight of Lindeau's" popularity.

Boston Herald.

The Conservatives of Perthshire entertained their representative, Sir GEORGE MURRAY, at a public dinner on Friday. Such was the feeling towards Sir George, that though 700 persons were present, upwards of 120 more could not be accommodated for want of room. In the course of his speech, Sir George said, "I cannot place confidence in the Administration. They have adopted and associated themselves with all that is bad, with the dangerous and destructive principle of agitation. I do not like their mode of moving about, more like itinerant agitators than great statesmen; giving the amount of their stewardship to promiscuous assemblies, instead of reporting to the proper place for such explanations—the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It would seem that their explanations might be liable to misconstruction there; and they are, accordingly, aiming at raising a host of friends out of doors, superior in power to both Houses of Parliament."

in their present state. — (Tremendous cheering.) — The next toast was
"The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent," and Mr. Hain-
wood followed the healths of the Members of the House of Commons, the
Governor and the Members of the Legislative Council, the Mayor of
London, the Members of the House of Lords, the Admiralty, the
Army, the Navy, the King of Holland, and many that our trust and
affection were bound to admit and fronted, as it deserved to be, as one of our truest and
our best allies. — (Loud cheering.) — Colonel Hainwood, giving us
the splendid military career of the Duke of Wellington, gave us
the hero of Waterloo, and long life to him. — Drunk with loud cheers.
After some other toasts the Noble Duke, accompanied by a
Chairman, quitted the room amidst general cheering and shouts of

WEST INDIES

The *Fernon*, 50, Capt. J. McKerlie, is ordered to be prepared for sea with all practicable dispatch, supposed to convey to the East Indies the newly appointed Governor-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.

SURELY THEATRE.—The manager of this theatre seems determined to ensure success, as far as 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 has been expected on a suburban stage the most popular plays of our celebrated dramatists.

In reply, I have to acquaint you, with regard to the repayment of money advanced, that the Act of Parliament is imperative, and be complied with; and with respect to your being furnished the returns of the sums so advanced, it is presumed those who received such advance must be aware of the amount, one-fifth of which amount must be paid to the person appointed to receive it.

We have authority for stating, says the *Exeter Post*, that the visit of the venerable Lord Eborac to this city, is not likely to take place; the invitation, however, has been declined by the Noble Lord, "with the most grateful feelings for the honour which it is thus proposed by some individuals of high station, should charge to confer on him." On this subject also, we can further add, that six Noblemen, nine Barons, 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 CORRESPONDENTS.

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 at 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 secrecy. 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 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 we most 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 sworn to secrecy 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 stores 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 furnaces 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 FURLONG, whom he procured to assist him in the work of demolition, in the employ of Government.

It is also sworn to (as the papers say) that Mrs. WRIGHT—not Miss 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 wood too fast; and Mrs. WRIGHT says she found the House of Lords at one time, five degrees hotter than it ever could be previously made with an unlimited quantity of coals. In short, all that could be proved, was proved, namely, that the fire arose from the too-rapidly burning of the tallies, which were burnt in the flues contrary to the orders of Mr. MILNE.

So far, all wore the appearance of accident—accident produced by uncalculated interference in one quarter, and stupidity or inexperience in another—but the sequel changes the face of the whole affair; and we now give the history as it was narrated by the individual who has wrought the alteration in the state of the case, without scruple or hesitation.

Mr. COOPER, of the firm of HALL and COOPER, stove-grate makers and ironmongers (who, by a curious enough coincidence have the management of some of the flues in question), had occasion to go to Dudley from London, and arrived there on Thursday, the 16th, in the evening, and he states, that while sitting in the Bush Inn at that place, in the travellers' room, with four commercial gentlemen who were on their circuits of business, a gentleman, whom he should recognize if he saw him again, came into the room about ten o'clock at 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, he never rested on his mind, and the following morning he was taken up by a Shrewsbury 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 in Dudley immediately after the arrival of Wednesday's London mail!!!

In the *Herald* of Friday, we find the following report of Mr. COOPER's statement—purporting to be that, which he 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. COOPER's evidence was to the following effect:—On the morning of the day on which the fire broke out he left London, and arrived at ten minutes to ten at night, at the Bush Inn, at Dudley, which is 119 miles distant. He immediately ordered ten, and just as he was finishing it, a gentleman, supposed to be a commercial traveller, entered the room in a dressing-gown and slippers (from which Mr. COOPER conjectures he had but just before gone out), and said, "I have just heard that the House of Lords is on fire." Another gentleman asked if it was in the newspaper? and the reply was, "No; it is too soon to be in." The gentleman was then asked how he heard of it? and he answered, "From a person who came by the coach." The latter reply, it will be perceived, could not be correct, in consequence of the great distance, and the time was so short. Mr. COOPER heard no more until his arrival at Oxford, on his return to London, when the writer of the inn informed him of the fire, and on his replying that he heard of it the preceding evening at Dudley, the waiter appeared astonished. Nothing more, however, transpired there.

In the supposition that Mr. COOPER might possibly be mistaken as to the night, it was deemed necessary to have corroborative evidence, and Mr. HALL, his partner, was sent for, who clearly proved that Mr. COOPER was correct in that particular. After Mr. HALL had given 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 CHAUBANES in the House of Lords, that the Marquis, of whom he and his partner had purchased the patent, had not erected any flues in the House of Lords, but that he had in the House of Commons. He also handed to his Lordship a plan 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. COOPER 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 Shrewsbury coach. Just after the communication was made in the room respecting the fire, a gentleman asked several questions, and then ordered a boot-jack and slippers, 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. COOPER. Another circumstance is, that when Mr. COOPER was getting on the coach to return to London, he nearly met with an accident, and the guard observed upon the necessity of caution in mounting a coach, stating that the book-keeper at Shrewsbury, that morning, ran after the coach with the way-bill, and, in ascending with it, was thrown down and ran over.

It is impossible that the waiter could have communicated to Dudley by 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 scarcely 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 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 subject, as his partner Mr. COOPER, should have become so strangely acquainted with 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 stores. It is "possible" that Mr. HALL 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's mind; 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 travelled alone the latter part of the journey; 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 bystanders 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" 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."

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 coach. Well! in addition to our other "possibilities," and taking a different line, is it not "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 not know of the proposed conflagration 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?"

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 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 stores of the Parliament Houses, and the extraordinary coincidence of his having 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 anxious to try every means to elucidate and clear up the mystery. We repeat, all we have here "imagined," is purely suppositions, 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 apprehend, 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

was not so, but that it is only one result of many to be anticipated from the systematic embodying of discontented men, 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 MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, find themselves cast off by their deceivers, and are prepared to wreak their vengeance for the neglect and disappointment they have received at their hands.

Since writing this, we see in the *Standard* the following account—which seems, we grieve to say, to put our Dudley correspondent's accuracy very far above our own imaginations:

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, about four hours after the fire occurred; so much so, that it was deemed necessary to have his statement corroborated, so far as regarded the 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 Rose Tavern, Berwick-street, Soho, where there were several others conversing about the fire, and in the course of the conversation one of the parties, who our informant afterwards found to be an iron plate-worker, of the name of MEECHIN, in the employ of Mr. TAYLOR, 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 morning, 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:—"I arrived in Birmingham on Friday morning, the 17th inst., at one o'clock (that was six hours and a half after the fire). Finding the people where I had to call had gone to bed, I rambled about until I could find a house open. I heard of the fire before I reached Birmingham; I was so tired that I was quite knocked up." From other parts of the letter it appeared that MEECHIN went through Oxford, and 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 made 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 will shortly proceed to America. He can, however, be easily found at present, and as the above particulars have been communicated to the Authorities at the Home Office, we 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 banquets—one given at Ramsgate to the Duke of WELLINGTON; the other in Perthshire to Sir GEORGE MURRAY. The evidence they afford of constitutional loyalty and right feeling is most gratifying.

It must be owned that the Prorogation of Parliament, on Thursday, was a melancholy burlesque of the forms and ceremonies usually observed upon such occasions. The room, a dismantled library—the throne, a common chair—the wool-sack, an ill-stuffed clothes-bag—and the Chancellor, LORD BROUGHAM. We must do his Lordship the justice to say, that he never appeared so much at home in his office before, and never more active—except upon 11. B.'s tight rope—than in spidering over the ruins to the place of his destination, guided by Mr. LEE, the High Constable of Westminster.

Of the Commons there was present, Mr. STEWART MACKENZIE—of the Lords, several, beside the Commissioners. The ceremony was performed—much as funerals are said to be—and the LORD BROUGHAM and VAUX announced that 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 Session was consumed in the fire; and, until better-authenticated accounts were obtained of the cause of the conflagration, it was generally said that, in consequence of his Lordship's having been so hot-headed during the latter part of the year, the combustibility communicated to the cranium of his nest—no reflection upon BROUGHAM Castle!—and that the smouldering flame burst out on the 16th. If this should have been established, it would indeed have been curious that the Parliament House, after having escaped destruction by the hand of one VAUX, should have been reduced to ashes by the head of another. The CHANCELLOR 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 asked whether the £300 per annum is not allowed for the Secretary, whose functions are supposed to be performed by the Priest?

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*.

THE *Morning Herald* is angry with the *Constitutionnelle* for surmising that the meeting of Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord LYNDBURST, Lord LANSDOWNE 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 dental, and that person is Lord BROUGHAM, who is on the eve of starting for the French capital. "There are persons," says an article in the *Edinburgh*, "who might, and there are persons who could, and there are persons who would, for the sake of the country, make many sacrifices." We suspect that the activity of the CHANCELLOR—out of Chancery—will not permit him to "sit at home at ease," while he suspects an opening might be present itself for "going over," more especially as we really believe that the account which M. DE TALLEYRAND has given of CUPID and some of his colleagues at the Tuilleries, has very much contributed to induce the King of the French Cabinet to seek for, than object to, a "modification of the British Cabinet in the Tory sense." LOUIS PHILIPPE has had quite enough of Liberalism and Radicalism, and the late proceedings in the

Penitence make him apprehensive that he may have more of them than he likes. Of one thing we think we may be sure, that LORD PALMERSTON is not long for the world of Downing-street. Secretaries of State and Under-Secretaries go together. SHEP is gone already, and we believe HE will soon go too.

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 rock-spall stood, some large masses of glass in a state of fusion, and several corkscrews.

We promised this week to expose all the arcanæ of Exchequer jobbery;—but the Exchequer tallies have produced an event which, as yet, is paramount to everything in the public mind. We shall therefore postpone our "review" of the proceedings 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 everybody relied, and in whose ingenious pledges every man had faith; the moment that, with the honourable feelings of a high-minded gentleman, he quitted them with disgust, they falsified all the promises, and forfeited all the pledges which the Right Honourable Baronet, as one of themselves, in their names, and on their parts, made and gave to the House 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 little-nesses, trickeries, meannesses, 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.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to two paragraphs in your successive papers of the 12th and 19th inst., which I trust to your candour for affording me the present means to correct. They are calculated to create a belief, that the arrangement by which the Rev. G. B. BLOMFIELD succeeded me in the living of Steneage, was made by the Bishop of LONDON 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 conduct 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 motives 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,

R. G. BAKER.

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 Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS'S retention of his seat in Parliament, and pointed out how, if he had chosen, he might have vacated. 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 before unacquainted. We thought we had done Mr. LEWIS injustice, and we said so, and there an end.

We are vexed, however, to find the Standard quarrelling with us for "temporizing and qualifying," and that, too, as it seems to insinuate, 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 than ourselves; 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 those particulars, we boldly and fearlessly declare our equality in the latter.

THE advocates of FREE TRADE had another triumph at the Ball-room in Change-alley, where a second exhibition of Tea sale was made on Friday.

Upon the commencement of the first sale, Mr. SANDERSON rose, and in an able speech informed the assembled company, that of forty chests of black tea, designated as very ordinary tea, included in Mr. STYAN'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 as tea, it is not only prejudicial to the health of the nation, but to the public health, and to the tea trade." (Hear, hear, hear.)—THE EAST INDIA COMPANY would not have ALLOWED SUCH TEA TO BE DECLARED FOR SALE, AND HAD THEY RECEIVED SUCH AN ARTICLE FROM CHINA THEY WOULD NOT HAVE ALLOWED IT TO BE SOLD ON ANY ACCOUNT, BUT WOULD HAVE SENT IT DOWN TO THE NORTON, AND HAD ORDERED IT TO BE THROWN INTO THE THAMES.—(Cheers.)—As a member of the tea trade he objected to the sale of such stuff as tea, as being prejudicial to the trade and to the interests of the country, as the consumption of the article of tea would be materially lessened by the sale of an article. He feared that, until the present scale of duties was abolished the introduction of such trash could not be prevented, and he hoped the trade would enlighten his Majesty's Government, and teach them that the remedy would be a single duty or no duty whatever.—(Cheers.)—It was at least the duty of all the respectable part of the trade to be aware that such stuff as that, which Messrs. Styan and Co. should not be sold under any circumstances.—(Hear.)—If a single duty were imposed upon tea they would not be subjected again to the introduction of any such stuffs that to be offered for sale.—(Cheers.)—He trusted the trade would not make any bidding for this trash.—(Cheers.)

MR. TRAVERS, who followed Mr. SANDERSON, said—He had no hesitation in stating that the stuff in the catalogue for

that day's sale, and to which allusion had been particularly made, was NOT TEA; that, botanically speaking, it HAD NONE OF THE CHARACTERS OF THE TEA PLANT. THERE WAS, IN FACT, NOT A LEAF OF TEA IN THE FORTY CHESTS, NOR HAD THE ARTICLE THE APPEARANCE OF TEA. The leaf was not serrated, and there was not a practical man in the trade who would not pronounce it to be a spurious article. He had carefully inspected the tea, and had compared the leaves, and he would assert that there was not a leaf of tea in it.—(Hear.)—He would also inform the trade, or any other person who might be disposed to purchase it, that it would be liable to seizure. If, therefore, any persons purchased it they would do so with their eyes open, and the purchasers would be LIABLE TO BE FINED BY THE EXCISE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW. ALTHOUGH THE CUSTOMS HAD ALLOWED IT TO PASS.—(Hear.)—It was the interest of the trade to prevent such trash from obtaining a sale; the respectable part of the trade had always dealt in what they believed to be tea, and the trade had long enjoyed the favour of the public, and he hoped that, would continue to maintain that favour. He would appeal to the Gentleman who was appointed to conduct the sale referred to, whether, as a tea-broker, he would call the article in question tea at all?—(Cheers.)—He would also ask if the article had been allowed to be passed by the Customs as tea?—(Hear.)—He (Mr. Travers) would prefer his own opinion as to the quality of the article in preference to that of one who had been appointed to inspect teas. It would be for Mr. Styan to state whether he would sanction the sale of such stuff; if he would sacrifice his respectability by being a party to the sale of an article as tea that would sicken and disgust, if indeed it did not poison the public? He called upon the trade not to give a bidding for the stuff, and if any one did make an offer, the trade would see who would sell such an article for consumption.

MR. STYAN said he had only been employed as broker to sell the tea, and under the circumstances would not press the sale. After several observations upon the badness of the articles offered under the new system, the sales proceeded. They were conducted by Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Styan, Mr. Thompson, and other brokers. The teas offered being of very inferior kinds produced very low prices, and the greater part were bought in. Since the conclusion of the sales a letter has been written by the Customs department, stating that thirteen boxes of the teas offered during the day had been seized, as they contained portions of spurious and unknown leaves.

The total importations of teas since the trade has been open, are as follows:—By the *Columbin*, 400 boxes; by the *Traughton*, 574 boxes; by the *London*, 622 boxes; by the *Neptune*, 80 boxes; by the *Neptune*, 190 chests; all from Singapore, making a total of 1836 chests.

Now what will the country think of the liberality and fostering protection of our wise Government? 1836 chests of tea have already been imported under the free trade system, the character of most of which, we have given upon the authority of the leading merchants of the City of London. Thus the consequences, which we at the time of opening the trade to all sorts of adventurers, foretold, have 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 sale.

Whether the stuff, called tea by the Commissioners of Customs, 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 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, 3,000,000. sterling, may be of little importance to the Golden Farmer, ALTHORP, 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 of tea—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 LORD MELBOURNE 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 enlightened Ministry, it seems rather hard, as one of the results of ultra-liberality, that besides the country being injured in a political and financial point of view, they are doomed either to pay a great deal more for their tea than they did, or to drink poison at a moderate price, or to abandon the use of their favourite beverage altogether.

AFTER all the triumphant crowings of the Anti-Slavery faction, and the smirking and sniffling of the Ministers, we find nothing to rejoice at in the latest news from the West Indies. In all the Colonies discontent and distrust, and even a spirit of litigation on the part of the blacks against their masters, seem to exist; and at Demerara, owing to the mistaken lenity of the Governor, open insurrection continues. We mentioned this falling of Sir CARMICHAEL SMITH'S upon a former occasion; and we mention it again, in order to shew the means by which, in other colonies, tranquillity has been restored.

It has been determined to repair and fit up the Painted Chamber for the reception of the House of Peers—to rebuild the House of Commons on its present site—and, as we conclude, to restore the SPEAKER'S house as speedily as possible.

We are extremely glad to lay before our readers the following highly honourable testimonial to the conduct of the military on the night of the destruction of the Parliament Houses. It must be as gratifying to the soldiery as it is to the citizens, who see with what implicit confidence they may rely, in all emergencies, upon the zeal and unvaried exertions of our brave defenders.

The following letter has been addressed to the troopmaster employed upon the occasion of the late fire at Westminster:—

"Sir—By Lord HILL'S desire I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter which his Lordship has received from Mr. Secretary SPRING RICE, representing the satisfaction with which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to regard the conduct and services of the troops who were employed in aid of the civil authorities upon the occasion of the late calamitous fire at Westminster.

"I am at the same time commanded to beg that the Secretary of State's letter may be immediately presented to you, and be communicated to the Foot Guards, in brigades and regimental orders, and to add, that it is most gratifying to the General Commanding-in-Chief to be authorised to make to the troops a communication in all respects so honourable to them.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General." "The Field Officer in Waiting, &c."

* The following is a similar communication has also been made to the Brigade of Household Cavalry.

Whitehall, Oct. 21 1834.

MY LORD—His MAJESTY having taken into his consideration the various reports which have been made to him on the subject of the late calamitous fire at Westminster, has been graciously pleased to express the satisfaction with which he has learned that the 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'S marked approval of your Lordship's conduct, and of that of the officers and men whose exertions on Thursday night contributed to effect the preservation of the first, and to prevent the 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, a young lady of beauty and accomplishments. The "Captain" is 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 ring-leaders. 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 appointment as Under-Secretary to his Noble Friend, LORD PALMERSTON.

EVERYBODY knows what "the benefit of Clergy," in its true legal acceptance, 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 gaol of the county Donegal, was DANIEL LYNCH, convicted of being one of a party who waylaid and inhumanly assaulted and beat a man named BURKE, for having, in violation of the orders of the prelate agitators of Irishism, presumed to assist in rebuilding the pound of Bunrana, which had been levelled by the midnight legislators. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this outrage on BURKE was committed on the Sabbath day on return from the chapel. Of this offence LYNCH was found guilty 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 felt in the present case was that it did not empower him to pass one of greater severity,' and concluded an eloquent and impressive address to the prisoner, by sentencing him to seven years' transportation. We have considered this sentence necessary, as an intimation of the following extraordinary certificate, given to this man a short time previous to his removal:—

"*Clerico Catholico ejusdemque regionis viatoribus esse idoneum*
"Harumce latorum, Danielum Lynch, lujusce curae indigenam et alumnum, insuperque juvenem morum integritate conspicuum, plausque virtutis parentem artem, Clerici Catholici Australiensis regionis inter clientele equo committit commendoque: patria exultans in felix quoniam reus est; et nos fialat ejusdem experientia probus bonusque et pia prorsus indole, in terra aliena invenitur patrica conditionis et temporum factus est victima—solus ultimus patitur!!!"

"EDMUND M'GINN, "P. P. of Fannu and Dysertegney."

"We give a literal translation of the above strange document:—

"To the Catholic Clergy of whatsoever country the bearer will visit!!"
"I commit and recommend to the protection and patronage of the Catholic Clergy of New South Wales the bearer of these presents, DANIEL LYNCH, born and brought up in this parish, a young man distinguished for moral integrity and the child of parents of approved virtue. He is an exile from his country, more from his own fault than from mine; 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 extremely pious. He is the victim of the condition of his country and the times. I wish he may be the only sufferer!!!"

"P. P. of Fannu and Dysertegney."
"I will only ask why was it that neither his confessor nor any other individual appeared to give this '*pious 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 tried, had he been acquitted of that particular one, for which he was most satisfactorily 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.)

ONE very lovely day last month, when, in what has been the mildest and finest autumn we remember, "the summer had returned," as HORACE WALPOLE has it, "with its usual severity," the Times—not from regard for LORD GREY, whom a short time before his extinction as Premier and Minister, it had derided, as lamentably deficient in all those masculine, commanding, and decisive qualities necessary to the chief office in the State; but out of pique towards LORD BROTHAM, against whom, now for some time, it has lately been ferocious,—had the boldness to declare EARL GREY a chivalrous politician, and a merciful party-man!

A perusal of LORD GREY'S political life has led us, and will lead all other impartial persons—for between BROTHAM and GREY we are impartial—to a very different conclusion. He! the Knight of Political Chivalry? He! the MOSES, or MELANCTHON of party-spirit? hat! GREY? Yes! as much as dear Billy-goat, as he is, or was—old Nanny, perhaps, now—he is BRITAMORE, the Knight of Chastity! A more selfish political aspirant—a more unrelenting, political—personally political—opponent, country never had to feed, nor fellow-countryman to feed: this shall appear before we have done.

Thanks to the PLEAS—thanks to the stars, he is now out of office! Our motto has ever been:—

"Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbo."

still, we cannot stand this mollifying and magnifying of GRIZZLE. It is endeavored 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 BROTHAM and that ingenious herbarist, great arborist, and splendid allegorizer, MARQUESS WELLESLEY, and LORD ALTHORP, 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, to retire; and, at last, he really was going in a very few

weeks, at the end of Session at latest; and that, at last, his colleagues really did believe this? Well, then, who the deuce would take the trouble to conspire to turn out a man—who, having deranged everything, left nothing but chaos to his successors—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 Lord BROUGHAM, and his four alleged creatures and fellow-conspirators—those four bits of "ivy" ("Est heredes vis!")—"vile and worthless parasites"—creeping round the "Oak"—"venerable and valuable tree"—did compass Earl Grey's political demise, and that through them it was that, politically, he is in

"His clammy bed of cold blue clay;"

how is it that not one single one of his colleagues—no, not "honest" ALTHORP, 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 Chief? That down from Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX, up to Lord JOHN DON CARLOS RUSSELL, not one of them accompanied and so-laced his retirement, which, consequently, is solitude, "dead, dreary solitude";—that none of them sympathised in the sufferings of this asserted ill-used man, this victim of treachery; but left him, "alone in his glory," *obv—themselves, in theirs*, sticking, like birdlime, to their places, in?

The Earl of LATHURDATE cut him long ago; at the first blush of "REFORM;" and rightly. But, among his colleagues, if not the small fox, Lord HOLCAR, would not the great PERRY, Marquess of LANDOWNE, the late Premier's POLIUX, have revenged his death upon INAS (BROUGHAM); or, at least, have prayed JUPITER to have restored CASRO to life, that he might have enjoyed his company, in the blest abodes they had latterly lived in together; or to have deprived him (POLIUX) of his immortality, that he might share the society of CASRO in death?

The universal and unexampled indifference and disregard—for ALTHORP's offering was a *barren ewe*—the late Premier received from his colleagues, at the time he resigned, prove two things: that none 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 *slip-slop*, indeed deplorable.

Whether Lord GREY were sincere in his last declaration, that he was determined to retire, if not before, as soon as Parliament was up, we say not: he says his colleagues knew he was. Then, as we have said before, why should any of them conspire to turn him out? or, as we have not said before, why should he murmur, or allow others to complain—which is *himself passively complaining*—that he is out; exactly that situation in which he intended to be; in which he had resolved to place himself, of which he had so long talked, in fond anticipation; and for which he had feared so much and so heartily?

These loud complaints, countenanced by his own silence, when one word 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, thought himself young enough for the "soft voluptuous couch"; those *avant courriers* might have departed, but he had still a *sweet tooth* left; if not for public, for private life, he was fit; for the CYPRIAN GODDESS, if not for MINERVA; and having had the first prize from the *Palace*, he was ambitious of the first favours of the VENUS 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; "REFORM" 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, BAFLED 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 totally disabled. He put the vessel under his own new tactics; and worse than another CASRO, she was every day running down some *Camelion*. He destroyed the breakwaters, and placed the land at the mercy of the waves. These things he eventually discovered: and with consummate bravery, with that "chivalry," and that "mercifulness," which the *Times* so much praises him for, he 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 his acts—his RESIGNATION AND RETIREMENT.

When the Marquess WELLBLEY was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, by the late KING, Lord GREY twaddled and dilly-daddled, making frivolous objections, and in the end declined to act with Lord WELLBLEY, because that Noble Marquess was to have been Premier; not EARL GREY. Dear *Times*, was this a bit of "chivalry?"

When Mr. CANNING was Premier; when, in the decline of his elegant and brilliant powers, he had put a rag of Lord GREY's own *Bonnet Rouge*, the Fool's-cap of Liberty, on his head, which, like the poisoned tunic of the Centaur NERES, given through DEJANIRA to HERCULES, caused his death, did Lord GREY support Mr. CANNING? No! The *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 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 profligate Minister," though Lord GREY's own POLIUX, Lord LANDOWNE, supported Mr. CANNING, and held office under him!

The "chivalrous" GREY—"ivy"-like!—insinuated himself into Holderness House; courted, caajoled, and cringed to Lord LONDONBERRY, a stannish 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 life 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, towards 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, GREY killed CANNING! Was this "chivalry," was this "mercifulness?" Dear, dear *Times*, was it?

Lord BROUGHAM is obnoxious to several severe charges of dereliction of principle, and since he became a Peer, and Chancellor, departure from dignity. When Lord GREY was announced as Premier, BROUGHAM, in the House of Commons, asseverated he neither had,

nor could have, any connexion with the new Administration: the next day saw him in possession of the Woolstack, under it. In his *Colonial Policy*, he ably wrote against Negro Emancipation, because, the hand of God having made the Black inferior to the White, it was vain for Man to try to make them equal. In his excellent *Letter upon Reform* (1818), he mentioned Disfranchisement as most to be avoided: in 1830, 1, and 2, he advocated Disfranchisement, of Consistency upon Consistency, pure and uncontaminated, even of ARKLEY, the county-town of "his own" county, Westmoreland!

Having declared in the House of Commons, Sir JAMES SCARLETT 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 DENHAM: so loyal a Counsel, so truth-speaking a man as to have compared his late MAJESTY to Nero; so temperate, so considerate, as to have called the present KING a "SLANDERER," so judicious that, *defending her innocence*, he told his own client, Queen CAROLINE, to "go, and sin no more;" and whose elevation to the Chief-Justiceship, under the KING, he called "SLANDERER," the *Times* hailed with antipathies of mischief from having an "ignorant 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 stinking mackerel!"

To Sir EDWARD SUGDEN—absent, and not privileged to take part in the Lords' debates; to Lord LONDONBERRY; to the Duke of BUCKINGHAM; to the Earl of WICKLOW, who in return, gave him an Irish kiss, and nipped him; to Lord WYNDHAM; to the late Lord TENTERDEN; to the Duke of WELINGTON, who disregarded them; to even the next brother of his KING, to his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, 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 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 SAFETY of the Woolstack, 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 Session having shown 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 the Rolls would have been a grand display of Lord BROUGHAM'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 Chief-Justiceship—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 DENHAM into the Chief-Justiceship; and in part, as "a notice to Lord BROUGHAM to quit;" therefore, Sir CHARLES PERRYs—than whom there might have been a much worse—was forced upon him by Lord MELBOURNE, nobly determined not to have a second *puny DENHAM* "Chiefed!" Be this as it may! Great as have been Lord BROUGHAM's diversions from good manners and high principle, we will now look at Lord GREY's, confident we shall be able to show they are greater; the more so that Lord 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 goes, that Mr. CANNING, returning from his election at Hatfield, went across the county of Essex, to see Hedingham Castle, and while inspecting that magnificent ruin, the fine tower, the keep, of the old castle, there happened to come in his way a retired grocer of the town or neighbourhood of Castle Hedingham, easy in circumstances, fluent in conversation, fortunate in most concerns of life, and blessed with self-esteem. This successful grocer was smaller in stature, but in self-importance, appearance, and expression, Mr. CANNING remarked he was "a fine miniature" of EARL GREY. "There is the same CURLES DENTATUSNESS about the mouth; the eyes and eyebrows are equally *Chinese-ish*; the forehead, naturally low, baldness makes appear high; and the general character of the face is so *Peki-y*; so like GREY! Don't you see the resemblance? Ah! this you do; you must!"

This is, perhaps, one of those satirical sallies, in which Mr. CANNING loved to indulge. Our subject is the Noble Earl's political, not personal appearance. But Mr. CANNING added, "As there is no true nobility in Lord GREY's person, so there is no true nobility in Lord GREY's mind; this will be seen, if ever put to the test. His devotion to the aristocracy is all *barley sugar and cleopampine*!" The observations of a wit are to be taken cum grano; and we much fear what we have to record will establish Mr. CANNING's description of Lord GREY's mind: his person is, or was, a matter for the ladies.

In Turkey, to partake of food, to break bread and salt together, ensures the safety of guest and host, or messmate; even though enemies, their persons from that moment are secure; the welfare—the character of one is sacred to the other. Previously to the Scotch dinner—*eaten 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 GREY out of the Cabinet. At that dinner, Lord GREY died 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 only "merciful," but an honest man would have declared Lord BROUGHAM innocent, if guiltless; if guilty, a man of common pluck, much more than "chivalrous knights," would have confrontedly said so. A very Turk would not have dined, *all the while, and ever since*, suffering his host—we may say so, Lord BROUGHAM having gotten up the dinner—to be subjected to discreditable charges, like the sword of DAMOCLES, 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 exculpated Lord BROUGHAM, if innocent,—the manliness to have incalculated Lord BROUGHAM, if guilty,—or to have staid away from this *preposterous perfect feast*,—a Turk would have had. These three lines of honourable conduct were open to Lord GREY: our man in armour, "merciful and chivalrous" though he be, followed none of them; he went, and ate, and was dumb.

Against KING and country, Minister can commit no worse offence than to appoint to high office a person than whom he thinks there is one—even one—much fitter; indeed, a person whom he thinks not fit at all. Lord GREY made, or rather permitted Lord BROUGHAM to make himself, Lord Chancellor; Lord GREY having, virtually,

though not officially, re-appointed that able man, and *chivalrous* and exemplary both law and equity Judge, Lord LYNCHURCH, to the Woolstack, and BROUGHAM to the highest office he thought him fit for, the Attorney-Generalship; which he spurned, splitting his wigging his shoes upon Lord GREY's letter offering him the office, and the proclaiming in the House of Commons that he had not, and would have, anything to do with the new Administration. He would have a little perverse one day, with PERRY, said, "Sir, I am your Chancellor!" "You are, my Lord," replied Mr. PERRY, "but I am not your gift that office is." His turbulent Lordship was indignantly controlled. Lord GREY could not so rejoin upon Lord BROUGHAM, who much rather might *twit* him that he made him Prime Minister certainly that he made himself Chancellor. When Lord GREY repudiated BROUGHAM, by giving him the Woolstack, because he was not, and cleaned his shoes upon the letter offering him the Attorney-Generalship, and repudiated his Administration in Parliament, *was that instant GREY owned BROUGHAM his master*; who if his *high diddled GREY*—much as we dislike knavery—we can hardly pity Lord GREY, he having by his bowing and scraping to BROUGHAM, who had scraped upon his letter, his wigging and bagging of BROUGHAM, done treachery to himself, his Monarch, and the nation.

As a weapon against CANNING—who had millions, *without money* aristocracy (both of body and mind), and of aristocratical derivation, and of attachment to the institutions of his country—against Mr. CANNING the "merciful Sir GREY hurled the shaft of his "Order"—hurled it in a manner insulting to the House of Lords, as if Sir KNIGHT had more "chivalrous" attachment to his "Order" than the rest of their Lordships. The hypocrisy—false pretence—humbung—the "barley-sugar" of his "standing by his Order" is made as clear as the meridian sun, by his bringing forward "the REFORM BILL" a measure ostensibly and ostentatiously announced as intentionally prepared for the express purpose of diminishing the Parliamentary influence of the Peers: that "ORDER" by which he had pledged himself, yes, morally sworn to be "STAND" a measure in which, rather than have given support—a measure from which, rather than have withheld his most strenuous opposition, Mr. CANNING would have met death. This measure for the "snipping and clipping" of his "Order," the Champion of his "Order" was the false of it: it is the child of his vigorous old age; born to him—begotten by him, in about his 70th year!

But the introduction of this fratricidal and suicidal measure is not alone his condemnation. Mean as this is, the means by which he carried it are meaner. He swamped the House with new Peers, created to vote for it: diluting his "Order" with this infusion; and then using the infusion to weaken it still more. Of a pure colour some few of the new Peers were worthy. But, inevitably, the majority 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-deceased JUNIUS—dear, darling old WESTERN—as a sample: though JUNIUS did not make a Lord of him until the measure had passed; and merely because by virtue of this measure—and his *rating* in 1833, and re-rating in 1831—he was, in 1832, kicked out of a *modest* Essex, having represented the county under the old system. "OLD JUNIUS" was as happily remarked by a yeoman at a recent South Agricultural Association anniversary, "was put into the Lords because he could not, by no means *whatsoever*, be gotten into the Commons; just as an old shabby cart-horse is turned into a *buffet*'s box at an inn, during market, fair, or races, when there is no such thing as getting him into the common 'come and go stable'—and so; and this is a specimen of the set.

The worst is to come. The measure was bad; the means were worse; the method was worst. Even, with all his "pitchfork" Peers, Lord GREY could not get through, without a stratagem, and a *Peen*. He promised his Peers—"the honour of a Peer"—that, once in the Committee, such amendments as they proposed should be carried. By this manoeuvre, he got the Committee by a bare majority. The first amendment he opposed; it was carried; he resigned. The ferment, which before had been a fire, now became a furnace. He came back to place—indeed never left it—and not one single amendment of any consequence became law. Then had been the time (then the opportunity for this Champion of his "Order" to have restored its influence (which he himself had imprisoned); and like another AUGUSTUS, to have regained what apparently was lost—

"Et signa nostra restituit Jovi,
Diripit Parthorum superbis
Postibus:—"

—et ORDINEM
Rectum evaganti frenis hinc inde
Injicit, emouitque culpas!"

Of this "high Roman fashion"—of this old English principle, Lord GREY had none. It was hardly to be expected that he had. He kept his promise as we have shown; and so "stood" by his "arms." As CANNING, whom he injured, for wanting aristocratical devotion! Good God! CANNING is—as even BROUGHAM, who is said to have injured him, for being a *treadle*; as even Mr. CANNING's Lord GREY-LIKE GROCE would have not!

No more.—That GEORGE the THIRD should have thought him unfit for Minister, and, when forced upon him, should have got rid of him the first moment he could; that His late Majesty GEORGE the FOURTH, thinking him also unfit for Minister, should have managed never to have him; that Mr. CANNING should have laughed at him as a Statesman, calling him

"Denier in wholesale quackery stuff;" who can wonder? "Boisterous ass" to his Peers, if not KING; craven to BROUGHAM about the Chancellorship and about the Bill he brought in about the Church—craven to him again, at the Ball, character; disdainful of birth, rank, beauty, science, art, talent, and character; mindful of the *brutum fulmen* of the *progenum vulgus*; he is not "chivalrous," but he is a *charlatan*; he has the title of Earl, but not the spirit of a Peer.

TO THE FEMALES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Advice, it has been justly remarked, is far more readily offered than either desired or followed; while to involve against the errors, or the manners of an age, is generally to incur the most invective charges of misrepresentation or ill-intent. Good sense and good feeling, however, will always ultimately prevail, and though integrity of intention and honesty and candour may at first be resented as an offence, they will rarely fail eventually to elicit attention and gratitude.

In the early ages of Christianity an argument against its authenticity was furnished to its adversaries in the delay of one of the most important predictions of its founder, and the unaltered appearance of the world. "Where," inquired the cavillers of those days, weary of expectation, "is the promise of his coming; for since the beginning of the fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation." So, in like manner, the existence of dangers to the state is now doubted or denied, because the terrors which were lately anticipated, have not manifested themselves; and "all things" with us, as

with them, wear the same unchanged aspect which they have done through many preceding years. To the superficial observer, indeed, who draws his conclusions from the tranquillity which he perceives prevailing over the surface of the community, every former fear may well seem folly; and decided by the calm which is yet undisturbed, 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 equal reason, be discarded. But are the springs of mischief the less active in motion, because they give no external evidence of their activity, or are they the less to be guarded against because they offer no present annoyance? On the contrary, there seems sufficient ground for asserting that the kingdom is not in reality in a more sound and healthy condition than it was some months ago, when the most careless found himself compelled to view the passing events 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, and averse from truth. When truth refuses to speak to us "pleasant words," 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 empires shall be only a tale which once was told. In the extremity of national evil is 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, or are indebted for their nourishment. One yet remains to be pointed out, which though hitherto unnoticed, is nevertheless pregnant with mischief, and deserving of mature reflection. Liberty, 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 public dependencies, but in the private and domestic circle. Few who have mixed in any degree in society can have failed to remark the striking difference 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. Familiarity, 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 unobtrusiveness 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; or allow 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 life 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

of 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 thralldom 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 intellectual knowledge so far above the authors of their being, that a contempt for their authority and judgment has been the almost unavoidable consequence, is not now material to inquire. The fact as it exists, and the results to be anticipated from it, are sufficient to engage our attention; for the latter will be much the same, be the cause what it may. Neither does it form any purpose of the present essay 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 concerned, the voice of remonstrance and admonition may not only justly be raised, but its suppression is an offence; and that those interests are 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 years. The spirit of subordination, therefore, is the very bond of union and peace by which the existence of every such community is preserved. Respect and deference to lawful authority, and to those 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 shake 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 well-being, the prosperity, and the honour of the whole must eminently depend. It is not the mere enactment of wise laws, but the observance of them, which gives strength and durability to a community; 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 openly to interfere and to argue upon every occasion and upon every point, by introducing undue freedom in private families, and releasing the youthful mind from all those just and prudent restrictions which experience has proved to be founded in the welfare of each party and their relative connexions and dependencies, cannot but have a direct and powerful tendency to prepare it for a contempt of all human laws and institutions; and by making each individual the independent judge and standard 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 the primary division of any important duty, will have no difficulty in despising or opposing its more enlarged obligations; for we do not act in a general way by impulse, but by habit; inasmuch that could the motives of action be accurately traced, they would be found, in most cases, to proceed more from that to which we have been accustomed than from any recently-formed or decided principle of vice and virtue—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 least 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 impressions, all early habits, are received, and whose influence is never altogether destroyed—to those who claim the sacred and endearing 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 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 understanding and tender intercourse which it is your laudable study 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 you 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."

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 insidious 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 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 then 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-sufficiency that ill-assort with their age; and encourage that modest and deference of mind and manner, which are its most natural and engaging charms. Remember that these objects of your affection, dear as they are to you, are not solely your own—they are the property of the State also; and let your conduct towards them be regulated with a view to her safety and honour, as well as to your own comfort and felicity; and ever bear in mind that on the maintenance of the respect and authority due to yourselves, depend every happy result you may anticipate—the repose of your own family, the gratitude of your country, and the approbation of your God!

AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

The Mayor of Dover at his inauguration dinner on Thursday last was honoured with the presence of the Duke of Wellington as one of his guests. The Noble Duke's health was drunk with loud cheering; and when he left the room the company rose and gave him three cheers.

LORD GEORGE AUGUSTUS HILL, youngest son of the Marchioness 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. BENNETT, of Worship-street Police-office, succeeds Mr. Sergeant SELLON at Hutton-gate; and MR. GROVE, who has occasionally assisted Sir F. ROSE at Bow-street, is appointed the new Magistrate to replace Mr. BENNETT.

M. ZEA BERNARDEZ has arrived at Bordeaux, where his late colleague in the Cabinet, General CAUZ, is also expected. M. ZEA is stated to be on his way to London. A design to assassinate 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 BENTINCK had entirely recovered from his illness, and was as actively engaged in business as ever.

A Paris paper informs us that LORD BROUGHAM is shortly expected in the French capital.

Two French Generals of the name of ROUSSEAU, have just died in France. They were of the same age, and their deaths occurred on the same day.

An important discovery in medicine is about to be published. DR. HERISSON, of Paris, about six years since, invented an instrument which he called a *synchrogonometer*, the property of which is to expose to the eye the action of the pulse, the strength of which it measures, while at the same time it develops the system and all the anomalies.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the glorious victory of Trafalgar, the Naval Club of 1765 celebrated the event at the Piazza Colonna, Cowen-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 sufficiently endangered by the reckless conduct of the drivers of omnibuses, 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 3269. The disorder, at the above date, was considered as nearly 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 apartments occupied by the unfortunate MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS when a prisoner there. There is a serious rent in the walls, it is said, which renders the removal necessary.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has nominated the Rev. FRANCIS THOMAS BEDFORD WILLESFORD to the Vicarage of Aylmeston, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Vyvyan Willeford, the last incumbent, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

The Rev. HENRY ALFORD, A.M., Master of the Endowed Grammar School, Hidesford, to the Vicarage of Launceston, Cornwall, on the presentation of Lewis Wm. Hock, Esq., of Morlaix House, Hidesford.

The Rev. GEORGE FRANKS, Clerk of the Admiralty, has been presented to one of the divided livings of Simsbury, in the gift of the Lord of the Admiralty.

The Rev. HUGH VAUGHAN, A.M., Curate of Cregina and Llanbarnard, 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 Howell, Clerk, the late Rector.

The Rev. J. G. BULL, A.M., late Curate, of St. Mary's, Moomouth, has been instituted to the valuable Rectory of Tattingstone, near Ipswich, on his petition, by the venerable Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Mr. JAMES IND WELDON, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, is elected second Master of Ockham Endowed School.

The Rev. J. MURCARTIN, A.M., has been presented to the Rectory of the Rev. J. MURCARTIN, A.M., has been presented to the united livings of Hove and Preston.

The Rev. ROBERT IRVING has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of Duncannon Fort.

The Rev. Mr. DOUGLAS, of Whickham, has been appointed to the Stall in Durham Cathedral, held by the late Bishop of Bristol.

OBITUARY.

At Hull, aged 57, the Rev. John Sedgwick, 18 years Incumbent of St. Mary's, Hull. 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 Shelton cum Herdewick, in Norfolk, and of Alderton, Suffolk, died.

At Monk's Kleigh, in his 84th year, the Rev. Wm. Sanderson, M.A., many years Curate of that parish, where he was highly respected.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.—This day the nomination of the Rev. William Hayward, B.A., of the late Michael Fellow of Queens' College, to be a Public Examiner in *Logic* and *Humaniorum* was approved in Convocation. At the same time the Rev. George Jekyll, Rector of West Coker, Somerset, and of Lincoln College, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Law.

On Wednesday last Mr. Miles Atkinson, B.A., of Queens' College, was elected Fellow of Lincoln.

The following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. T. Carter, Christ Church; J. H. Taylor, Queens'; Andrew Foster, Wadham.

Oct. 23.—This day, the nomination of the Rev. Wm. Robert Browell, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, to be a Public Examiner in *Disciplina Mathematica* et *Physica* was approved in Convocation.

At the same time the following degrees were conferred:—*Doctor in Civil Law*: The Rev. F. Jenne, 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; *Bachelors of Arts*: H. H. Sherwood, Queens'; E. H. Hilditch, St. John's; King; St. Alban Hall; W. Jones, Balliol; C. W. Bagot, L. F. Bagot, Students of Christ Church; W. A. Ormsby, University; C. Bourne, Oriel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS.—A Public Vestry was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of making a Church-rate, when the Churchwarden 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. HARDING, the afternoon lecturer. This proposition was met by an amendment from the anti-Church party, who proposed that a rate of twopenny 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 expense of the parish, the rate should 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 Socinians and Radicals to defeat it. A poll was demanded, which took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the present week, at the close of which the numbers were—For the rate, 356; against it, 189; Majority, 157.

FIRST ATTACK ON THE CHURCH IN WALES.—At CARDIFF, where for two or three years past extraordinary attempts have been made to delude the public mind, the agitators have just sustained a most signal defeat. A Vestry Meeting for the purpose of granting a Church rate was held at the parish Church on Thursday in the last week of the year. The Rev. J. W. TAYLOR, the Vicar, was in the Chair. The meeting was held under the presidency of the Rev. J. W. TAYLOR, who had been given of the Meeting; and it was ultimately determined to refer the question, whether the rate should be allowed or not, to the decision of the ratepayers at large. The polling, which was carried on by adjournment in the Guildhall, continued, amidst the greatest excitement, for four days. The proceedings closed on Tuesday, when the numbers stood—For the rate, 411; against the rate, 375; Majority for the rate, 36. The result is highly honourable to the good sense of the parish, while it has left the demagogues staring at each other in amazement. The highly talented Vicar's impartiality during the contest was in beautiful accordance with his principles and character. In testimony of their attachment his parishioners have invited him to a public dinner, which is to take place on Tuesday 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. JOHN HAYTON, on his resignation of the Curacy, which he had held for upwards of thirty years, with a silver tea service, and a purse containing one hundred sovereigns. The service was most beautiful, and the tea was a superb and sumptuous repast. The Rev. ROBERT GRAY, A.M., the truly excellent and pious Rector, having been unanimously called to the Chair, presented this valuable and substantial token of respect to Mr. HAYTON in an able and appropriate speech, to which Mr. HAYTON made an eloquent reply.

A singular mode of conveying a very liberal donation to the Blue Coat School charity at Wolverhampton, was adopted by some unknown individual. On Thursday one of Mr. BUCKLEY's servants found a packet which had been pushed under the door, addressed to Mr. BUCKLEY, in which was enclosed fifty pounds, with a direction to be invested, when a fit opportunity offered, for the benefit of the charity for ever.

On Tuesday, the Bishop of Gloucester consecrated a chapel in the hamlet of Slad, in the parish of Painswick.

We have interesting gratification in announcing the magnificent donation of 50l. by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and 10l. by Lord Viscount STRANGEFORD, to the funds of the Canterbury King's School. Lord Viscount STRANGEFORD has also liberally presented 10l. to the funds of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.—*Kentish Observer*.

CHURCHMEN'S LIBERALITY.—The number of subscribers to the religious societies in connexion with the Established Church, divided into clerical and lay subscribers, is as follows:

	Clerical.	Lay.	Female.	Total.
1. Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	6430	4650	2721	14006
2. Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts	845	302	498	1445
3. District ditto	3069	2118	1063	6250
4. National Society (Education)	47	1313	308	2394
5. Clergy Orphan Society	651	478	435	1564
6. Church Building Society	1189	937	303	2429
	13148	10157	4093	27398

—Giving a total of 2901 clerical and lay subscribers. The Bishop of Winchester lately confirmed towards 6000 people in the county of Dorset, which is in the diocese of Bristol. Just as his Lordship was leaving his episcopal residence, Farnham Castle, news arrived of the decease of the late Bishop of Bristol, which put an end to the commission under which DR. SUMNER was about to act; but, on the difficulty being made known to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, he, with great promptitude, immediately issued a special authority under which his Bishop of Winchester acted.

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

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1834.

IRELAND

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
J. COOK, Hextley, Kent, miller—**M. E. BURNARD**, Bideford, Devonshire, trader—**H. JONES**, Poultry, chinaman.

ANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.
R. GATENEY, High-street, near St. Ann's Church, Atts. Temple and Shearman,
Great Tower street.—F. C. CRANK, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, surgeon.
Att. Cheevering, Birch-lane.—J. S. DE PINNA, Beckersbury, City; feather
and Lephorn hat-maker. Att. Gates, Lime-street.—D. HARRIS, Strand, hosier,
Att. Garmen, 60, Newgate-lane.—W. J. HARRISON, 17, Old Bailey, hosier,
Att. Garmen, bookbinder. Att. Sandau, Old Jewry, London; Dyer, Wotton-
under-edge—J. W. SMITH, North Shields, shipowner. Atts. Dunn and Co.,
Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, London; Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—I.
HARRISON, 18, Broad-street, Manchester, draper. Att. Harrison, 18, Broad-
way, Warren, Exeter.—T. PROSSER, Coleshill, Warwickshire, draper. Atts. Chilton,
Gray's Inn, London; Benson and Suckling, Birmingham.—J. B. PEAK, Mar-
ket Drayton, Shropshire, tanner. Atts. Wilkin, King's Bench-walk, Temple
Lane, London; Peckham, 19, Market-street, Southwark, draper. Att. Brown,
Brownell, Att. Haraden, Birmingham; Norton and Co., Gray's Inn-square.—
J. SHAW, Great Driffield Yorkshire, cor-facitor. Atts. Walmsley and Co.,
Chancery Lane, London; Scotchburn and Co., Great Driffield, Yorkshire.—
J. M. COOPER, 10, St. John's-street, woolstapler. Atts. Spang and Co., Barnard's
Inn, London; Mitchell, Halifax.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

At the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of October, 1834, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—This day the Right Honourable Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.
J. WYLD, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, hosier. Att. Whitelock, Alder-
manbury—**R. FLAXMAN**, Fetter-lane, carpenter. Att. Devere, Dorset-street.
Fleet-street—R. L. LEWIS, Tisbury-place, Totten-road, wine-merchant. Att.
W. H. WILSON, 10, St. James's-street, Isaac, Totten-road, wine-merchant, ships
owner. Att. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square—**J. COOKE**, South Mol-
ton-street, Middlesex, tailor. Att. Bell, Vine-street, Regent-street—**W. JAMES**
Bath, soap-borier. Att. Mantle, Great Surrey-street; and Hellings, Bath—
J. ALMOND, Pemberton, Lancashire, woollen draper. Atts. Adlington and Co.
Bedford-row; and Gaskell, Wigan—T. LATHAM, Liverpool, innkeeper. Atts.
Mawdsley, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain advices from Madrid to the 22d ult. By a Royal Decree, countersigned by Count de Toreno, dated El Pardo, the 19th ult., tenders for the loan of 400 million Reals are to be received until the 20th November.

From the North of Spain no official news published. The Bordeaux Election states that forty men, whom Jauregui had given as an escort to a Biscay Procurador and his sister, on their way to Madrid, have all been captured and shot by the Insurgents.—The Correspondent of the *Herald* in Guipuzcoa gives, under 24th ult., a highly interesting summary of the proceedings of Don Carlos and his followers for the last few days. He says that the king was in contemplation to unite them with the Carlist bands of Old Castile, and perhaps to push the war in that kingdom. Valdespina and Zavala had been sent to the head-quarters of Zumalacarrregui, who is now General-in-Chief. The cholera was making a dreadful havoc among the belligerents of both parties. No fewer than 865 persons were killed in the last few days. He also says that in the towns of Euzkudena, Iridia, Puente de Etxebarri, 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 come to. In a political point of view, Gerard's personal retirement would be a serious consequence, as he is a man of high position, and will not be affected by it, and as for the internal condition, Gerard's absence will merely consolidate a system of violence, duplicity, and craft, which the Gallic heroes of July have so long borne that they are almost used to it. On Saturday the Committee of the House of Peers ordered sixty-six political *détenus* to be released. By advices from Toulon, the French Government is stated to have ordered the capture of a French steamship on coast to which small vessels, in order to seize Don Miguel, should be concealed among the Portuguese.

"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 feelings; it concerns a whole crowd of people, young ladies and young gentlemen, old maids and gossiping widows, people of talent and people of fortune. Some of these sketches are true to the very life, and our readers will find look about for the originals."

and our readers will find took About of the originals.
The *PERMANENT* New Books.—The nobility and Gentry are respectfully advised, that the *PERMANENT* of the *PERMANENT* may be obtained in two parts of country, by moderate years, half-yearly, or quarterly subscription, to the *British and Foreign Public Library, Conduit-street*. The *Addenda* to the Catalogue of this extensive Library for the present year, is just published, and may be had, with the *Terms*, on application to Messrs. Saunders and Odey, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

The first volume of Mr. Murray's *Variorum Edition of Boswell'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 1st of January next.

Few need to be told, that if they wish to hear well, and, in addition, they must guard against wet feet, thin shoes, cold currents and draughts of air, keeping on wet clothes, sleeping in damp rooms and unraised beds, going into the night air from heated apartments, living in marshy and low situations, &c. Shunning these things, those who would retain their hearing unimpaired till old age, should attend to their general health, breathe a pure air, take as much out-door exercise as they can, live on plain but nutritious food, keep the mind calm and tranquil, and be especially careful to attend to their digestive functions.—*Curtis on Hearing.*

A new weekly penny publication, devoted to the science of medicine, has made its appearance, under the title of the *Oracle of Health*. It is evidently conducted by clever and practical men; and, in addition to several piquant articles on professional topics, contains much useful information, original and select, respecting the nature and treatment of the various diseases to which human nature is subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Clinton, widow of the late Lord Clinton, and daughter of

S. Poyntz, Esq.—*Morning Chronicle*.]
At a Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, Mr. Finch Newman, the Comptroller of the Bridge-house Estates, was elected City solicitor, and sworn into the Office. He of course immediately resigned his seat in the Council, being filled with ability and satisfaction (six candidates were already in the field for the vacant seat). At the same Court, Mr. Wire, having seen among the expenditures of the City, two items amounting to 634l. 18s. 4d., incurred by the Lord Mayor's attendance upon the Queen to the bounds of his jurisdiction, when her Majesty was leaving England to visit the Continent, and by his Lordship's subsequent escort to her Majesty from the North to Greenwich on her return, wished to know by whose authority the money alluded to, had been expended, and whether it was to be paid to the usual expenditure of the Mayoralty?—The Lord Mayor said, that he would not answer any questions. The money had been expended by him as Conservator of the River Thames, to show respect to her Majesty, and it was exclusive of the general expenses of the Mayoralty.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND JEWELLERY.—On Monday night last, a policeman, while going his rounds, found a jewel-box emptied of its contents, lying in a doorway in Bolton-street, Piccadilly. He made inquiries at several houses in the street; and not finding an owner for it, he took it to Wine-street station-house. Thursday, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Penlenze, Esq., M.P., of 14, Bolton-street, called, having occasion for the jewel-box, and the policeman, who had previously deposited, and discovered that it had been taken away. Inquiries were instantly made, but no one could give the least account of its disappearance. As soon as the circumstance became known, the station-house box was shown to Lady Penlenze, who, without delay, immediately effected a search, and there were found a watch, a diamond ring, and a diamond bracelet, and a small Marlborough-street police-office, and related the circumstance to the Magistrate in the private room. From the particulars which have transpired, the robbery appears to have been effected in a very quiet and unobtrusive manner, and by some person evidently well acquainted with the habits and habits of the family. The jewel-case must have been the principal object of the property, and the watch, for it is stated a great many other valuables equally within reach were left untouched; and what is more remarkable, the jewel-case must have been opened before it was conveyed away, as a small portion of the contents had been taken out. The property stolen is reported to be of the value of £900. An active officer was immediately despatched to investigate the affair.

A very numerous assemblage was attracted to Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday to witness the first performance of Lord Byron's poem of *Manfred*. 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 wisdom of the idea, it might be supposed that the experiment would have been attended with success; indeed with the aid of such artists as Bishop, Grieve, and Farley, it could hardly be otherwise. The opening scene—a hall in the Castle of Manfred—was admirable. Mr. Denzil personated the *Count*, and delivered the opening soliloquy with care and discretion. The recitation of the spirit of the *Mountain* by Mr. Grieve, the *Witch* of the *Shades* by Miss E. Tree, extremely beautiful, and elicited much approbation. The subsequent appearance of the *Witch of the Alps* was an exhibition of perfect beauty; and in this scene Mr. Denzil's acting was very animated and effective. Miss E. Tree was the *Fireshirt*, and her performance throughout was marked by judgements of good taste. As a scenic exhibition nothing more perfect could be desired in better style. The *Witch of the Alps* rose from the depth of the waters. The whole of the scenery in fact on a scale of profusion and splendour scarcely ever equalled. The drama is interspersed with some agreeable music by Bishop; and the manner in which it has been produced does great credit to the management. The receipts on Wednesday amounted to nearly 400.—Lord Byron's portrait, which was present, and appeared highly delighted with the performance.

the performance.

THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—The manager, determined to make his season as consistent as the end of the season has presented the public with another, and the last, of his 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 audience, as the Opera was announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

IN THE VICTORIA. This Theatre has produced a piece under the title of *Zamco, or the White Hunter*, the scene of which is laid in the backwoods of America, on the banks of the Mississippi, and its effect is produced by the story of an Indian tribe to slay a white man who has been caught in the woods, and who enmeshes an Indian beauty, and produces many schisms without jealousy among the natives. It abounds with the usual miraculous adventures, narrow escapes, and rescues at the nick of time. The scenery is grandly designed, if not well executed. The piece was well received by a very full house, and likely to have a run fully adequate to its aim and tendency.

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 hourly expected here to conclude the necessary arrangements.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—This Society, we understand, was established for the performance of the works of British composers of vocal and instrumental music. That foreigners 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 jealousy of the harmonious brethren themselves, or an affected taste prevalent in the fashionable world, we cannot decidedly say—but that the works of foreign composers have been encouraged and brought into notice when their talent has been denied even 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 works of British artists will vie with any produced by modern foreigners. 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 genius. Mr. Lucas played a concerto (his own composition) on the violoncello, in which he evinced great power over the instrument, and such perfect command of the instrument, that his execution was of merit, but much too long. Mr. Tinney's overture was a very effective and good position; it possessed some bold and fine passages in the majestic 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 of the *Sinfonia* of the *Bohemian*. The *Andante* was very well and equal in merit to the instrumental; the singers were new to us, and young—bent, on the whole, they gave much promise. A ballad was sung by Miss Bruce, which should not have been admitted. None but classical works should be performed at these concerts; but we do hope that the Society will introduce the genuine English school of composition. Glees are, perhaps, more congenial to English tastes, and more likely to be successful. The *Andante* was well received and received deserved and loud applause from a crowded audience. Mr. T. Cooke led the band most ably.

At a rehearsal of the Society of British Musicians on Friday morning Mr. Tutton, the Secretary, read a communication from Sir Herbert Taylor, stating that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour the institution with his patronage. The announcement was received with great applause, and Mr. L. Lee, of Bond-street, proposed "Three cheers for William the Fourth," which were extended to nine, and one cheer more, upon which the band struck up "God save the King," the first verse of which was sung with "heart and voice" by all present.

AN AMSTERDAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The first performance of the Amsterdam Musical Festival, in aid of the Westminster and Clerkenwell Hospitals took place on Thursday evening in Exeter Hall. The arrangements were generally made to resemble the Westminster Abbey Festival, and included about 640 performers. There were reserved seats at one guinea each, and the rest were 10s. 6d. The guineas, however, did not prove so plentiful as had been anticipated. Several things contained in the book, and which rendered the rehearsal of the previous night very long, were omitted. The first number was the *Delftgen Te Deum*, composed by the famous Dutch organist, and which was well received. It was followed by the celebrated air of Pergolesi, "O Lord, have mercy upon me," sung by Mr. Phillips, who gave it with all the intensity of expression which belongs to it. The effect produced by the long-drawn notes of the voice, with the constantly-changing instrumental harmonies, was exquisite. The chorus—"Father whose almighty power," from the *Missa Solenne* has extremely good effect. Towards the conclusion, the point where the words "And He that bore the cross, and brave," were reiterated by the different parts, was given with great spirit. Mrs. Knyvet sang "From mighty Kings he took the spoil," with all her accustomed excellence. Mr. Hawkins, in the recitative and air which followed, exhibited a sweet voice and a chaste style, but wanted spirit; and Mr. Leffler displayed considerable ability, but brooded over his work's wonders." Mr. Sapiro sang "I will praise thee, O God," with much comparison with Braham; and it was rather unavourable to him. We saw also Braham; and Miss Bruce in "Angels ever bright and true." The selection from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, "Gloria in excelsis" was by far the most splendid choral performance of the evening. With this began the first part of the performance terminated; and the second began with another specimen of the same composer—the well-known motet, "God, thy name is praise," sung by Mrs. Hyman, and Mr. Turner, and justified the title of Luther's hymn, and "Deeper and deeper still," if not with the voice, at least with the dramatic style of Braham, at least with simplicity and fervour. The selection from the *Mount of Olives*, performed at the rehearsal, was very properly cut out, all except the great chorus "Hallelujah!" which was admirably sung. The selection, too, from *Sampson* was much abridged. The most effective things in the latter part of the performance were, "The Song of the Sea," sung by Mrs. Phillips's Honour and Messrs. Percival, &c. limpид streams;" "The Song of the Sea," sung by Mrs. Phillips, &c. Fixed in his everlasting seat," and Miss Clara Novello's "Let the world adore thy prophet." The performance went off admirably, and much to the satisfaction of a very large audience, who expressed by loud plaudits.

The public rehearsal of the second performance took place on Friday night, and we were glad to see the Hall crowded. The attendance was much more numerous than upon either of the previous nights. The first number was from *The Creation*, a few pieces from *Macbeth*, and some from *The Israel in Egypt*. We have no doubt that those who attend the festival of Friday night will experience a very high enjoyment, or that the excellent objects of the Festival will be benefited by a crowded attendance.

Tuesday morning, between four and five, 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 £1,600. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

TITHES AND LANDLORDS.—(From the *Dublin Evening Mail*).—The county of Sligo has come forward in a body to vindicate the Church, and protect property from the combined machinations of infidel Ministers and political agitators; and if the noble example set by the independent and high-minded gentry of this great and influential county be promptly and energetically followed up, Ireland will be saved—the integrity of the empire 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*)

from the other correspondent of the evening Mail. The Sligo took place yesterday at the Court-house in Sligo. It was attended by Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., Hon. Edward Wingfield, E. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., Colonel Perceval, M.P., Colonel Irwin, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. James Armstrong, Esq., Robert Jones, Esq., John Martin, Esq., M.P., Sir James Crofton, Bart., Arthur B. Cooper, Esq., Abraham Martin, Esq., Colonel Parke, Robert K. Duke, Esq., Henry Irwin, Esq., and many other of the leading gentry of the county. The meeting was opened by Sir Robert Gore Booth, who, in a feeling pervaded the Clergy that the offer of the bonus of fifteen per cent., which the Meeting had proposed, should be cheerfully accepted, it was agreed that immediate steps should be taken for carrying the adoption of the measures into effect. The meeting was convened regularly, thereby giving an opportunity of any persons dissenting to have attended. Amongst the signatures affixed, as approving of the resolutions, are those of Lord Lorton, A. K. Gore, Lieutenant of the county, &c. &c. The High Sheriff, John Ormsby, Esq., was in the

LORD CARBERY.—It is superfluous to say to our readers who know Lord Carbery's public career (and who does not?), that in announcing 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 inseparable union of patriotic and Protestant principles.—*Cork Constitution.*

EDMUND 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.—*Leinster Express.*

The Earl of Dunraven has very considerably taken on himself the payment of the clerical tithes upon his Lordship's extensive estates in this county.—*Limerick Chronicle*

in this county.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FRAUDS UPON THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSIONERS.—It is a fact, well attested at a more fitting season, that in a parish in the diocese of Meath the enumerators laid out, as forming part of the Roman Catholic population, the names of several persons not now living, and the names of others who never did reside in the parish. This was pointed out to them, or they were told so, but they refused to be convinced, and the names were confused—astounded; but whether to practical correction, time will tell. This is one of the many ways by which it has been sought to exaggerate the numerical excess of Roman Catholics over Protestants, and to make the former census, they confer a new species of unfairness, and

to those who are no more. O'Keefe's "Dead Alive" is nothing to this!—*Dublin Murder.*

INCENDIARISM

On Wednesday evening a most destructive fire took place on the premises belonging to Mr. James Smith, farmer and Overseer of Hoo, near Frindsbury, Kent. About eight stacks of corn are totally destroyed with some buildings. The fire broke out about eight o'clock in the evening, and raged with the greatest fury for upwards of three hours. For miles round the country was awfully illuminated, and the river Medway (the fire being only three quarters of a mile from its banks) with the numerous ships of war lying on its waters presented a very grand scene.

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning an alarm of fire was given at the residence of Mr. Miles, and it was so timely to state that five large stacks, two of wheat, one of oats, one of beans, and one of hay, the property of Mr. Miles, of Heron-gate, have been destroyed. Successful as the work of the incendiary has been on this spot, in another direction the fire has been equally successful. The property of Mr. Miles and one still more important, we are happy to add, he has failed to burn. At the time the fire broke out two of Mr. Miles's men were engaged, and the fire was extinguished by the use of water. The window to let out the steam, may be attributed the preservation, probably, of the family, but most certainly of the dwelling-house, the barns, stables, and out-buildings, about a dozen in number, with several stacks of hay, stable, and wood, forming three sides of a quadrangle. A glare of light on opening the window having attracted the attention of the men, they proceeded to the farm-yard gate, and from the train the fire was extinguished. The flames of the stacks of Mr. Miles immediately gave an alarm. At this moment the centre barn, adjoining the plantation in Lord Petre's park appeared on fire, and on proceeding to the stables and the sheds to remove the horses and cattle, the locks were found filled with stones and rendered useless. By the prompt exertions of the neighbours, the fire was extinguished. The prompt action of the fire engine, which arrived as they first at the barn preceded the stacks, there can be no doubt, surrounded it, it was with hay, corn, and stubble, that all would have been lost.

Shortly after Mr. Hardwick had taken his seat on the Bench at Lambeth-street Office, on Wednesday, Mr. J. Miller, the Governor of the House of Correction at Ilford, in Essex, waited on him to request that he would send an active officer of the establishment to Barking, with a view of tracing out some diabolical incendiaries, who, on the previous night, set on fire three dwellings in the district of Barking, in the Grays, the respectable former residence of *John* Farm, which were totally consumed, and it was only by considerable exertion that the entire of the valuable stock, the dwelling-house, stabling, out offices, barn, and other buildings on the premises were saved from destruction.—Mr. Hardwick observed that unfortunately, the Governor of the House of Correction at Ilford had addressed to the Magistrates of the Office, from a Member of Parliament, requesting that they would despatch an officer to the county of Huntingdon, for a similar purpose. In consequence of the few officers of the establishment, the Magistrates were obliged, in order to attend to all their duties, to request the Governor of the House of Correction at Ilford to send an instance to procure the sanction of the Home Office, before they could send their officers into the country. As, however, the warrant to the place where the fire occurred was comparatively recent, and within the jurisdiction of the office, he (Mr. Hardwick) could have no objection to Mr. Miller's proceeding, and he requested, and being so requested, he complied with the request.—The property consumed in this instance, comprises the inclosure of 60 acres of land, and a stock-

On the evening of Wednesday week, about half-past six o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out on the farm of Mr. Holtham, at Cloke Prior, about two miles from Bradford, in Worcestershire. The fire, which had commenced in the barn (which was of extraordinary size), and communicated to some sheds, all of which were totally destroyed. The barn contained about 700 bags of wheat, and only 30 bags were rescued from the flames. There is every reason to fear it was the work of diabolical incendiarism.

It was the work of Gloucestershire firemen. On Monday night, between eleven and twelve, a fire occurred at Mr. Dring, who was coming across the country on horseback from Lymage, that part of the parish of Lady O. Mr. Freeman, at Ellington Thorpe Farm, the property of the late Lady O. P. Sparrow, between Ellington and Graftham, was the first to see the fire. On riding up he found that a haulm-rick on one side of the stack-yard, was burning. He immediately ordered the rick to be cut up, and the wood heap standing on the other side of the stack-yard to be removed. The fire did not spread, but the rick was in imminent danger, and the dwelling adjoining the house was then nearly burnt down, and the firemen proceeded on to Huntingdon for the engines, which were not only one hour and a half on the road, but the water on the spot was so hot that it could not be used. It was not until this time two hours and a half that they could be brought into effective play. The fire was then extinguished, and a stack of oats and beans, which were in flames, and, despite of the fact that the stacks were already covered with the rick and the burning of which the fire commenced. The dwelling-house and farm buildings were happily preserved.

By the private agents from Constantinople, it is evident that Syria is about to become the scene of most important events, and that it is their duty to determine the ultimate fate of the communication. It is stated that the Sultan is in almost daily communication with his emissaries in that province, and that he has been ordered to take the command of a corps of 30,000 men, and to advance towards the Syrian frontier. Foreign gold, it is also asserted, has been liberally bestowed among the chiefs; and the Europeans at Constantinople are expected to consider that a decisive conflict, on which depends the dynasties of Mahmoud and Mehemet, is on the eve of taking place.

REVELL shall hear from us to-morrow.
Our Suffolk 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 SOMERSET 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 BRACE with the Riband and Badge of a Knight Commander; and Major-General Sir JOHN TAYLOR with the ensigns of a Knight Commander.

Sir HERBERT JENNER was sworn of the Privy 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 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 settled.—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 ATKLAND, 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 throat, 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, Park-street, 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 ATKLAND 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—*credit Judæus*—Lord MINTO is seriously spoken of.

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 conflagration. 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.

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 Doncaster. 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 ominous tightness round his throat, and is nursing himself; a sixth has been traversing Scotland; a seventh has been flannelizing at Kensington; an eighth, ruralizing at Twickenham; a ninth, naturalizing in Paris; a tenth has been sleeping soundly, and dreaming of Calcutta; 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 is treated, astonishes those who see her walking about as unconcerned as if two of her own work-boxes had been consumed; 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.

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 best 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?—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 Wednesday afternoon, or whom he visited after he knew he was to have the job of burning the tallies?—We do not believe they have done any such thing. One thing is clear, that in all the evidence these two fellows gave before the Council, they grossly prevaricated, 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 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 presence.

This quite satisfies the CHANCELLOR, and completely convinces the ATTORNEY-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 Host 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 TAYLOR, 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 MECHIN'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. ATTORNEY-GENERAL what his *private* opinion is upon that point. What, we say, is to be done with MECHIN? 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 HENRY BLACKWOOD in full uniform at the window over the gateway, and announcing him, and lighting him up, as his MAJESTY, 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 anonymous letter written to Mr. HALL, Mr. COOPER's partner—and which, by the way, was not laid before the Council, although the newspapers stated it to have "made a great impression on their Lordships"; we speak from a conviction of the system which is at work. There is not a night passes without at least one incendiary fire in some part of the country—*est bono*?—the answer is most difficult to give, and it is the difficulty of accounting for the infernal malice and villainy which prompt these destructions of property, which renders us more convinced of the justice of our apprehensions with respect to the devastation that has been made.

Sir HARCOURT LEES has published, in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, the following letter, which is quite worthy attention. At all events, if evidence be of any avail, we think we may with some confidence back Sir HARCOURT against the miscreants CROSS and FURLONG:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.

Black Rock, Wednesday, 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 demonic 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 destruction of both Houses of Parliament is correct. It is the first of a series of intended conflagrations, and 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 ensue. The late fire might have been averted; it is long since it was determined on; and believe me that even precautionary measures of the strongest nature will scarcely be sufficient to save from a similar fate every public building of any importance, not only in London, but all through England. The material is already prepared, and the means of execution will be remembered with feelings of terror and detestation. Let but a short time elapse, and fires will blaze simultaneously through the islands as if by magic. Ireland will then be left to her own resources, and dreadful will be the result."

This extract will be sufficient to warn. I will only add, that on Sunday I wrote to Lord DUNKAN, desiring his Lordship to call me before the Privy Council.—Yours faithfully,

HARCOURT LEES.

Whatever faith may be put in the combining testimonies 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's 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 do 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 NOT BEEN EXHIBITED; and that, while such laxity may, we will call it *leading to one side*—is displayed by those to whose care the fate and destiny of our beloved country is confided, people who value pub-

lic tranquillity and national prosperity, must regard the proceedings of Ministers with mistrust and jealousy, and watch these of their unwashed allies with dread and apprehension.

ONE of the enormities of Protestantism, which shocks the Papists, is the marrying of our Clergy. What is to be said of the Roman Catholic Bishop ENGLAND, who, going on a 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 history of Lord DURHAM's performances at Glasgow, on Wednesday last, were actually published in the *Times* of Friday 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 Clerbourn—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 ceremony 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 Boath prepared for political tumbling, on the Green, where the report says, "There *would* be at least upwards of 120,000 on the Green." What there *would* be 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 unpractised eye to a tolerably correct estimate of a crowd, we beg only to refer to that memorable day when the well-organised secret-armed Unions of Reformers assembled in, and filled all the fields round Coppenlough-house, whence they were four or five 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 30,000—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 DURHAM received Addresses from sundry Political Unions and other refractory and foolish persons. His Lordship replied in a speech praising the hills and valleys, 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 Glenlivet, 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 proverbially, was nothing but an agreeable irritation, which gave animation to their spirit, and provided labour for their hands. In short, the Noble Earl was so amiable, "and was so plainly attired, and so devoid of that aristocratic and haughty 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 sadly disappointed in Lord DURHAM: and on the part of the *Tar* press—at least as far as we are concerned—we beg to observe that whatever we may have said of his Lordship's *temper*, in common with everybody who has had an opportunity of judging of it, we never were guilty of charging his Lordship with any aristocratic manner or appearance. We might just as wisely and judiciously have charged Lord JERSEY with looking like an invalid tailor after a six weeks' "strike," or

However, my Lord "bo'od and bo'od," and smiled *harmlessly*, and so the morning passed away. But we cannot omit noticing, that amongst the banners which waved in triumph of Reform, one, "bearing an appropriate inscription commemorating the sufferings of MUIR in the cause," was most attractive.—Mr. MUIR being a gentleman who some forty years ago was, with several other estimable individuals, transported for fourteen years for sedition.

All these preparations, however—all these flags and speeches—all these shoutings and smilings, were but whets to the appetites of the chosen holders of tickets for the dinner. Lord DURHAM had been exhibited upon the lustings on the Green by the managers of the entertainment, as the late lamented Mr. PIDCOCK would have hung out the painting of the ourang outang in the morning, which was to be exhibited within his booth at feeding time—a period rendered more interesting to the curious by the fact, that all animals so produced for public inspection invariably roar, scream, and snap more violently when their provender is served than at any other part of the day.

Of the 120,000 people who had enjoyed the drogeries of the morning, 1450 were weak enough to pay their money for inside places—not so much for the sake of the cocky-lecky, or the haggis, or the singed sheep's head which was to be found there, as for the sake of hearing Lord DURHAM vent all his consummation upon Lord BROUGHAM, and shew him up completely, touching his Lordship's article in the last *Edinburgh Review*, in which Lord DURHAM declares the CHANCELLOR to have suppressed truth—imagined falsehood—violated all obligations of secrecy, and misrepresented him most egregiously: but, very soon after the curtain was drawn up, it was discovered that the Lion would not roar—that the Jacko would not tumble.

After drinking *pro forma* the KING, and the QUEEN, and the other toasts—the Chairman, Mr. OSWALD, stirred up "the noble Hanimal" by giving his health, in a speech composed, we presume, for the purpose of being answered, for what on earth Lord DURHAM ever did for his country we are yet to

learn—as we once before stated, his public acts are his having taken a peerage from the Duke of Wellington, and his having taken a sinecure office from Lord Grey, which he held until his colleagues could endure his temper no longer, 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 present 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 feels to be absurdities. He writes letters to the King—he is therefore a staunch 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 of incubation is much shorter—therefore the law needs no correction. He draws somewhere about 20,000l. a-year for salary and fees, whereas Lord Durham never got more than three or four. He has a retiring pension of 5000l. a-year, raised by himself from 4000l., 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 Lordships 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 illustrate. His Lordship has faith in his own motto “*Le Jour viendra*,” which was translated on the flag displayed in the street—“THE TIME WILL COME.”

We have no room for a *verbatim* report of the Noble Earl's harangue, which lost all its interest by a manoeuvre of his Lordship's, which had nearly the effect of causing an O. P. run. Before he came to the dinner, at which he was to open his battery upon the Chancellor, he 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 Lambton is an Earl in earnest; or his mouth to call him so—writes thus:—

“Howick, Oct. 25.

“My dear Lambton—In answer to your desire to know how far you would be justified in stating publicly what occurred in the preparation 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 private 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 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,

“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 duel, sends to a near relation, or a Justice perhaps, to inquire whether duelling is a breach of the peace. The moment this “clap” 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 had 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 Lordship 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 would 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 Wellington made him a Lord, he can stoutly advocate without the chance of involving himself in election contests—the purification of the Church Establishment, so abominably attended to while his Lordship was one of the Cabinet—and the “strictest continuance in economy and retrenchment.” 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 another debt of several millions to overturn the trade and maritime power of the East India Company, and inundate the country with poison instead of tea—of that retrenchment which has instituted innumerable tribunals in the shape of Commissions, the members of which are all paid for—in short, of that system which Mr. Goulburn so successfully exposed in the return which he obtained in the House of Commons, exhibiting the creation, by the Whig Government, in one year, of hundreds of new offices.

Lord Durham admitted, very properly, his lamentable inferiority to Lord Brougham in every particular, and crying announced that he was never listened to in the House of Lords. We are sorry he took it into his head to praise Lord Melbourne, because it may do that estimable (although perhaps misplaced) Nobleman mischief. The speech was altogether a bad speech; and, we believe we may say, produced a very “mouse-like” effect from those who had been watching the “mountain” all the morning.

And then followed a scene, which we will neither trust ourselves to describe or comment upon. The following is an extract from the *Times* report:—

“The Chairman then proposed the health of ‘The Countess of Durham,’ who, in addition to the claims which she had on their respect and regard, as being the wife of Lord Durham, superadded that of being the daughter of Earl Grey.

“The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

“The Earl of Durham returned thanks. Nothing but severe illness would have prevented the lady, whose health they had so kindly toasted, from being present on that occasion. He had, however, the consolation of thinking, that if the Countess of Durham 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.

“Lady—Lambton, who was seated in the gallery, here rose, and gracefully 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 opportunity of making an acquaintance with the ladies of Glasgow.”

Upon this most extraordinary exhibition our excellent contemporary the *Morning Post* says:—

“There is yet another proof of the Radicalism of Lord Durham, and it is one to which we reluctantly allude. After the mob-dinner 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, as 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 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 dinners: retiring modesty and sensitive reserve are the qualities which have hitherto been deemed most worthy of cultivation in females of the upper classes of society in this country. But our coroneted 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 foresee what payment may be got up, or what accessories may be required. But Lord Durham 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 *Godless of Reason* out of his own house.”

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. Gilmour, Mr. Tennent, Baillie Mills, Mr. J. Silk Buckingham, M. P., Mr. Mylne, Baillie Lumsden, Hon. Arthur Kincaid (et al., 20), Messrs. Spiers, Fleming, Gilson, M. P., Wallace, M. P., and Bontine. These were at the HIGH table. The Croupiers and their supporters were Messrs. Dunlop, Douglas, A. G. Spiers, Provost Hardie, and Baillies Hendry and Jeffery, Messrs. 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 DALRYMPLES, the LYNDOCHS, the KINCAIDS, and all the rest of those who are called “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—if, as one H. B. tells us, it is the custom of the other H. B. to indulge in salutory performances on the tight rope—his Lordship must 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 Courier*:—

“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 ruinously in the extreme. At eight o'clock, one individual was carried out of the pavilion dead drunk—and in an hour afterwards 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 uproar that ensued were very freely making a transit across the pavilion, and alighting upon the nape of some dozing Whig or Radical, awakening him from his beatific visions, in a style more startling than pleasant.

“Lord Durham 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 two hundred persons vomiting like true brutes. At this we pledge ourselves to substantiate, and we challenge the most zealous partisans of this great display to contradict us.

“Upon Lord Durham signifying his intention of retiring, Mr. Oswald said that his noble 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, ‘Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to listen?’ (Groans.) Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to listen one moment? But all the pleading of the 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 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.

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 with every due precaution Jamaica herself will ere long become a victim to the great measure of Emancipation.

It appears that a communication has been made to Sir Robert Peel requesting him to permit himself to be put in nomination for the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The Right Honourable Baronet has returned an

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 mark their approbation of the course which I have pursued 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 in nomination for the office in question. I should be very unwilling to accept it as a merely honorary distinction, nor would the usage of the past reconcile me to the neglect of duties which I applied myself properly to belong to the appointment, and which, if I had been deputed to perform by the Lord Rector, might be made conducive to the welfare of the venerable 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, not 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 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 Jernison Walworth, by whom he had issue seven children, six of whom survive 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 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. Richards, on his retiring from the parish, as Vicar. Robert Dalgleish, Esq., took the Chair.

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 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 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, got THE NATIONAL SCHOOL out of DEBT BY HIS EXERTIONS AND BENEVOLENCE. HE HAD, OUT OF HIS OWN PRIVATE FUNDS, PURCHASED OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD THE FREEHOLD OF THE BROAD-STREET CHAPEL FOR 2000l., AND HAD LAID OUT 3000l. 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 OWN POCKET REFRESHED 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 put his name down for 100 guineas. Others followed the example, and he had succeeded in getting the School out of debt. He cordially 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 Courts Trotter Treasurer.

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 Sir Courts 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. Cooper, 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 Lord 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?

“Mr. Cooper.—I cannot exactly describe him.

“The Lord Chancellor.—Was he a black man or a white man?

“Mr. Cooper.—I do not exactly understand your Lordship's question. He certainly was not what is called a black; that is, not a man of colour.

“The Lord Chancellor.—No, no; I don't mean exactly whether he was a white man or a negro—I mean, was he of a dark complexion; did he wear 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 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 the 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 recommend him a Tract upon Useful Knowledge; but emanating from the Lord High Chancellor of England, it, of course, becomes profound wisdom. Who 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 Schoolmaster may have an intention of giving a new version of the English language; and therefore has begun at words of one syllable first; altering the alphabetical arrangement, and beginning with B instead 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 now know what his notion of a "black man" is, must fully appreciate his ability for legislating for the negro population in the West Indies.

LITERATURE.

We have been compelled, by a variety of circumstances, to postpone, from time to time, our notices upon the numerous works which we have received, and we will endeavour to-day in some sort to redeem the pledge, the fulfilment of which, has been long but unavoidably delayed.

Almost every book now is a "periodical,"—we mean to say, that 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. MURRAY's *Family Library*, VALLEY's *History of England*, his *Shakespeare 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 enlightenment, cannot be too highly appreciated.

We cannot help recurring to the edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 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 *Illustrations 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 Landscape*, *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 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. Vincent*.

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 edited 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 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. ROSCOE, are no doubt extremely able and correct. *The Oriental Annual*, in a similar manner, dazzles and enchains by the beauty of its engravings; and to no works of this nature is the public more indebted than to these particular two, in whose pages are unfolded to the sight scenes of distant and ill-known lands, which are familiarised to the eye by works of art highly creditable 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 to its subject; the eyes appear too dark, and altogether there is an absence of that sly-like delicacy which characterises the face and form of the beautiful 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 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. INSKIPP, one of the first geniuses of the age, has contributed a beautiful subject, *Going to Service*, to which the engraver, Mr. STROCKS, 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 BLESSINGTON, BARRY CORNWALL, Miss MITFORD, Mrs. CHARLES GORE, HOGG, BANIM, Mrs. HOFFLAND, Mrs. HALL, and several authors of popular works of fiction.

In the world of romance, Mr. BULWER's *Last Days of Pompeii* claims the first place; but we must say that, for general attractiveness and the effect it has produced, Captain MARRYAT's *Jacob Faithful* seems to be the favourite of the day. Captain MARRYAT, 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 now does, it will be very difficult to "place him" (as the Newmarket men say) in the crowd of novelists who are at present running their 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 her children—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.

The tenth volume of the *Animal Kingdom*, by Baron CUVIER, with additions, &c., by Mr. GRIFFITH, has just been published by WHITTAKER and Co. It contains the class *Pisces*, 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 generally defer, and which are distinguished by their support of morality and their hostility to the disgusting new-fangled philosophy 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 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 beat 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 Hope—another English ship bore down upon the *Zalee*, the French ship, in which M. JACQUEMONT had the good fortune to be, and hailed her. All the officers 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 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 reasonable turn of the helm" says Monsieur JACQUEMONT, "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 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 broadside returned. "We were received," says M. JACQUEMONT, "with the greatest 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, we were 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 humility, 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. We were fêted and caressed—they would have been hurt if 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 disinterested air, a glass of Champagne, &c. We then adjourned, after a little admonition which I gave the English Captain, &c. &c." From all of which statements we are to infer that the butterfly-hunter terrified 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," and "extremely terrified."

This, however, is excusable braggadocio, 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 (BENTINCK) is very amiable and very lively. I had the pleasure 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 endeavoured to convert me. For my part, I am not a whit better than before, and I fear, indeed, that she is now a little less sure of her aim than she was at first. This divergence has not been at the expense of the kindness which she was disposed to shew me."

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, as on some other points equally strong; but the French are allowed not to believe."

Speaking of Sir CHARLES GREY, 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. JACQUEMONT, "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 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 those "amiable and affectionate French gentlemen into his house and confidence—"No one, but myself," says M. JACQUEMONT, "goes on Sunday to the Chief Justice's to 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 130, he says—"They were infinitely pleased with my want 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 prevent me from saying, that 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 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, I was overwhelmed with attentions—there was no Lady WILLIAM BENTINCK for any one but myself"—poor Lord WILLIAM! "She would have me mount an elephant for the first time with her; and then, for a whole week, she had no other companion in her walks but myself. I spent several long days with her, tête-à-tête, talking about God—SHE FOR—I, AGAINST—

of MOZART, ROSSINI, painting, MADAME DE STAËL, of happiness and misery, and of LOVE in reference to both; of all things, in short, which require, if not intimacy, at least a great deal of confidence and reciprocal esteem, especially on the part of a woman—English too—religious and strict, with a young man, a bachelor and a Frenchman! These insinuations, so gratifying to those who treated him so kindly, with others which we shall presently notice, are luckily disseminated into absurdities by the rashness of prefixing to the book a portrait 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—the pearl of Judges—was extremely attentive to him. As for Lady RYAN, the wife of another Judge, we find at page 141, that "she had done more than shew him attentions." "I had not seen her for six weeks, and we were like old friends."

When he is about to quit Sir CHARLES GREY for his expedition "Now you know," says M. JACQUEMONT, "my dear father, that I have been very much disposed to consider Lady GREY handsome, graceful, and amiable. I setting the thing agoing, we began to be affected, and sought the means of depriving my departure of this melancholy solemnity."

"I reckoned upon finishing this evening, quietly and alone, as we had begun it; but Lady GREY 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 passed the time in chatting, as we should have done in her 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 her beauty." "Without these aristocratical friendships the place would not have been tenable by me, and thanks to it, no one could have been more overwhelmed with attention and distinction."

Of Miss PEARSON, the daughter of the Attorney-General—for he it is observed, M. JACQUEMONT's practice runs amongst the lawyers—he says (p. 170) she "is the only person I have known worthy of the consideration of a man of sense. The poor girl whom I left very ill at Calcutta writes me word that she is dying. I must direct to England the letter which I wrote to her on my journey—the physicians are sending her there without delay—her mother accompanies her—I 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 a very serious turn of mind, she did not seem to perceive that I was a 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 her own."

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 provinces in which I now am. . . . Lady GREY, in the meantime, has remained in tedious solitude, where she has not, like her husband, the pastime of judging people. . . . I felt so disposed to become too great an admirer of Lady G., that it was perhaps better that our fine projects of November last should be reduced to this journey of the Knights'."

Notwithstanding the disgust which the blasphemy, and vanity, and conceit of all this inspired, we continued reading, in hopes of some qualification or atonement, till we reached the 216th page, in which is narrated the history of a robbery committed upon the author, no doubt admirably suited to the "affectionate and delicate" society of France; but which, thank God, is too filthy to be read by the "stiff, awkward, monotonous, religious, and disagreeable people of England." Here we closed the work, with a determination never again to open it; but not without feeling a considerable degree of surprise at finding it dedicated to the Right Hon. Sir ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, some time Judge at Ceylon; the course of whose public and private life has, we have always understood, been marked by devotion to the best interests of religion and morality. We can only conclude that his sanction was obtained to the translation, previous to his having read the book.

We record with sincere regret the death of the amiable and exemplary Dowager Duchess of NEWCASTLE, which took place on the 18th inst., at her seat at Ranby Hall, near East Retford. Her Grace was the fifth and youngest daughter of WILLIAM, second Earl of HARRINGTON; was born on the 31st of March, 1760, and married on the 25th of January, 1782, to THOMAS, third Duke of Newcastle, who dying in 1795 her Grace remained a widow until 1810, when she was again united in marriage to Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES GREGAN CRAUFORD, G.C.B., who died in 1821. Her unbounded generosity and extensive charities have obtained for her a name more lasting and imperishable than all the honours which rank and titles could bestow.

Sunday last, about three o'clock, the Baron and Baroness de NOYAL, who have been residing for some months at their villa near Barnes Green, Surrey, were walking within two hundred yards of their residence, when opposite the establishment of JOHN PULLEY, LL.D., 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 Honourable WILLIAM ASHLEY to be her Majesty's Treasurer and Vice-Chamberlain; and THOMAS HENRY HOLBERTON, Esq., to be one of her 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 appalling increase of suicides. This assertion of the Gazette savours very much of spleen, or some other malady, for during the last half century, the suicides committed in France, as compared with those in England, may be stated as upwards of five to one.

Mr. COBBETT has written from Ireland expressly prohibiting the consumption of another potato in his family, or by his servants: and this most important event is announced in the newspapers.

The sapient notification "To be drunk upon the premises," which is now required to be placed over the door of every beer-shop, is most scrupulously observed, the frequenters of those houses very naturally imagining that it is a duty enjoined upon them by law.

The Edinburgh Evening Post expresses its opinion of Lord BROUGHAM and DURHAM in the following terms:—

We have no great affection for the Lord High Chancellor, or, we might be characteristically styled, in reference to his late proceedings, the Lord High Chariot. We dislike his arrogance, we despise his pretensions; but neither his arrogance nor his pretensions would entitle us to sink him to the level—of the lowest depth. A which is occupied by Earl DURHAM as a public character. A latter has no abilities to redeem the blemishes of his reputation, the haughty aristocrat, a tyrant in his heart, a hater and persecutor of the Press, can never be the friend of liberty or his deeper designs. Such a people. His professions are a mere cloak to his ambitious projects. He uses his dignities as the ladder to his will ways, and in every man's Lord DURHAM; and as such he will always find in every honest man and true patriot a resolute and unbending opponent.

As for Lord Brougham it is plain that he exposes Lord Durham, because the Noble Earl has threatened to mar his game.

The Earl of KILMORE and Lord KILKEEN, two Catholic Noblemen, have been appointed Irish Privy Counsellors, the first of that creed so appointed for the last century and a half. The Earl of DUNMORE, 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 the damage sustained by the shipping, in consequence of the recent hoisterous 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 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 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, everything is going on most prosperously.

THE POOR 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 to the writer than the schoolmaster:—

“Gentlemen—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 Stoke St. Gregory.
The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have granted permission to Mr. DEANE to renew his exertions to recover the long hidden treasure sunk in the *Royal George* at Spithead, and he will recommence his going down to the wreck when the weather assumes a more settled aspect. Mr. ARBINEY, it is said, proposes to renew his submarine 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 *Skeletons of the Sermons of the most eminent British Divines*, by the Rev. 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 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 DERBY were deposited on Friday in the family vault at Ormskirk, Lancashire.—Mr. STANLEY (the ex-Secretary) is now Lord STANLEY, his father having succeeded to the Earldom of DERBY.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE visited Aberystwith last week, and the whole town was illuminated in honour of the event. The noble and kind-hearted Duke allows 2000 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 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 bullion held by the Bank in the period from the 29th of July to the 21st of October (the date of the present return), was 7,123,000; 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 29th of July to the 21st of October—the real actual decrease in the Bank's stock of bullion is 1,716,000. By the same rule we are also enabled to determine that there is an actual diminution in the circulation to the extent of 636,000; in the deposits there is a diminution of 3,720,000, and in the securities a diminution of 2,553,000.”

On Friday last, as Lord RADNOR 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 Lordship was leaping over a ditch, upon one of his spirited hunters, being unacquainted with the fact that there was a second ditch, the horse fell into the latter, came upon his Lordship, and we regret to add, broke two of his ribs and dislocated his collar bone. His Lordship was immediately conveyed to the Angel Hotel, Oxford, when Mr. TUCKWELL, the eminent surgeon, was called in; in consequence of whose skilful management great hopes are now entertained of his Lordship's speedy recovery. A. BLANDY, Esq., very kindly offered his services to communicate the occurrence to Lady RADNOR. On her Ladyship receiving the information, her anxiety for his Lordship was so great that she immediately ordered four post horses to her travelling chariot, and arrived at the Hotel in Oxford from her town residence within five hours of receiving the intelligence.—Later accounts of the Earl have not been so favourable.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* has the following:—“**EZZELT LAW, the Water Drinker.**—As many provincial and other papers have copied a slight yet erroneous notice, we have been favoured with the following account from the pen of a person who has for many years had an opportunity of witnessing the habits and occupation of this singular and remarkable man. *Exeter Law* was on Friday, the 3d of October, 1834, at Fulbourn, aged forty-four years. He has had, from the age of five or six years, a propensity for drinking cold water, and has continued drinking the amazing quantity of fourteen quarts every twenty-four hours until a short time before his death. He generally took about two gallons of cold water to his bedside every night, and has had the same desire for water in summer and winter; if without cold water he would either night or day, he felt uneasiness in his throat and stomach, and if without for some time, he and drank beer or any other beverage before he had first drank a portion of cold water, it did not agree upon his stomach. Upon a moderate calculation he had drank the astonishing quantity of thirty-five barrels, seventeen and a half gallons in a year, amounting to 13500 barrels in twenty-eight years.

The *Kentish Observer* says, under the head of DOVER:—“His Excellency Lord MINTO, from Berlin, with his lady and family, arrived this morning by the ‘*Firefly*’ packet, from Calais. His Lordship proceeded to the York Hotel, and after taking refreshment left for town. His Lordship was not received with the accustomed military salute, but why there should have been this omission seems a little extraordinary.”—The reason is, that Lord MINTO has been recalled, and is therefore no Ambassador, 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 RIRON 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 vacant by the death of DAVID CHURCH, Esq. Report has Mr. HAMPTON as his successor. The situation is worth 7000. a year.

The *Thetis* has at length been raised and carried up to Walsley 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 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. ROXBURGH, the Member by courtesy for Bath, treated Mr. FALCONER 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 wet.—*Bristol Journal.*

The following is extracted from the *Gazette de France* of Oct. 23:—“Lord AUTHURON, on horseback, in the midst of the workmen, said, to the astonishment of all, ‘Damn the House of Lords, let that blaze on!—it is lost!—but save, oh, save the House of Commons!’”

The following dreadful occurrence is stated to have taken place 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 6,0000. a year, and inhabited a splendid mansion in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 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 father-in-law's, chateau, near Senlis; 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 the three fingers of her right hand, and strength to rise and run after the old man, whom she clasped, but who fled from her to his room, and there shot himself dead. The Baroness is still living, and Dr. MARJOLIN, who had been immediately sent for, has, it is said, extracted three of the balls from her body. She retained her senses, but was not expected to survive 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 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, Alexandria, D. C. D.

“FRANKLIN AND ARMFIELD.”

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 Englishman, looking on, is struck by the grandeur of the scene, in the twinkling 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 the cries of all the workmen—of our ladders brought to the pavement of Paris by our brave firemen, 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. 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Vizenay, 3,000 cases; Verzy and Willers-Marmery, 1,000; Aÿ, Chigny, and Lude, 1,000; Bonzy, 1,000; Ambonney, Dury, and Reims, 1,000; Mareuil and Aenay, 3,000; Haut-Villers, Moussy, and Cumieres, 4,000; Epernay, 4,000; Pierrefort, 2,000; Oger and Monthoilly, 1,500; Crémant, 2,000; Aÿzès, containing 26 bottles each, 3,600; Vertus, 2,000; total, 64,800. According to the estimate of the number of bottles which can be procured at the different manufactures it appears that next year, when this number of 3,890,000 bottles is bottled off, there will be a deficiency to the number of 2,000,000. The manufactory of M. de POLIGNY can furnish 1,200,000; that of M. de VIOUX, 1,500,000; COLAULT, 2,000,000; and Messrs. GOSWOLD, the Vinous, 1,800,000; that of Messrs. PAILLER and Co., 600,000; the Anzin factory, 400,000; two others in the north, 600,000; four Lorraine factories, 2,500,000; and that of Croyeux, 200,000; total, 10,800,000. The number required is 14,900,000; deficiency,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If KANEL is not inconvenienced by the present arrangement, it will be most of all agreeable and convenient.
An angry letter from an old correspondent, being without a date, cannot of course be replied to.
We thank the "Opportunist" for his letter and song. We fear it cannot be applicable to general readers—it is, however, a very good paraphrase of the original, and we duly appreciate the merits of the distinguished man who forms the subject.—How is SWAN?
In answer to CANTO—the reason we do not notice the Drawing-Room Scrap-Book for the present year is, we have not seen it.
We are informed that an advertisement for pupils from Mr. SPEECHER, of Folkestone, in last Sunday's BULL, was not authorised by that gentleman.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived at Brighton yesterday se'n-night, and have commenced their gracious hospitalities at the Palace.

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.

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 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 smouldering 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 unwelcome guest.

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 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 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 GREY, 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.

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.

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 politics.

What effect these manifestations may have upon Ministers we do not pretend to guess. Most certain it is that the condition 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 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 Wednesday.

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—to 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

harm more, especially as the sneer with which Mr. CROSS replied to the media inquiry of Mrs. WAGTON, sent by an errand boy, to know why the floor of the House of Lords was not enoug at half-past four o'clock in the day, to burn Mr. SNELL's feet through the soles of his boots, is rather remarkable.—"Tell your mistress," said CROSS, "she need not be afraid—I shall have done the job in less than an hour."

Yet, no—Mr. CROSS is let to go about his business, and Mr. FORTESCUE 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 madness and absurdity; and at a much earlier stage of the proceedings the Attorney-General—even after hearing Mr. COOPER'S evidence—pronounced the supposition of incendiarianism 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 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.

It is notorious that matches were found in the SPEAKER'S garden—we think, to delude 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 the officers—nor was such an accessory at all necessary to the completion of the design. But why, we ask, was not MACHIN examined?—why is not Mr. JASPER JONES examined? "Oh no!" exclaim the Political Unionists and the Ministers—"ridiculous nonsense!—Mr. COOPER is mad—Mr. JASPER JONES is mad—Mr. MACHIN is mad—and the people, who openly declared it the work of a Political Unionist, while the fire was actually raging—they are all mad!"

And mark how these plausible gabblers of the Unions talk—they ask, with innocent faces, candid through their dirt—Why should anybody burn down the Parliament Houses; what good would 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—"Oh, no," says Lord BROUGHAM, "why should the enlightened people do such a thing?" and Lord MELBOURNE, at Holland House, sneers at 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 Privy Council on the subject. He—the admirer of tri-coloured flags in the Trades' procession—has absented himself entirely. The newspapers said he was "going to be married, and could not come." The friends of the much-asperged lay, 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 serious importance.

But now, as to the absurd 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 reformed country—incendiary fires are occurring every night. Yes! property of equal value, in proportion to the means and circumstances of its owners, is as wantonly destroyed as were the Houses of Parliament. Will the Ministers and their friends, the Political Unionists, explain the causes of these?

For one moment, let us pause to enumerate the events of this nature which have occurred during the last ten days, while my Lord MELBOURNE, and his friend Lord PALMERSTON, have been sipping their claret; while Lord ALTHORP has been slumbering in his easy chair; and Mr. CHARLES GRANT, still dreaming of India—to which, according to the *Globe*, he never wished to go—and while the CHANCELLOR has been affecting to readover papers, for which he cares as little, as he understands them,—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 Dorsetshire, Huntingdon, and Norfolk.

On Sunday last, two fires broke out in the farm yards of Mr. CARR and Mr. AKERMAN, near Bscot. Much stock was destroyed.—100l. is offered for the discovery of the incendiary.

On Monday, at eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at Till-Barn, Alfrinton, in the occupation of Mr. PAGERS, which consumed the barn filled with oats and brley, three wheat stacks, a hovel, and a quantity of loose straw. Two men are in custody.

A few evenings since, incendiary fire broke out at the immense barn belonging to Mr. IRLBY, near Stratford-on-Avon, which consumed upwards 1,000l of property before it was got under. Rewards are offered for the apprehension of the miscreants who committed the act.

On Monday se'n-night shawl-rick and wood hovel, on the premises of Mr. FUEENAM, Arney, were wilfully set fire to, and two wheat stacks, and a stack of oat and beans, were destroyed.

On Monday, at 9 o'clock, another fiendish act of malicious burning took place at Thoresborough, on a barn belonging to Mr. GILBERT.

On Wednesday night a most alarming fire took place on the premises of Mr. JAMES SMITH, at the Hoo, near Frindsbury, Kent. Eight stacks of corn are totally destroyed with some buildings. There is every reason to believe that this outrage was the work of an incendiary.

It is painful to add that several farmers in the neighbourhood have received threatening letters. A meeting of the Association for the protection of property from Incendiarianism took place on Monday at the Beef Steak House, at Stornet, at which the Earl of DARNLEY presided, and the most prompt measures will be resorted to for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a calamity.

A destructive fire took place on the premises of Mr. HOLTHAM, at

Cleve Priory, near Eversham, on Wednesday night, the 25th. A large incin custody on suspicion of having wilfully occasioned the conflagration.

On Wednesday morning, last, a very awful fire broke out upon a farm occupied by Mr. PRISON, at Old Hurst, Huntingdonshire, three miles from St. Ives. The flames were first discovered issuing from a cow-lodge, and spread with such rapidity that almost the entire premises and produce of two extensive farms, with several cottages, were consumed before the devouring element was subdued. There is little doubt but that it was the act of a diabolical incendiary.—A fire broke out in a stubble stack about half a mile from Old Hurst, during the afternoon of Monday, which was clearly the work of an accident; but in an hour after the flames were subdued since the incendiary fired the stackyard of John Norman, a small farmer, which consumed a bean and barley stack, and nothing but the most strenuous exertions prevented the destruction of four or five other ricks.—On the same evening some villains set fire to the stackyard of Mr. Charles Ploveright, farmer, of Whaplode, near Houghton. From the great scarcity of water on or near the premises, and from 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, oats, and beans to the value of about 700l, not one sheaf of which was insured. Several persons were taken into custody, suspected of being guilty of this outrage, and taken to Spalding on Tuesday morning for examination. But the most mysterious part of the catastrophe remains to be told. While Mr. P. was at Spalding on Tuesday, attending the examination of the prisoners, his dwelling-house, which by great exertions had been saved on the previous night, took fire, and was burned to the ground. There is little doubt but that this also was the work of an incendiary.—On Sunday evening last, as early as eight o'clock in the evening, a hay-stack and hovel on the farm 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 fire broke out in several places at once, in the stack-yard of Mr. Isaac 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 villainous proceedings, take the following from the *Orford Journal*:—

On Wednesday last a numerous Meeting of the landholders and other respectable inhabitants of the towns and villages of Lechdale, Buscott, Kelmescott, Inglesham, and Eaton Hastings, was held at the New Inn, Lechdale, to take into consideration what steps should be adopted in order to prevent the alarming destruction of farming property by incendiaries. Several strong resolutions were passed in condemnation of the offence, and subscriptions to the amount of 140l. immediately collected in the room, to be appropriated 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, soliciting the assistance of Government in the affair.

And for all this, we are told that these are reasons not applicable to the wilful destruction of the Parliament Houses—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 farmer 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 offending individuals?—an undefined malice, a thirst for mischief, and the levelling spirit which is to impoverish the man who is richer than the incendiary.

Beautifully and brightly has been fulfilled the prophecy of that silly little man Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who told the Government of the Duke of WELLINGTON with being the cause of the fires which were kindled in the country in 1829 and 1830, and foretold the utter overthrow of incendiarianism by the passing of the Reform Bill. The crime has increased 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 persons cannot account for. Can they account for the burning of Nottingham Castle—of Mr. CHAWORTH'S house—the town of Derby—or of the Bishop's Palace and half the city of Bristol? All these incendiary fires have occurred under their prosperous rule; and why should not the blind intuition which has ever characterised the conduct of organised revolutionary bodies, have induced the recognised corporations 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 during the last Session, were openly violated and broken, and in which originated, during the last Session, some of the most odious and oppressive measures that ever galled and oppressed the poorer classes.

If Ministers lay the "flattering unction to their souls" that their popularity upsets the notion that public vengeance was directed against the two great scenes of their legislative power and dominion, they trifle with themselves; and, notwithstanding the guity of the LORD CHANCELLOR—the carelessness of the PREMIER—the *fa niente* imbecility of the Foreign Office, or the more impertinent and insulting absence and indifference of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, we will venture to say, that if instead of pottering over the evidence of the culprits in the Council Chamber, the Ministers had put the affair into the hands of the Police, such discoveries would by this time have been made as would have brought to our unalterable opinion upon the subject, and have brought upon the light facts and circumstances, which must now break upon the country in deeds of similar atrocity to those, which in common with all the other burnings which we have noticed, the wise and worshipful Cabinet vote to be "PURELY ACCIDENTAL."

It is very amusing to hear the nonsense which people talk about the useless expense to be incurred by building temporary 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 be ready for occupation by the latter end of January, or the

beginning of February?—or do they understand that, by preparing 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 Commons during the Session, and that, at its close, the permanent House of Lords may be begun?—No; they grumble and growl about it, the expenditure of £30,000 upon temporary buildings, while Willis's Rooms, the 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 disaffected talk about it—the very people too who pay no taxes, and who were the loudest in their rejoicings at the conflagration.

If this £30,000 were going to defray the expenses of the King 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 bit 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 heaped 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 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 Post*—

"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 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 participate, 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 has not taken place? and as we are sceptical while listening to "*Ultras*," we take, *en contrario*, 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 cautious 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 the BRITANNIA to the last moment, and fight her till she sinks, if sink she must.

Let us explain ourselves.—Lord GREY, for whom we have always had a high personal respect, and whose family, with one or two exceptions, is sufficiently amiable and agreeable to excuse his providing for them in every possible and an impossible manner, is asked to Edinburgh to dinner—the thing is a dead failure—the people eat up the victuals before he comes. He has but a sorry tale to show; the Duke, the pride of the day, fails him in disposition at six, having been perfectly well at half-past five. People have heard of a man's being in *rudd* health—the Duke of HAMILTON'S, we presume, to have been *uncivil* sickness; *neurostom* he did not preside, and the whole thing broke down; nobody doubts that, and nobody feels it more than Lord GREY himself, who, after having declined receiving any more trumpet addresses, positively refused to go to Glasgow, even for a gold box, quite as well worth his acceptance as the penny cup of his Right Honourable home-made Baronet, Sir JOHN KEY, the stationer, who did not recollect how many sons he had, nor the age of the one, which, as a boon from Heaven, he actually possessed.

To this fine affair came Lord BROUGHAM, and sad was the conflict—for there overflowed the complexional constitutional bile of Lord DURHAM, whom the CHANCELLOR denounced. There it was—in order to show the perfect unanimity of feeling amongst the magnates of Reform—that Lord BROUGHAM absolutely put down the noble coal-merchant; and, as a proof that he did so, the Ministerial satellites of the yellow Earl, trembling under the lash of the great man, whether in the black and white of silk and wig, the brown and dirty of his ordinary dress, or the blue and yellow of the Magazine in which he writes, have all "tailed-off." Sir HOBHOUSE is a mere cypher, and although he hops here, and skips there, and is the most restless spirit of "the woods and forests," he has

no more weight than a midge, and will not long bear the indignities which he is so sure to meet with. BENTHAM, who growled a bearish bass to Lord DURHAM, high in voice, is already gone. As for his throat—nonsense; that has been proof against attack ever since the Greeks. At times he is afraid of the CHANCELLOR, and bolts—drops from his 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, 20,000l. a 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?

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 TURMERIC, 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 flirtatious 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 *quivers* 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 CHANCELLOR had taken his last new turn of Conservatism: there he was, surrounded by people of low renown—snuff-men—tailors—and haberdashers of small ware. But he was delighted; fancied himself, with his high crowned cap and knife, "*Carver and Gilder*" 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 TURMERIC'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 in the Chair, with the Marquess of ABERCORN, Earl of ABOYNE, Earl of ABERDEEN, Viscount ARBUTHNOT, Lord FORBES, Lord SALTOUN, and crowds of men of rank and station round him; but their names, great and honourable as they are, are nothing compared with the fact which has been so well noticed by our able contemporary the *Morning Post*, that when Captain GORDON appeared at Aberdeen, at the last election, when the people were under the ruinous delusion that Reform meant something for their good, he was mal-treated and driven through the streets, outrages were committed past believing, and even his life was scarcely deemed safe.

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 doubt here. Captain GORDON is not changed from the hour when his life 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 went off happily and cheerfully—no low vulgar scrambling, no drunkenness, like those which distinguished the forced feasts of the Radical and Whig people; and the Duke of GORDON, who certainly spoke from his heart, with admirable justice and equity, of the *merits* of both Lords BROUGHAM and DURHAM, although unwell, kept his place at the table, as he has often done in the fight, gallantly and staunchly all past the eleventh hour.

This, we say, proves RE-ACTION—the change is evident—it is undeniable. That seven hundred men of Aberdeen—men prominent and eminent in their several stations—should anxiously grace a banquet in honour, not only of Captain GORDON, but of his uncompromising political principles, marks the alteration in public opinion and public feeling which has taken place.

Look at the meeting in Downshire—look at the remarks in the *Times* upon it—look at the seventy thousand persons there assembled: hear the noble conscientious declaration of Lord DOWNSHIRE, who, disgusted with what he has seen, has—at a time when no man can impute an interested motive to him—abandoned the Whig-Radical Government. Is this no re-action?—Listen to the cheers which rung in peals of thunder, at the avowals of Lord LONDONDERRY—hear the shouts which followed every constitutional remark of Lord CASTLEREAGH and Lord HILLSBOROUGH, or of any man of really Conservative politics. And this in Ireland!—is there no RE-ACTION there?

Look at the general manifestation in Kent, where the Hero of our land has been received with honours, and affection, and admiration equal to those bestowed upon him when he came covered with laurels, culled from the triumphs, for which his envious enemies at home have never yet forgiven him. Look to Buckinghamshire, where Lord CHANDOS has been eliciting the feelings of the agriculturists. Look to Gloucestershire, where the manifestation of popular sentiments in favour of Conservatism, has been gallantly made at the dinner given to Mr. CODRINGTON.

We repeat, and we will repeat, that we are not sanguine politicians; but we cannot shut our eyes to facts and evidences like these. England is rousing itself; and the weak and

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 yellow friend in the north. PAM not being civil, and *spodes* not being trumps, ELLICE goes out, and Lord DURHAM does not come in. The Admiralty would have pleased the Right Honourable *Grecian*, but Lord AUCKLAND finds it a very snug birth; and, as we believe, in all this hotch-potch TALLEYRAND vows he will not come back if Cupid remains at the Foreign Office; as we are sure that Lord MELBOURNE must hate 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 burst, and the mummies be uncased.

Still we say, that all we have cited, and the little bit we venture 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 ragamuffins, which, as the House is not sitting, we venture to say, they sent up to Parliament at the last general election.

The *Standard* of Thursday says:—

"We hear that Mr. CREEVEY, formerly Member for Appleby, is the new Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, the emoluments of which cannot be short of 1000l. per annum. Mr. CREEVEY replaces Lord AUCKLAND, who by the recent arrangements, has relinquished his seat at the Board. The Commissioners are now Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE (First Commissioner of Woods and Forests), Mr. POWLETT THOMSON, Mr. HAWKE LOCKER, and Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. CREEVEY has been long spoken of for an office under the Government."

We announced the appointment of Mr. CREEVEY to this Commission, 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. the SPEAKER, 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. TENNYSON'S appointment to the Secretaryship at War, 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. COLTMAZ, 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 seat at Penryn, we hear that the game of Sir Dudley CAMPBELL is likely to be played over again. Mr. FRESHFIELD will oppose Mr. ROLFE, 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 hitherto 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 promised the agriculturists relief—so did Lord ALTHORP; 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 ALTHORP in his speeches said the same. What has he done? Nothing—except taking off the tax on shepherds' dogs—and so, in these reforming days, the promise of a KING and the word of a Lord are kept.

One fraud which Lord CHANDOS brought to the notice of the meeting, is worth attending to—we mean that of smuggling Foreign Corn from Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and other Islands, and what makes it particularly worth attending to, is the circumstance that it could not exist, except through negligence or connivance of persons in office.

It is a double fraud—not upon the revenue, because, although the corn in question avoids the duty which it ought to pay, it raises the duty generally, by lowering or keeping down the average price of corn—but it is a double fraud upon agriculture, because the foreign corn obtains a sale duty-free, and because, by coming into competition, which it probably would not have done had it to pay duty, it depresses the price which the British farmer would have got for his produce.

The meeting was highly gratified with the Noble Marquess's eloquent speeches, and mainly declaration that, so long as he was in Parliament, he would never cease advocating the rights of the farmer; and with loud cheerings separated with a bumper to their next merry meeting.

We have received files of several West India papers, and we must say, in justice to our forebodings, that nothing can look much worse than our Colonial possessions in that quarter. Indeed the case is no longer doubtful, for Lord SLIGO, who seems the worst qualified man in the world for the office to which he has been appointed, has despatched his Secretary, Colonel DOYLE, as the Jamaica papers say, to England to "confer with Ministers" as to the safest course to be pursued.

What looks worst, and which indeed most strongly verifies our predictions as to the final results of the measure of Emancipation, is the fact, that insolence, insubordination, idleness, and the unanimous and evident aversion from work, have gradually increased from the glorious 1st of August, and were

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 54d. per lb.; Somp, 44d.; fine Wax position, 2s. 3d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Yellow Somp, 4s. 52s., and 56s. per 112lbs.; Mottled 52s., 56s., and 62s.; Cndr 72s.; Palm 1s. 4d. and 6d. per packets; Old Brown Windsor, 4d. and 1s. 4d. per lb.; Red Candles, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per lb.; Sper Oil 5s. 6d. and 6s. per gallon; Lamp 4s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. per lb.

at DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouses, 63, St. Martins Lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house, who will meet the prices of any other house with the

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, ranks in the highest class, and has particularly acquired the patronage of the Faculty and the Nobility.

This justly celebrated Dentifrice is a combination of oriental, herbal medicine, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, ANTI-SCURVY, BURNING, and of potent efficacy, though mild in operation, as a thorough extirpator of existing diseases, to which the Teeth and Gums are liable, rendering the future perfect and permanent. It is the first and last of all the means in the art, for the preservation of the Teeth, and the most efficacious for the cure of all the sockets, producing a Beautiful set of PEARLY TEETH—and ensuring a long and healthy breath with fragrance at once delightful and salubrious. The efficacy of which this is composed constitute it the best Dentifrice ever offered to the public.—Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.—Each Box has the Name and Address on the Government Stamp. Sold by the Proprietors—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, and by their appointment, by most respectable

FULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which different foods from one to twelve quarts, can be made in a few minutes, and repeated often as required. The Freezing Apparatus, by which Cream and Water less can be made by artificial process; also, the Ice Preserver, in which ice can be kept three weeks in the warmest season, to prevent the necessity of opening the ice. Preserving Powder of meatless quality. Fuller's Spiced Bed Adie. This is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat with little melting for sixty hours. Carriage and Bed Feet-Warmers upon the same principle. The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen *oplat.* the *Mechanics*

Jenny-street, six doors from St. James's-street, London.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. Thomas and William Henry, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. per lb. and in casks, price 15s. per cwt. It is distinguished from all other uses, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom, but it cannot be genuine, unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle.

HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Messrs. Thomas and William Henry, is the only genuine preparation of that article.

TO SURGEONS, CHYMISTS, HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, &c.

TIPS, MARCHES, &c.—THE NEW PATENT LINT, made from the finest superior linen, highly bleached, and manufactured by the most experienced and superior workmen, is being now offered to the Profession of the Public, combining as it does the advantages of cleanliness, convenience, and security from infectious diseases, to which all other Lints, being made from old rags, must be liable. It is requisite to observe, that it may be used in all the different kinds of cases, and is equally applicable to all the various operations peculiar to this new article, and which can be duly appreciated by Surgeons in extensive Practice.

The price of the finest, marked A., is about two-thirds only of what is called the best article of the Old Lint; and the coarse, marked B., is considerably cheaper. If by any possibility the front should be found too linty, the back part may be used with advantage. Sole Manufacturers and Patentees, TOSSWILL, BAILEY and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street, London.

N.B. The Proprietors having been informed that an article, altogether different and of very inferior quality, and varying most essentially from the NEW PATENT LINT, is being sold in the neighbourhood of the Proprietors, they deem it necessary, to prevent their article getting into disrepute, to caution purchasers against such, and to request them to be particular to observe that their names are on the tin, and that the tin is marked with the name of the Proprietors.

REVERSIONARY PROPERTY IN OXFORD-STREET. &c. AND FREEHOLD HOUSES.

MESSERS. ELGOOD AND WARD have the honour to announce that they are instructed to conduct a preliminary SALE at the Mart of **FRIDAY** the 14th inst. of the valuable property of Sir Mortimor, formerly 70 years, from 1853, at trifling ground rents, of 14 Houses, Shops, &c. at the works of Oxford-street, and adjoining, averaging the annual value of £1000 per annum, and to be sold by public auction, at 1 o'clock, on **FRIDAY** the 14th inst. at the Mart of the Proprietors.

[illegible]

Bank stock	907	907	907	907	907	91
3 per cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
3 per cent. Console	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
3 per cent. 1818	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per cent.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per cent. of 1826	—	—	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Bank Long Annuities	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	— p	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p

India Bonds	26 p	26 p	26 p	26 p	26 p	44
Exchequer Bills	43 p	43 p	43 p	44 p	41 p	44
Consols for Account	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

BIRTHS.

At Leyton, Essex, on the 8th inst., the lady of William Taylor Copeland, **Barrister-at-Law**, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at her Ladyship's residence in Belgrave-street, the **Right Hon. the Countess of Munster**, of a daughter.—On Monday last at **Chesterfield House**, the **Countess of Chesterfield**, of a daughter.—At Woolwich, the lady of **Charles Gosling, Esq.**, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.—On the 27th ult., at Copeland-street, **St. James's**, the lady of **John B. St. John, Esq.**, of a daughter.

the Countess of Danvers, daughter of a daughter, who only lived a few hours—On the 4th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, of a son—At Clontarf, on the 2d inst., the lady of the Rev. James Samuel Wiggitt, of a son and heir

MARRIED.

At Alverstton, on the 4th inst., S. Steward, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late William Harding, Esq., of Barrow, Esq., county of Warwick—At Woolwich, on the 6th inst., Henry Tysler, Esq., of Stamford Hill, Middlesex, to Charlotte Mary, widow of the late John Bouthle Parkyns, Esq., of Ruddington in the county of Nottingham, and

daughter of George Smith, Esq., of Eddington, in the same parish, Esq., of St. George's Church, Hanover-square, William Smith, Esq., of St. George's-terrace, Hyde Park, North, to Miss Goulden, daughter of St. Mary's, Marylebone, William Thomas, Esq., of Cavendish-square, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. A. White, of Oxford-street. — On the 29th ult., at Dawlish, Hennan Merivale, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Caroline Penelope, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Villiers Robinson, Esq., of Garford Underwood, Northamptonshire. — On the 6th inst., at Lewisham, to M. Poulton, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Sophia Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Fox, and of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, Royal Artillery.

On Sunday the 2d inst., at Brighton, Mrs. Westmacott, wife of the emigrant seaman and Rev. A. A. Phillips, of this city, of this lady was awfully suddenly seized with a violent attack of apoplexy, and in a few minutes she was feeling herself very slightly indisposed, she staid from church, and one of her daughters remained with her. Upon the return of the rest of the family to the divine service, she was a corpse. A more dreadful visitation can hardly be imagined. Mrs. Westmacott was a lady, we are told, of very superior talents, and of most amiable manners, and her loss will be long felt and sorely mourned by her affectionate relatives. She died at 12 o'clock, on the 28th ult., after only a few hours' precious illness. Lieut.

Colony Leeds Booth; an irreparable loss to his afflicted family and to the community by being an affectionate husband, an indulgent and fond father, and a most upright and honorable man.

At Brussels, on the 31st ult., **Magnus Morton Herbert**, of the Island of Norfolk, Esq.

Suddenly, on the 6th inst., in the 57th year of his age, **Charles Parbury**, Esq., of Leadenhall-street, and Seymour-place, Euston-square, London, died at his residence, at Major Farrand's, the Grange, near Bingley, Co. York. Thomas Ashurst, Esq., formerly a Captain in the 9th Regiment of Foot Guards, was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 10th Light Infantry, and the 10th Regiment of Royal Horse Guards (Blue), aged 65—on the 18th inst. He was married at Kensington Palace, Sarah, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Wyndham, Esq., daughter of Sir John Wyndham, Bart., and sister of the late General Wyndham, Colonel of the 20th Regt. of Foot.—On the 12th ult., **John Henry Langley**, Esq., of the county of Tipperary, Major-Henry Langley's son, died at his residence, at 20 Life Guards, aged 69 years, having been married to Miss Francis Rivers, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Rivers, one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of St. Albans, in the county of Hertfordshire, on the 20th inst.

inst., at Exmouth House, Hastings, in his 69th year. Viscountess, Esq., of the
inst., many years partner of the late John Julius Angerstein, Esq., of the
Coffee-house, at Appleshay, on the 30th ult. Lieut.-Colonel George Dudley
inst., at Torquay, Devon, Richard Earle Welly, Esq., 5th son of
the late Sir William Earle Welly, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lancashire, aged
55.—On the 4th inst., at Langham Lodge, Epping, Thomas Bridges, Esq., aged
Stanford-Hill.—On the 3th inst., at Carlton Chambers, ————, on his
illness of four hours and a half, Francis Shore, Esq., aged 63 years, in the
inst., at his house, ————, Edward Sturkie, Esq., aged 63 years, in the
4th inst., at Cheltenham, Edward Sturkie, Esq., late of Plymouth, in the
county of Lancaster, only brother to the above.—On the 27th ult., at New
Park, Somerset, in the 25th year of his age, Captain John George Langston, M.P.,
of the Coldstream Guards, youngest son of the late Colonel George Langston, M.P.,
at Alverdon, on the 1st inst., after a long illness, at the age of 38, Mrs. Catherine
Trove, wife of Henry Lumsden, Esq., of Tilwily.

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are received.

INCENDIARISM.

AZALEA variegata. This celebrated variegated Azalea has been brought home by so many attempts have been made in vain, to procure alive, is at last attained. It is exactly the same as the Mr. McKilligan. In habit and leaves, it is exactly the same; but having brick-red kind, figured in a former number were produced, not having handsoner in flower. The blossoms which were wished, we have collected one so perfect as could have been wished, we have collected one figure from a Chinese drawing in the possession of the Horticulturist.

Men's Botanical Register for Nov.

Just published in 2 vols. 8vo., 15s. 6d. bds.

A box, containing 1,000l. in sovereigns, lately forwarded by Messrs. Jones, Lloyd and Co., for Bath, by waggon, was abstracted by the thieves, and nothing has since been heard either of it or the thieves.

The Manchester Courier says that the chimney-sweepers in that town have suffered severely from the "crying" clause in the new law, and are consequently devising some means to evade its penalties. They have decided to employ a man to go round the town collecting orders for them, calling him a "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 of a chimney-sweep, or apprentice being a sweep." These gentlemen proposed expedient is ingenious enough, and if it should succeed, would be a sad example to the Reformers of the day. It is a pity that the same noble fraternity may boast that they are a match for the Reformers in their disregard and their clumsy legislation. In Brighton the boys now sweep the streets, and the police are not at all dissatisfied with the result. It has, so to speak, been a very successful experiment, and the boys have got wisely untroubled.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter upon the Tea Sales, which appeared in BULL last Sunday, under the signature of "A Looker-on," was an advertisement, paid for, but not so announced—for the opinions and contents of which we are 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 BROUGHTON and Lord DURHAM, which threatened to split the Cabinet into factious, 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.

The fact which distinguishes the overthrow of the "pretending" 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.

We are quite sure that the country will loudly and loyally respond to this constitutional avowal of the MONARCH, who has now proved the sincerity of that solemn declaration of support to the sacred institutions of the country, which the base and disaffected pretended to question. The proofs which every day affords of a *re-action*, satisfy us that the PEOPLE will uphold the KING in his noble and manly vindication of their best interests, by dismissing a Ministry which, in its best days, disappointed the nation, and which, since the loss of those honourable men who, upon the highest principles, seceded from it, has—always excepting Lord MELBOURNE himself—consisted of the very tag-rag and bobtail of public life.

Let any man look at the state of Foreign Affairs—the disturbances in Belgium—the revolutions in Spain and Portugal—the rebellions and insurrections in the West Indies—the ruinous system adopted with regard to the East—the deplorable condition of Ireland—the depression of trade—the wrongs of the agriculturists, and the wasteful expenditure of millions to effect the most disastrous objects, and then let him ask himself how long such a Ministry was to be endured, even if it could be believed that its Members were acting honestly, conscientiously, and unanimously. But when it is shewn that party bickerings, personal hatreds, and unqualified malignity divided the Cabinet, and induced those men for their own personal ends and objects to sacrifice the best interests of the country to the gratification of the worst passions of their own hearts, can any Englishman doubt what course was to be immediately pursued? NOT ONE. Therefore we say that the PEOPLE will loudly and loyally respond to the constitutional determination of the KING.

With respect to the formation of the new Government, it was generally reported yesterday afternoon, that the KING was coming to town in the evening, and that the Right Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Commons would be sent for. We have heard, from good authority, that His MAJESTY had no intention of leaving Brighton, and that an express had been sent from the Palace there, to Strathfieldsaye, for the Duke of WELLINGTON. Of course these are but rumours, but we prefer leaving them as they have reached us, to misleading our readers' by statements such as we find in yesterday's *Times*—communicated to that paper, we are told, by that middle-aged dandy whose proverbial gallantry seems to be completely worn out. The libel upon Her MAJESTY contained in the paragraph we allude to, is at once disgusting and foolish: but what could be expected from the quarter whence it emanated?

We have never seen stronger symptoms of anger than the ex-Ministers have exhibited during the day, and we are quite prepared for all the venom and malice of which we know they have abundance in store; but the cause of Justice and Truth will flourish and prosper, and the choice of the KING will, we are confident, be approved by the country.

One poor small individual is much to be pitied in this *boulevardement*—we mean Mr. ROLFE, the present, or late Solicitor-General. This unhappy individual, selected for his high office on account of his presumed influence at Penryn, for which place he sat, has been sworn in, and has vacated his seat. He is now turned out, having paid all his fees—without a chance of being re-elected, and without having obtained his Knighthood—which we are told he much coveted. Here is another addition to the list of much-injured lawyers.

THERE is something like sympathy between England and France—the new Ministry there has fallen to pieces.

OUR readers will have seen the accounts of the successes of the troops of the King of SPAIN, under ZUMALACARREGUI—successes which, under any other circumstances than those in which the Peninsula is at present placed, would give assurance that the voice of the people would be heard, and that the infant usurper would shortly vacate the throne in favour of the rightful Monarch. As it is, we see no great cause for exultation, for the moment that the cause of Don CARLOS is ascertained to be in the ascendant, the foreign aid, by which the internal governments of nations at peace with their neighbours, are now arranged and settled, will be called for, and, as was the case in Portugal, the succession changed, and the institutions of the country overthrown by the mere force of hired adventurers and foreign mercenaries.

We rejoice, however, to find that some movements of importance have been made. The necessity of decision and expedition cannot be too strongly inforced upon the minds of the Carlists. Had Don MIGUEL'S Generals acted with energy and rapidity when they were before Oporto, instead of per-

forming a siege of Troy, the rightful King of PORTUGAL would now be upon his throne. The courage of endurance is not enough in enterprises 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.

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'CONNELL's barking and Mr. SHELL's howling, 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. LITTLETON 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 conviction, since we last met our readers, the celebration of the LORD MAYOR'S Day has occurred: and although we are the last persons in the world to value the echoing shouts of Guildhall as proofs of the real merits of men, or as tests of their worthiness for general approbation, it is impossible, taking the thing at its level, and for just as much as it is worth, not to perceive that, good or bad, important or indifferent, the change is wonderful.

Recollect when poor old Lord GREY, in the same Whig livry of blue and buff, in which he went to the House of Commons the day that every other Member—let his politics be what they might—went there in mourning for the murder of LOUIS XVI.; recollect, we say, when that venerable Earl visited, in that habit, that same Hall, under the auspices and tutelage of the Right Honourable Sir JOHN KEY, Baronet, then Lord Mayor, Member for the City of London, and contractor for stationery, accompanied by all the cream and flower of radicalism and reform—when BROTHAM was idolised, ELLICE worshipped, Lord JOHN RUSSELL magnified, Mr. CAM HOBBHOUSE extolled, the Duke of SUSSEX cheered, and all of them painted by Mr. HAYDON—and when nothing was so fine or so praised on that day, when, &c., &c., &c.!!!—and then look at that same Hall on Monday last.

It should be recollected that, although the MAYOR changes, annually, the company, with a very few exceptions at the instigations table, consisting of his Lordship's private friends, does not. The same Aldermen SKOBBS, HOBBS, and DOBS, and the same Deputies SWIZZLE, FRIZZLE, and GRIZZLE, are present—they stand, or rather sit, under their rights, and there they are—with Mrs. S., H., G., S., F., and D.: so that what may be called the "constituency," the gormandizers of gelid or jellied—mock turtle, woollen cod's heads and shoulders, tough turkeys, and hard hams, down in the middle of the Hall, are, by prescription—like the dinner—there.

Assuming this, to what but a general and complete revolution of public feeling can we attribute the proceedings of Monday? THE LORD MAYOR gave, as his first toast, "CHURCH and KING." And how was it received? A moment's pause shewed that the vast company were taken by surprise on account of its novelty; but in less than two moments the loyal, constitutional, and new-enlightened host of visitors rose and drank, and cheered it to the very echo.

The QUEEN's health—not that we are of that party who wish, for political triumph, to make her MAJESTY's health a rallying point, in opposition to any other toast which may be given—was enthusiastically received. Her MAJESTY is so inherently excellent—her conduct so unostentatiously admirable, her principles so good, her qualities so estimable, that the “women of England” who, at the LORD MAYOR's feast—thanks to the wisdom and gallantry of the civic authorities—participated in its gaieties, could do no better than join their husbands, their fathers, and their brothers, in evincing their dutiful loyalty and affection to one of the most exemplary and amiable QUEENS that ever graced the country.

The "KING'S MINISTERS," as a toast, was received with negative applause—so was the health of the LORD CHANCELLOR. We disbelieve the account of the hissing, and attribute it to the cause assigned by the *Chronicle*, and think it was directed against some persons who obstructed the general view of the Noble and Learned exhibitor—who, now that MATTHEWS is in America, is considered the most attractive public performer in that line.

These, however, are questions of degree—the Noble and Learned editor of the *Penny Magazine* may or may not have been hissed. Old stagers neither care for these sibilations, nor, we believe, hear them; but what subsequently occurred is no matter of doubt.

The health of the Duke of WELLINGTON—not present—not within seventy miles of the field of battle—was given : and what followed :—shouts and cheerings which lasted for several minutes. Yes—the health of that Duke of WELLINGTON who, in his bold, noble, and manly tone denounced Reform altogether—that Duke of WELLINGTON, who was assailed and nearly assassinated in the city on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo—that Duke of WELLINGTON, whose house would, without protection, have become the prey of the mob, and whose windows were for safety's sake sheltered with iron from the missiles of the PEOPLE. Is this re-action, or is it not?—is light breaking in upon the nation, or not?—do the people see that they have been deluded and betrayed, or do they not?

But this is not all—a subsequent toast from the Chair was, “*The Duke of Richmond and the House of Peers*.” How was that received?—with most tumultuous applause—with cheers almost interminable. Does not *this* speak volumes? Had the Duke of RICHMOND remained with the Ministry, to

which in a moment of infatuation he lured himself, he would have come in for the thirteenth share of the grumbling murmur of applause which rolled round the Hall, and for which Lord MELBOURNE, suiting the reply to the compliment, muttered out some inaudible thanks. But, no!—the blood of the nobleman curdled at the propositions of his baser colleagues, and he saved his honour, and withdrew. On Monday the Duke must have seen that his contemptuous abandonment of the ELLICES, ABERCROMBIES, HOBHOUSES, JOHNNY RUSSELL, 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 now, 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 conviviality of the evening of his inauguration.

One bit of Tom-foolery remains to be noticed. The Minister 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 divine—tells the company that England is at peace—that the whole world is at peace, and that the object of the English Government, is peace: in evidence of which he points to—whom on earth does the reader suppose?—NAMICK PACHA, a respectable gentleman with a chimney-pot on his head, from Constantinople—the Minister from Mexico—and the Minister from Greece!—and then,

Just conceive the man satisfying himself with the appearance at table of three persons—the first of whom is here, we suspect, on a mission of remonstrance; the second of whom does not, at this moment, know who or what is the Government of his country; and the third, the representative of the peace-giving Monarch, whose salary for being King, *we pay!* “All the world is at peace,” says CEPID—except, indeed, say we, Belgium and Holland, and Spain and Portugal, and—above all—*Mexico, Turkey, and Greece*; to whose excellent Ministers his Lordship was pleased to refer.

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 PEOPLE, to maintain the rights of the Church, and, by so doing, maintain inviolate all that his Reformed Parliament has left of our Constitution.

that has reformed Parliament has left our consideration. What has already been done in Kent—the manner in which the Conservative dinners at Canterbury, at Dover, at Ramsgate, 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 DERLING 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 not only of Peers, Barons, Members of Parliament, and men distinguished 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 patriots and Conservatives, and record the proceedings of the day with infinite pleasure and satisfaction.

THE accounts which have been received from the West Indies since our last number was published, are none 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 present a most frightful realization of all our worst fears; and, as if the hand of Providence was raised against the innocent sufferers, the island of Dominica has been visited with the most destructive 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 Colonies, to be compelled to do the same as the poor wretches of the Dominions; manumitted, rescued, liberated, enlightened, black to work, at the point of the bayonet.

black to work, at the point of the bayonet.

Just at this crisis, when Mr. BUXTON is almost ready to swear, and when Mr. SPRING RICE, if he thought he had any chance for Cambridge, would jump like a harlequin from the Colonial Secretaryship into the Chancellorship of the Exchequer,—when Lord SLIGO is fretting himself to a skeleton, and Mr. STEPHEN is at fault; and when, in short, dismay and discomfiture are general, a very ingenious and talented artist of the name of RIPPINGGILL is circulating a proposal, which, from its peculiar applicability and reasonableness, seems to us deserving of a place entire. We trust that the total overthrow of the amiable designs of the Aldermanburians will not affect the pictorial designs of Mr. RIPPINGGILL, whose subject as described would, we think, if he should abandon it, form an excellent "theme" for a graphic illustration of the ablest of our artists in his peculiar line, H. B.:—

I send a small picture on

graphic illustration of the abject or our race, line, H. B. :

"MR. A. RIPPINGILLE, who has lately painted a small picture entitled 'Negro Emancipation,' has conceived a large one in commemoration of the same *magificent recent event*, into which individualism who have immortalized themselves, and elevated the moral character of England, by the part they have taken in this *glorious work*.

"MR. R. has availed himself of the license granted to poets and painters in all ages; having made the *most important facts* relating to the *local circumstances of individual* bend to the great and essential truths which constitute the subject of the picture; and he feels that the *freedom of the press* in this kind, constrains him to a principle less liberal, would as a *matter of history* be extremely defective in moral influence, and as a work of art extremely those noble-minded patriots to whom the negroes and the MELBAVE are the proclaimed and undoubted. The Earl and Countess MELBAVE are the proclaimed and undoubted the centre of the picture, his Lordship officially, was the great and good, who has next to him those great and good, who are just beginning to re-

give their reward;—the left hand of Lady MULGRAVE rests on the head of a child now made free, which unprecedented act of condescension is felt and appreciated by the group near her Ladyship, in which group are several of those ladies whose generous sympathy and zeal have rendered the efficient help to the cause of suffering humanity; a person on the right of Lady MULGRAVE is pointing to several negroes, and others who are breaking and burying a chain: from this scene of things an overseer is retiring, having witnessed enough of liberty, and prefers order. In the foreground, near the centre, are girls strewing flowers, between whom there is a little contention for that honour.

"In the right hand corner is a bust of the excellent Mr. WILBERFORCE, which is being strewed with flowers, near this incident is a grey-headed negro brought out to witness the fulfilment of his long-cherished hopes."

"As the Bible Society presented every negro on the 1st of August with a copy of the Scriptures, Mr. R. thought this a very happy circumstance for his picture, and next the old negro just mentioned, an aged negroress is in the act of receiving a bible, and a boy is thumbing another. A little distance also seen with one of those chains of freedom in his hand, merrily riding the instruments of torture 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 scene."

"There are many other incidents which might be noticed, did not Mr. R. extend this paper beyond its proper interest. Every figure of the least consequence to the subject will be painted from 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 guineas. To non-subscribers 3 guineas. 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 event," 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 with her fair hand, for the first time—"an unprecedented act of condescension"—resting upon the woolly head of a black piccaniny; but still, there is a mysteriousness with regard to the centre group, sufficiently powerful to keep up the interest. "The person on the right of Lord MULGRAVE," is not named, 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 is brought out to witness the fulfilment of his long-cherished hopes." This is odd: 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 mixed quantities—"How far is it from New Year's day to Waterloo-bridge?"

At a little distance, however, from this "incident" is "a very happy circumstance"—an aged negroress is receiving a bible, and "a boy is thumbing another." The piety 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 disseminating 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. RIPPINGILLE is an exceedingly clever 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, of which, at the time, we gave a somewhat elaborated account: this of Mr. RIPPINGILLE's, if ever executed, promises to be equally 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. RIPPINGILLE will start for Jamaica, and take a view of the burnt houses, the neglected crops, the dirty, lazy negroes loling 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 must 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, floggings, and imprisonments, unheard of till Mr. RIPPINGILLE calls the "magnificent event" of emancipation had 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 us 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 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 predecessor, 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 CHANCELLOR'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 shepherds' dogs.

The glaring imbecility of our Ministry is equalled only by its flagrant impudence—that callous hardened effrontery (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, hangings, and abductions were going on in abundance. The same simpleton denounced the Duke of WELLINGTON'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 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.

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 "Gridlrig" 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. Crime 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 precaution; Lord WELLESLEY sleeps, and Lord DUNCANNOON 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 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 comes 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 *degagé*, 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 that during the disturbed state of 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 hogsheds of sugar made in British Guiana, as compared with the returns of former years."

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 seem an absurdity to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and certainly he is secure from suspicion; but we see in the conflagration 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 set down by the Political Unions as a gross and monstrous absurdity. The tunnel 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.

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 ostentatiously parade Parliament-street, carrying a cage of what he jocosely calls "burnt out rats." Is it a matter of fun and 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. FURNIVAL, the colleague of the Tally-burner, does not obtrude himself upon public attention—he more tranquilly retires, being one of those who

"Burn wood by stealth, and blush to find it flame."

But will Lord MELBOURNE continue to "pooh-pooh" down Mr. HALL and Mr. COOPER, stop the mouth of Mr. JASPER 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 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 Redriff, 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.

We should like, whenever the "Gridlrig" 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 are what may be called 'rather too much' for poor Sir JOHN NEWPORT 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 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. ARTHUR EWEY 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 PEPPS 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, proposing PEPPS 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 odd, considering what he is, and what he is really fit for. However, the Mastership of the Rolls was the thing he wanted, and, we believe, the thing he fully understood he was to have.—We can add a little to this history. CAMPBELL has found the CHANCELLOR out, and is foaming at the mouth, and raving, just as HORNE 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 BROUGHAM 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 Rice vacates, is by no means doubtful.

Mr. EDWARD ELLICE walks about the streets with his political 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. ELLICE and HORHOUSE avowed themselves DURHAMITES—the CHANCELLOR 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 go.

We have just seen Lady BLESSINGTON's "Book of Beauty," and certainly never was book so appropriately named; whether as regards the noble address 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 gem. Among the literary contributors to her ladyship's *melange*, are Lady CHARLOTTE BURY, Lady EMMELINE STEWART WORTLEY, Mrs. SHELLEY, Lady ISABELLA St. JOHN, Lord CASTLEREAGH, THOMAS MOORE 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.

The monstrous absurdities of our legislators—the groundless 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 tyrannies exhibited by the bloated over-seers and their myrmidons, in repelling with 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 GULSON??? all the way to Abingdon, the worshipful body—the heads of the CERBEREAN board—concoct and circulate the following letter:—

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales,
8th November, 1834.

TO THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received information which leads them to believe that, notwithstanding the directions conveyed to the overseers in the circular letter of the 4th of September, the Poor Law Amendment Act is still imperfectly understood; and that the overseers in many parishes, who have a select vestries or Boards of Guardians, are under misapprehension as to the duties which they are by the existing laws required to perform.

The Commissioners, therefore, think it necessary to inform you, that as overseers you still remain responsible for the due relief of the poor; and that you may furnish such relief in any of the different ways in which, by law, you might have furnished it, before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; bearing in mind always, the necessity of vigilance and strict economy in its distribution.

The Poor Law Amendment Act was not for the purpose of abolishing 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 regulations for preventing these practices, which, although highly objectionable, cannot altogether and immediately be stopped. In the mean time, the Commissioners wish to draw your attention to the following suggestions; many parishes having derived great advantage from adopting the measures which are here pointed 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, the 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 appreciable to set the able-bodied paupers to work, the half at least of the relief given to them should be in food, or in the other necessities of life; and, if this rule be applicable to your parish, the Commissioners recommend you to consider whether arrangements cannot be made for carrying it into effect without delay.

4. If it be the practice in your parish to make an allowance to labourers in respect of the number of their children, you should not suppose, 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 fraudulent impositions.

6. If your parish possesses a workhouse, which is already in such a state as to admit of able-bodied paupers being lodged, maintained, 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 be mistaken for Rules or Orders issued by them, under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN CHADWICK, Secretary.

And this letter, acquainting the overseers that they are to do exactly what they did with respect to the poor before the Act passed, which was entirely to alter the system, and the annunciation that they are not to act upon the suggestions of the Commissioners as if they were rules or orders, are the returns to the country for twenty or thirty thousand pounds per annum, to be paid to Commissioners, Assistant-Commissioners, secretaries, clerks, and post-boys. Thank God, an incessant attack upon the tyranny of the measure has released the poor from the extended oppression—a continued exposition of its uselessness and profligacy will, we think, put an end to it altogether.

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 eight or 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 LONDONDERRY's answers which so completely satisfied Mr. W.—

“NO. I.—SIR HUSSEY VIVIAN TO THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.
“My dear Lord LONDONDERRY—My friend, Mr. LITTLETON, on reading your speech at the Down meeting, as given in the *Dublin Evening 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 conveying to Mr. LITTLETON 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:—

“But I confess I cannot speak in terms of respect of Mr. LITTLETON. Never was there an exhibition so dishonourable, so treacherous, and so unworthy as that which was carried on through that gentleman's agency last Session.

Requesting the earliest possible answer, believe me ever, my dear Lord LONDONDERRY, very faithfully yours,
“DUBLIN, Nov. 1, 1834.” “HUSSEY VIVIAN.”

NO. II.—THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY TO SIR 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 *Guardian*, 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. LITTLETON's political conduct I avowed, unequivocally, I could not treat it with respect. This admission before Parliament and the country, of error and indiscretion in his negotiations with O'Connell are the grounds of my opinions, if none other were at hand.

I applied the words “treacherous,” “dishonourable,” and “unworthy,” to those transactions of Government, by which Lord 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 (unknown to him) which changed the Lord Lieute-

nant's views as to the Coercion Bill, by which secret proceeding Lord Grey 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 HUSSEY.

“Yours ever most sincerely and faithfully.

“VANE LONDONDERRY.”

“NO. III.—SIR H. VIVIAN TO THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

“Dublin, November 4, 1834.

“My dear Lord LONDONDERRY,—I am much gratified at the receipt of your letter, inasmuch 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 refer, 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 you 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 gentleman, 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 MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY TO SIR H. VIVIAN.

“Mount Stewart, Nov. 5, 1834.

“My dear Sir HUSSEY—I can have no hesitation in concurring with your interpretation of my letter of the 31st inst., which I think was sufficiently explicit; nor can I have any objection to your Mr. LITTLETON making any use of the correspondence now at hand.

“Believe me, my dear Sir HUSSEY, yours very sincerely,

“VANE LONDONDERRY.

“Lieut.-Gen. Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN.”

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 LONDONDERRY certainly did not need any laurels that could be gathered from the Phoenix-park or the Curragh of Kildare, although his Lordship's readiness upon such occasions was once most unnecessarily proved by his meeting with Mr. BATTER in Battersea-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.

Dear JOHN,—The time has at last arrived when I must cry “poculi!” 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 ANTIETHOS—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 PERICLES; a man who perhaps meant well, and yet succeeded very happily in ruining his country. He is very much 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 tax. Rome had her MARCUS, her SYLLA, and her CINNA—which last, by-the-by, brought in a bill to emancipate certain operatives, but it was kicked out of the house, together with its author, by the Lords. But why do I mention these ancient examples, when Lord BROUGHAM says positively that Greeks and Romans may go and be —, and directs the mind of the age to the study of more “Useful Knowledge”—such as the production of cotton in Egypt, natural history in Surinam, natural hot water in Iceland, and a thousand other things which it is absolutely necessary for a labouring 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 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 Members; 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.

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 handcuffed and snugly 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 dissatisfaction 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 “Reynale,” let O'CONNELL receive nine dozen lashes, and every other Irish Member six dozen only, to be repeated diurnally according to the symptoms.

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 independent warriors are balloted for the militia.

Depend upon it, the people will be peaceable and contented when they 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 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 reconstructed. Then, private ambition will no more seek to overturn established institutions for the sake of temporary popularity; unprincipled politicians will no more attempt the destruction 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 disregarded, 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. Well as the learned Frenchman observes, there is pleasure even in the misfortunes of our best friends; and I really believe I shall experience a species of satisfaction, when I hear that O'CONNELL and Lord BROUGHAM occupy the same bed in Siberia.

Allow me to subscribe myself, dear JOHN, your sincere friend, though
A MODERATE REFORMER.

Nov. 12.

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 *soi-disant* 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 proceedings:—

“The agents of DONNA ISABELLA in this country have been extremely active during the last week in entering into contracts for muskets, carbines, pistols, and sabres, for the use of the Queen's army, besides a considerable quantity of ammunition and materials of war. The agents of LANCER, a regiment raised in this country, under the command of an experienced English Colonel, who highly distinguished himself in the service of Queen DONNA ISABELLA of Portugal. No men will be accepted but those who can produce testimonials of good conduct and sober 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 actively 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 meeting of the agents was held yesterday, for the purpose of arranging pecuniary matters, and full power has been granted them by the Government to sign those contracts that the present state of affairs in Spain may 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 NAVARRA and BISCAY. Their horses will be supplied from Andalusia, but their accoutrements will be purchased in this country.”

LORD PLUNKETT!!! THE BLAND.—Last week while Sergeant PENNEFATHER was speaking in Chancery, in an important cause, the CHANCELLOR appeared anxious to rise much sooner than the usual hour (three o'clock). Sergeant PENNEFATHER urged his anxiety to sit some cases, but his Lordship regretted he could not stay, as he had just learned that his carriage had arrived, and as it was then raining, he could not think of keeping his horses under the wet!!! and accordingly the Court was abruptly adjourned.

It is said that Mr. HALCOMBE has been appointed Recorder of Dover.

LORD GLENLYON, whose protracted absence from England had created so much alarm, arrived last week at Fenton's Hotel.

The *Kenish Observer* recounts the two following extraordinary robberies which have taken place at Maidstone:—

It has been said that nothing is too hot nor too heavy for a thief, and an curious instance occurred last week in Maidstone, which shews that nothing is too large for a man. A man went into the taproom of Mr. MATTHEWS, of the King's Head, on Thursday 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 bar window. The table 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 13lbs 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 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 wear) could not recollect who had sold it to them.

—We scarcely remember to have heard of two heavier losses.

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 Heads passed over the name of Dr. LAMB, in their list of nomination to the Vice-Chancellorship; but true or false, however “strange” it may seem to the *Times*, is no less “strange” than true. The *Times* further observes (with perhaps as much knowledge of Dr. LAMB as it possessed of those distinguished worthies Professors “DOWN and POCKOCK,” that “as he is a man of estimable character and acknowledged talent, some explanation is necessary, both to the honour of the University, and in justice to the registered gentleman.” If the *Times* insists upon a “strange” statement, it is plainly “necessary,” and no doubt can be entertained but that the Heads will do themselves the honour of waiting upon the Editor “up stairs,” and defend their conduct, whenever they are summoned to his impartial tribunal. We may, however, remark, that if to a power of nomination (not nominal, but real) vested in the Heads of Colleges, none but an unprincipled and unscrupulous liberty would ever think of calling them to account for not nominating Vice-Chancellor, but true or false, however “strange” it may seem to a “Liberty Boy” would immediately see that if they only exercised a power really residing in them, they who would interfere with the due exercise of it, are the “tyrants” and the “oppressors,” and not the charge of “injustice” attaches to them who oppose, and not to them who exercise this right. If the nomination be not by ballot, it is a thing which did not the senate protest against the late election, and the Heads of Colleges, who being in the habit of purchasing of country people (whose costume the Maidstone thieves occasionally wear) could not recollect who had sold it to them.

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.

THIS Easy-shining and **Brilliant BLACKING** is prepared by
ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in the

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our observations upon Dominica were in print before we received the communication.
KENNEL has heard 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 poetical 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 letters of our correspondents on different subjects connected with general politics.

JOHN BULL.

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 seals of office. On Friday the Great Seal was delivered by His MAJESTY to Lord LYNCHURST, now Lord High Chancellor; having been sent to His MAJESTY, by the late Chancellor, through Sir HERBERT TAYLOR.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir JOHN HORHOUSE resigned their offices by letter, not thinking themselves, we suppose, 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 intrigue or treachery. The conduct of the KING has been that of a bold, magnanimous, constitutional Monarch; while that of Lord MELBOURNE has been characterised by every attribute of a patriotic Minister, 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.

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, amongst 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 assuredly divided, that he himself saw no hope of assimilating the discordant portions, and that he felt the tenacity 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, in which (it being denied, in what affects to be an authorised and authentic 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 RUPON, and Lord STANLEY, resigned, and replaced by Messrs. EDWARD ELLICE, ARTHUR CROMBIE, Sir JOHN HORHOUSE, and Lord DUNCAN—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 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 yesterday has the following article upon it:—

"A kind of demi-official circular has been sent to some of the Papers, couched 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 MELBOURNE 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 MELBOURNE 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 KING put questions to Lord MELBOURNE, touching the treatment of certain important topics in the Cabinet when reconstructed, Lord MELBOURNE, 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 MAJESTY to investigate the truth of the 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 KING's attention with Messrs. HORHOUSE, ARTHUR CROMBIE, and ELLICE? Or, in short, was Lord MELBOURNE to betray his trust and delude his KING 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 suggestion—the most natural in the world—of his MAJESTY's own? Presuming 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 MELBOURNE'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 application to the Duke have arisen from what source it might, Lord MELBOURNE 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 reposed 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 selfish motives, but unconstitutional 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 Duke has—merely for the purpose of being able to keep the current affairs of the country in order—nominally 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 laid down and rigidly observed by the Duke, are the appointment of Lord LYNCHURST to the Lord Chancellorship, and some temporary nominations to the Treasury Board. These are absolutely necessary. The important character of the Great Seal renders its possession a circumstance of first-rate consequence. Lord BROUGHAM kept it, under various pretexts, somewhat longer than decency—or, at least, delicacy—could justify; and ended his career by declining, according to the Royal command, to deliver the Seal to His MAJESTY on Friday, by sending it to the KING through Sir HERBERT TAYLOR.

In order to prevent any obstruction in the highest Court of Equity, this appointment has been made. The latter nominations 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.

But more than their acts—more than the feeling of general 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 RICHMOND, who, ruinously for himself, was seduced by the mingled cunning and flattery of certain persons into a connexion with the faction—the Duke of RICHMOND retires—the Earl of RUPON retires—Lord STANLEY 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, succeeded Earl GREY—the most ancient and most honourable of all the Radical Whigs, and who went farthest 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 pursued 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 actually has past, let us consider that other members of the Government were about to withdraw. Had the degraded 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 conscientious 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.

The speeches of Lord BROUGHAM, while upon his gaiter-nomic circuit, are upon record; in those are to be found proofs of his change 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 useful 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 Lordship's last 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 throwing a woollack out of window to save his own fall—a bit of prévoyance, very similar in character to his Lordship's interested 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 he had obtained of the state of popular feeling, and the daily 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 SOVEREIGN, whose CHANCELLOR 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—sanctioned not only by the unwilling admissions of the PREMIER, but by the example of Lord RUPON, the Duke of RICHMOND, Lord STANLEY, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Earl GREY, and Lord BROUGHAM himself!—recalls to his Councils that man, who has proved himself the truest, bravest, and greatest subject, MONARCH or COUNTRY ever possessed.

Under all circumstances, therefore, we are not in the least surprised 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 addresses are in preparation, but this too soon will arouse the patriotic portion of the nation as well as summon the disaffected. Already are addresses to the KING arriving from all parts of the country; and in every place where attempts have been made to get up public meetings to condole with and compliment the Whigs, they either have consisted of from five to seven members, or entirely failed in their mischievous and ridiculous purposes.

It certainly is unfortunate that Sir ROBERT PEEL should be so far distant, except that the wide separation of the probable members of the new Cabinet at the time the Duke was so suddenly and unexpectedly sent for, totally disproves and practically overthrows any charge of collusion, or intrigue, with which, in the strength of their feelings and the solemnity of their sorrows, the seceding party might feel disposed to charge their successors.

Letters have been received from Sir ROBERT at Venice, dated the 7th, whence he was proceeding to Florence, where, it is not improbable, circumstances might induce him to stay 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-wheeled galleys, 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 Mr. BLACKBURN 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. BLACKBURN 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 RIGNY is Minister for Foreign Affairs, holding also the office of Minister of Marine, ad interim. M. THIERS is Minister of the Interior; M. GUIZOT, of Public Instruction; M. PERRIN, of Justice; M. HUMANN, Finance; and M. DUCHATEL, of Commerce. The Admiralty (Minister of Marine) has been declined by Admiral DUPERE and M. GAUTHIER.

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 fatal 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 merits of both Northampton upon Professor SEDGWICK. Of the merits of these gentlemen, and their high character in the scientific and philosophic world, nobody can have the slightest doubt; but it is remarkable enough that the two important pieces of

Church preferment, which curiously came to hand so opportunely, should have been bestowed by the LORD CHANCELLOR 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, in 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 strange. The attempt was a bold one. We shall see now what becomes of MR. LE MARCHANT!

LORD DURHAM's dimer 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 Right Honourable daughters.

The correspondent of yesterday's *Morning Post* mentions a report that Sir G. HAMILTON has been recalled from Belgium.

We have elsewhere noticed the calamity which has devastated *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 starvation, 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."

One of the questions most generally discussed in the *Interlopers*, while we are waiting for Sir ROBERT PEELE, is, whether there will be a dissolution of Parliament upon his arrival. From the state of public feeling, and the feelings of public men, 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 PEELE'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 avowal 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 results, for they are undoubted, but as far as regards its necessity, which, in our view, is questionable.

The last act of the MELBOURNE Ministry was the gift of Lord SPENCER's blue ribbon 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 NORFOLK.

The Whigs are such silly bodies, and so unexceptionably vain, 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.

Lord LYNCHURST 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 proffered and valued suffrages of the enlightened constituency, the moment it was known that the excellent, patriotic, and benevolent Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND would be proposed.

Lord BURLINGTON, who may be better recollected as MR. CAVENTISH, has already tried the temper and feelings of 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 countrymen than the Noble Marquess, whose attachment to the University is besides well known; but we mistake 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 NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Tune—"Drops of Brandy."

You ask me to tell you the news,
For you think I have con'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 s'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 demon 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 BROUGHAM, 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 PEELE, as all parties agree,
Will fill (and not waste) the Exchequer!

Agitation yet claims little scope,
For the public are made quite aware, Sirs,
Of the difference 'twixt bustle with Hope,
And Anxiety link'd with Despair, Sirs!
The Tories, though true to their KING
(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!"

Nov. 20th, 1834.

X. Y.

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.

"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 daily sinking in the estimation even of those who once were dazzled by its affected boldness, and deluded by its boundless, groundless professions and promises.

"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 CADE 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 maudlin spectators, the majority of whom, in the delusion of their drunkenness, fancied they beheld two Right Honourable Goddesses of Reason fresh imported from Lambton Hall.

"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-guinea 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.

"In the first instance the leading persons of the University forwarded a requisition to Sir ROBERT PEELE, who, duly appreciating the honour conferred on him by the offer, declined upon the highest possible principle. Had Sir ROBERT accepted, the *Jack Cade-ites* 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 STANLEY.

"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 STANLEY, 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 manliness they displayed in quitting 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 remarkably sharp:—

"It has been impossible," says the *Post*, "not to look with strong feelings of emotion at his Lordship during the last 'three glorious days,' the alternate restless fidgeting 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 to our recollection the following lines from *Hudibras*:—

Indeed tis pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your services,
And for th' eternal obligation
You have laid upon the ungrateful nation
Be us'd so unconsciously hard
As not to find a just reward
For letting rapine loose, and murder
To rage just so far, but no further,
And, setting all the land on fire,
To burn to a scantling, but no higher;
For venturing 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 retiring pension of 5,000*l.* per annum, being one thousand more than any of his predecessors ever had, but which, in his affection for the country, he himself augmented to its present amount."

On Friday, it tickles his Lordship after the following fashion:—

"The late LORD CHANCELLOR, 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 answer of two or three sides of that particular kind of paper most appropriately called *Foolscape*.

"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 rushly 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.

"The LORD CHANCELLOR—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 apartments have been secured for his Lordship in the *Hôtel 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:—

"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 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 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 devastating 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 cocoa trees—on the humble but comfortable cottages of 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

of a WELLINGTON Cabinet, had produced a rise in all the Dutch Funds.

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. COOPER'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.

The public will be naturally anxious to learn what the retirement of the Whigs costs them. At present 5,000*l.* per annum to Lord BROUGHAM and 4,000*l.* per annum to Lord PLUNKET can be stated with certainty.

In reference to the great improbability of the Whigs ever returning to office as a party, they are now designated by the sporting term of "out-and-outers."

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, who was present at the Glasgow dinner, describes it as a "*bestly and disgusting scene.*" This is invaluable testimony.

WILLIAM HENRY BODKIN, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-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 to 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 horse, and taken into the Palace, when Sir MATTHEW TIERNEY immediately 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 *Cobbett's Weekly Register*.)

"Sir.—I was grateful to your Majesty for your assent to the

Reform Bill; but I am much more grateful to you for having directed your councils and presence, a set of servants who have used their power for the purpose of procuring to be passed a bill, which has abrogated the greatest of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and has subjected the whole of the British empire to the arbitrary and unlabouring part of your subjects, when brought by misfortune into a state of indigence and want, have no right to relief out of the land upon which they were born, and which they alone make worth anything; and to expose the further degradation, to which they are to be subjected, to the arbitrary and mischievous, when provided for by law.

"I most humbly and heartily thank your Majesty for having dismissed from your councils a set of servants, who, when the House of Commons had resolved upon the repeal of a part of the mall-tax, and the abolition of the duties on the importation of foreign servants, useless that vote were rescinded; a set of servants who sent out the special commissioners of 1830 and 1831; a set of servants who have expended twenty millions of money on a project, which has thrown into utter confusion the most valuable of your foreign dominions; a set of servants who have been the cause of the ruin of the whole sort of mongrel government, carried on in detached parcels, by creatures of their own, irresponsible well to your Majesty as to the parliament; a set of servants who have commenced insurrection in every thing, giving a bad example to the rest of the empire, and which has subjected all rights and all principles of government into the air, till, at last, no man knows what to expect.

"But, may it please your Majesty, it is of the necessities of this set of servants that I most complain. It is impossible for an Englishman to look at their deeds in almost every part of the kingdom, without shuddering; it is impossible to behold their conduct with regard to the press; with regard to other things connected with the sufferings of the people: it is impossible to look at these, or to be sensible of these, without being grateful to your Majesty for having put us under their power. To your Majesty it belongs to know your own country, to be acquainted, for exercise of that

servants. It is sufficient to leave them to their private and carefully to abstain from everything like an attempt to thwart you in your choice. If that choice should unhappily (which we ought not to presume likely) be such as to be hostile to our liberties and happiness, we must rely on our Representatives in the House of Commons to protect us against the evil that may be likely to arise from their counsel; and, if that choice should be such as to be hostile to the rights towards us, we must rely on ourselves, and not in your Majesty. At any rate, the first feeling of your people, upon hearing that you have driven from your presence a set of men amongst whom he, who is technically held to be the keeper of your Majesty's conscience, has openly and loudly declared himself a disciple of the merciless Mithras, and has vilified the justice and the necessity of the execution of your Majesty's orders, and has proclaimed and down by that barbarous name; at any rate, the first feeling due from us towards your Majesty, upon this occasion, is that of gratitude.

“ I am, your Majesty’s faithful subject,
“ And most obedient humble servant,
“ W. M. COBBETT.”

The Court of Chancery was on Monday morning, from the opening of the doors, crowded to excess. The LORD CHANCELLOR a few minutes after ten o'clock entered and took his seat on the Bench. His Lordship disposed of two or three motions, none of which were of any public interest. During this time Sir CHARLES WYTHAM entered the Court and took his customary seat. On concluding his remarks on the cases before him, LORD BROUGHAM addressed that Learned Gentleman in nearly the following words:—

Sir Charles Wetherell—As you are in Court I will take the opportunity of alluding to the very important case of the King v. Shore, in which you are engaged. Under existing circumstances,

and in the present state of the Administration, I think it absolutely necessary that some arrangement should be agreed to as to that and some other cases which have been heard before me. Let me, however, take this opportunity of stating thus publicly, and in the most positive terms I can use, my full determination to resign office. I will give up the Great Seal. I repeat again (were his Lordship 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. I myself have no doubt, indeed, I am quite certain that the Seals will 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 Chancellor) felt more amazement, astonishment, and indignation than I can find words to express at finding that any person or persons should have presumed to doubt that such was my fixed and unalterable determination. There is no 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 one single moment in the course to pursue, and I once more repeat that I shall instantly give up the Great Seal. However, I feel myself bound in justice to the suters in this Court to remain in office for a short period, to allow me an opportunity of doing to them what they have a most unquestionable right to expect. In the cases that have been heard I am most desirous of giving judgment, and I neither can nor will perform so important a duty in a 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 parties would be put to the immense expense of having them reheard before my successor. I hope three or four days will be abundant time; but as I have said before, I cannot and

As above, may also be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, HENRY
CALCINED MAGNESIA, in bottles at 2s 9^{cts}, or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

There has been a display of confidence among the moneyed interest during the week not observable for some time past, and Consols since our last report have been as high as 91½, being 1½ per cent. higher without an Administration, than they bore when the country was under a Whig Ministry, affording an illustration of the fact that our capitalists think the country safer without any Cabinet, than under the control of such a one as that now defunct. The price at the close of business was 91½ for Consols. Exchequer Bills are rather flat, some heavy sales for investment having been made, and the premium upon these Securities was at the close 39 41. India Bonds were at a premium of 30 22. All the former Bonds have advanced with Consols. Russian 100½, Dutch 93½, Danub 76½, and Belgian 98½. In the Trans-Atlantic Bonds little is doing. Brazilian have decreased to 78½, and Chilean are 33½ 4½.

The speculation in Spanish and Portuguese Stock has been very trifling; but the market has revived from the panic of Saturday last. Spanish Bonds closed this afternoon at 5½, and Portuguese at 56½. In the Share Market, Imperial Brazilian Mine Shares are better, the quotation being 36½ 37½.

3 per Cent. Consols, 91½	Bank Stock, 223 24
3 per Cent. Reduced, 90½	Ditto for Account, 227
3½ per Cent. Reduced, 90½	India Stock, 266 27
New 3½ per Cent. 100½	Ditto for Account, 267
Four per Cent. 125½	(assented) India Bonds, 20 22 p.m.
Ditto (disassented) Exchequer Bills, 39 41 p.m.	Consols for Account, 91½ 3½
Bank Long Annuities, 120	

We last night received the following communication from Cambridge:—

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 York, now Lord Hardwicke, 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 Eps, deem it of the utmost importance, in this crisis, to come forward and testify our determination to support your Majesty's royal title, to the utmost of our power, in the exercise of your just and lawful prerogative.

"We are from every feeling warmly attached to the institutions of our country, but we are not the less prepared to exert our entire willingness to concur in any measures 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 Mannors Sutton, Mr. Goulburn, Major General Sir Henry Hardinge, the Right Hon. Charles 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 Camden, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Herries, the Right Hon. Sir C. M. Sutton, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Sir George Murray, Mr. Goulburn, Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Plania, visited his Grace yesterday at the Home Department.

Sir F. Lamb, English Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, arrived at Frankfurt on Saturday last, on his way to London.

There have been five more attempts at incendiarianism in Berkshire within the last week: At Boxford, near Newbury; at Lambourn, barn buildings and corn destroyed; at Kingston, near Wantage, a great deal of corn and a long range of buildings burned; the workhouse of Welford, near Newbury; and at Hampstead Marshall, near the same town, where a house and barn were burned, with the corn, except the dwelling-house, a shed, and two hay-ricks. Two of the farms belonged to Earl Craven.

The French Royal Academy of Medicine at one of its late sittings has named a Committee, at the desire of the Minister of Marine, to examine Mr. Kyan's process for preserving wood for ship-building. On Friday, the 21st inst., Henry Tyrwhitt, Esq., Thomas Brudenell, Esq., William Frederick Wills, Esq., and John Rivers, Esq., Esq., Hugh Seymour-Tremenheere, Esq., John Edwards Snowden, Esq., Edward D'Oyly Barwell, Esq., and Thomas Erskine Perry, Esq., of the Inner Temple, were called to the Bar, by the Benchers of that Honourable Society.

At the Council on Thursday Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued to Thursday, the 15th, and not the 10th, of December. An effort to be made to-morrow evening at Covent Garden to play *Othello* attractively. Mr. Vandenhoff is advertised as *Iago*, and Mr. Denzil as the Moor.

The Strand Theatre is to be opened on Monday by Mrs. Wylett, with its former attractive company, including Mitchell, Williams, Oxberry, and Forester. The only new piece announced is called *Figaro in London*. It is from the pen of Mr. A. Beckett, the author of the *Turned Head*.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—SATURDAY.

Lord Lyndhurst, accompanied by the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor, and several of the Masters in Chancery, entered the Court at ten o'clock this morning, when his Lordship took the customary oath as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain with the usual formalities. The oath was administered by Mr. Edmonds, the newly appointed Clerk to the Crown, the book being held by the Master of the Rolls. The Court then proceeded to the business of the day, 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 held 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 on the bar, if they would favour him with their company in his private room.

His Lordship and several of the King's Council 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 again withdrew to the Court of Exchequer, where he presided as Lord Chief Baron during the remainder of the day.

The sittings in Chancery are consequently adjourned until the 4th of December.

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 at Lincoln's Inn Hall on Thursday, the 4th day of December next."

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3 per Cent. Consols.	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
3 per Cent. Consols.	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
New 3 per Cent. Consols.	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
New 4 per Cent. of 1826.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
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India Bonds.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Exchequer Bills.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Consols for Account.	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at the Rectory, Shawell, the lady of the Rev. William Biscoe, of a daughter.—On the 15th inst., at Rieghel, Glamorganshire, the lady of John Roche Dussent, Esq., late Attorney-General of the same Island.
On the 19th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Edward Charles Blount, Esq., of Ebury, in the County of Middlesex, and daughter to the late Sir William Blount, Bart., of Soddington, in the County of Worcester, to Gertrude Frances, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.
On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas, youngest daughter of the late David Deane, Esq., of a son and heir.—On the 17th inst., at the Rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute, to Richard Parkin, Esq., of Hertford, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.
On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute, to Richard Parkin, Esq., of Hertford, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.
On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute, to Richard Parkin, Esq., of Hertford, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. John Sterling, B.A., Thomas Henry Daking, Esq., of the Island of St. Helena, only daughter of the late John Roche Dussent, Esq., late Attorney-General of the same Island.

On the 19th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Edward Charles Blount, Esq., of Ebury, in the County of Middlesex, and daughter to the late Sir William Blount, Bart., of Soddington, in the County of Worcester, to Gertrude Frances, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.

On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas, youngest daughter of the late David Deane, Esq., of a son and heir.—On the 17th inst., at the Rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute, to Richard Parkin, Esq., of Hertford, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute, to Richard Parkin, Esq., of Hertford, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute, to Richard Parkin, Esq., of Hertford, the lady of the late Wm. Jerminham, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Lord St. John of Bute.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for DECEMBER, contains, among others, the following articles: Poetical Words of the Rev. George Crabbe—Genology not subversive of Divine Revelation—Correspondence between Father la Chaise and Jacob Sporn—Coins of Philip II. and III. of Macedon—The History of the English Language—The History of the English Literature—Cedmon—Sunderland Passages at Eltham Palace—Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, No. II.—Oxford Professors of Anglo-Saxon—College Reminiscences of Coleridge—Projected Edition of Schlegel's Poems—Review of New Publications—The Annuals of France—Athenaeum, Almanac, and Yearbook—Literary Intelligence and Antiquarian Researches—Obituary, with Memorials of Dom Pedro, Karl of Derby, Br. Gray, Br. Bisset, Sir John Leach, J. Penn, Esq., Charles Wesley, &c. &c. and a copy of Mr. Coleridge's "Vile." Embellished with Representations of the Ancient British Sepulchral Remains found at Gristrop, co. York.

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1. Extraordinary Preservation of Foxes.
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3. Wild Fox Shooting, with a Portrait of Peter, a Water Spaniel.
4. Bond of Norfolk.
Contents.—NEWMARKET BOUGHTON MEETING, and Farewell to the Season, by Craven—Description of the Plate, Mr. Norris suckling a Fox-cub—The Fox-hunt, and the Fox-hunter—The Fox-hunt—Brooklyn Hunt—Hints on Spornomania and its Associations, by Draggman—These Hibernics—Field Sports in the Colonies—Letters from the West, by Juno—Liverpool October Meeting—The late EARL of DERRY, by Alfred Higgins—Summary of High-land and Lowland Hounds—The Fox-hunt—Brooklyn Hunt—List of Stallions for 1835—Newmarket New Coursing Meeting, by Cursor—Opening of the Campaign in Scotland—Steeple Chase in the Vale of Aylesbury—Remarks on the Difference of the English and the Scotch Hounds—The Fox-hunt—The Difference arising out of the Sale of a Game—REVIEW of the RACING SEASON 1834, by Craven—Coursing Meetings—Hours of Idleness, by The Rampler in Red—The Norfolk Phenomenon—Spurwing Intelligence—Racing Calendar, by the Editor—London: M. A. Pittman, 13, Warwick-square, Newgate street, and all Booksellers.

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At a General Meeting of the Life Governors and Subscribers held on the 27th of November, at Freemasons' Hall, the Rev. H. J. KNAPP, M.A., in the Chair: After disposing of the business connected with the General Meeting, the Subscribers proceeded to ballot for Twenty additional Pensioners, when the following

Candidates were declared duly elected, the numbers polled for each respectively being—		No. of Votes.	
For No. 60	Mrs. S. Hunter	27,049	
77	Mrs. A. M. Morris	19,718	
64	Mrs. E. Jones	19,573	
78	Mrs. M. Hore	18,297	
86	Mrs. M. Wilson	18,064	
For No. 70	Mr. J. Read	13,966	
55	Mrs. M. Ellison	15,895	
54	Mr. J. George	15,719	
84	Mrs. E. Baldwin	15,198	
43	Mrs. A. Kahlen	13,194	

66 Mrs. M. W. Smith	17,990	61 Mrs. M. Johnson	14,851
65 Mrs. A. M. Smith	17,990	6 Mrs. J. Poole	13,146
61 Mrs. M. A. Goreing	16,366	52 Mrs. A. Pinder	13,075
65 Mrs. A. K. W.	16,493	49 Mrs. J. S.	12,784
57 Mrs. M. Isaacson	16,034	68 Mrs. C. Gilkerson	12,767
82 Mrs. M. Hartshorn	16,034		

Subscriptions and Donations received at Messrs. Drummmonds, Charing-cross.

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THOMAS JOHN DAVIS, Secretary.

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On the death of either Parent, the sum of the contributions of both Parents on any agreed sums at early periods from the birth of each Child, such sums to be the property of the Parents;—It will grant Endowments available at optional ages, and to be applied towards the Education, and Maintenance, until they shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and also a Pension of £100 per annum, commencing at the age of fifteen years, and continuing until the death of the Mother, or until she shall marry again.

Annuity to his Widow.—And lastly, in case of any person contracting marriage previous to the age at which the Endowment should become available, the sum of £1000 per annum, commencing at the age of twenty-five years, and continuing until the death of that person at the originally stipulated period, in the event of intervening death. It is reserved hereafter to annex other branches of business in analogy with the above.

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A List of the Directors will shortly be announced. In the meantime, applications for Shares are received, and Prospectuses (exhibiting extracts from the Statutes) may be had of Messrs. Lacy and Bridges, Solicitors to this Association, 11, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

FRANCIS CORBAUX, Managing Director.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 22.

Royal Regt. of Artillery, ~~Second Major G. Goble to be~~ Lieut. Col., vice Bull, placed on the retired list; Second Capt. J. R. Colebrooke to be Capt., vice Cobb; First Lieut. De Lago to be Second Capt., vice Colebrooke; Second Lieut. H. A. Turner to be First Lieut., vice Lago.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 25.

Memorandum—The half-pay of the under-mentioned officers have been cancelled from the 25th inst., inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Lieut. W. Kingsley, half-pay Royal Wagon Train.

[illegible]

134th—Lieut. F. W. A. Plushaw to be Adj. vice Steele, who res. the Adj. only. 31st
 134th—Lieut. Brook Taylor to be Capt. by pur. vice Hamilton prom.; Ens. E. Bowyer, 31st
 the Lieut. by pur. vice Taylor; J. Bailie. Gent. to be Ens. by put. vice Bowyer.
 134th—A. Black, M.D. to be Assist.-Surge. vice Hume, appointed to the 43d Foot.
 134th—Lieut. G. Nightingale, from the h. p. of the Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards.

To Lieut. without pur. vice Butler, prom.: Ist West India Regt.-Assist.-Surg.
A. Fergusson, M.D. from the 76th Regt. To Surge V. R. Savery, who ret. regt.
and was killed at Andover, Ind., Aug. 1862. To Lieut. without pur. vice
Fitz Gerald, det. Ens. C. H. Meester to be Lieut. without pur. vice
Hutchins; Ens. W. C. Kennedy, to be Lieut. without pur. vice Soden; F. T. Ham-
mond, Gent. to be Ens. without pur. vice Messiter; C. Fosk, Gent. to be En-
sign without pur. vice Kennedy, Royal African Corps;-Ens. E. O'Brien to be Lieut.
without pur. vice Nicolle, det.; J. Travers, Gent. to be Ens. vice O'Brien.
Unattached.-To be Major:-Capt. J. J. Hamilton, from the 81st, by purchase.

Hospital Staff.—To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces—H. Hadley, M.D., vice Hutton, deceased; H. Drummond, M.D., vice Demerut, deceased.

Memorandum.—Major J. Bailie, h. p. unatt., has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached commission, he being about to become a settler in the colonies. The Christian name of Ensign Craigie, of the 97th, is David, and not David Clerk.

Commissions Signed by Lord-Lieutenant.—Royal South Gloucester Militia: W. Wilton, Gent., to be Surgeon, vice Shrapnell, deceased.—Doddington Troop of Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry: J. C. Boode, Gent., to be Cornet.—Staple-ton and Winterbourne Troop of Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry: G. Wood, Esq., to be Quartermaster, vice Conliffe, deceased, and James J. Langford, Gent., to Quartermaster, vice Binley, deceased.

Esq., to be Capt., vice Kitton, resigned—West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry; G. West, Gent., to be Cornet—Second Somerset Regiment of Militia; J. H. Lethbridge, Esq., to be Lieut-Colonel—Staffordshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry; Cornet T. B. B. Stevens to be Lieut.; Cornet T. B. Chinn to be Lieut.; Cornet J. M. Matthew to be ditto; W. E. Hartopp, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Stevens, prom.; W. Mott, Gent., to be ditto, vice Chinn, prom.; J. W. Fleet,

wood, Gent., to be ditto, vice Mathew, prom.
Erratum in the Gazette of Oct. 21.—Staffordshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—For Robert Wood Wilson, Gent., to be Lieut., read, Robert W. Wilson, Gent., to be Cornet.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Captain—Loren E. Russell, to the Actæon. Commanders—D. Popani, to the Pelican; C. Eda, of the Pelican, to the Rover; J. B. Roepel, to the Alban steamer. Lieutenants—H. Byng, of the Victory; C. O. Hayes, of the Fair Rosamond; Wise, of the Isis; T. J. Clarke, to the Spartiate; Hon. B. C. F. P. Carey, and G. Elliot, to the Actæon; Wildey, to the Compton Down Semaphore Station; L. S. Tindal, and T. F. Birch, to the Pique; G. Wodehouse, to the Rover. Mus-

ters—W. W. Thompson, to the Actæon; R. Rogers, to the Rover. Second Masters—J. Saunders, to the Curlew; G. Beaumont, to the Actæon; J. Jennings, to the San Josef. Surgeons—Dr. B. Browning, to the Actæon; H. Goldney, to the Rover. Assistant-Surgeons—W. Durie, to the Actæon; A. C. Bell, to the Victory; Scott, to the Pique; W. Pattison, to the Rover. Chaplain—Rev. A. Fielding, to the Pique; W. Pattison, to the Rover. Champion—Rev. A. Fielding, to the Pique.

ROYAL MARINES: Captain—James Cooke, from half-pay, to the Plymouth Division, vice Haig, to permanent half-pay. Lieutenant—Heriot, to the Actæon.

COAST GUARD: Chief Officers—Lieutenants G. Caswell, H. Roebuck, C. Thorne, and W. Gould.

The following intelligence from the Mediterranean squadron is received through the medium of a French paper, professing to quote a letter of recent date, from Algon Bay :—" Sir H. Inglis, M.P. for the University of Oxford, was on board the *Caledonia*, on a visit to the Admiral; as was Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleugh."

clench, on board another ship of the line. A seaman had been overboard from the *Thunderer*, when her first Lieutenant, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, instantly jumped from the quarter-deck; and, diving after the poor fellow, brought him up by the hair of his head: this gallant act has created a great sensation throughout the fleet.

The *Britannia* was in high trim, but her Captain expected only orders to sail for England. Sir Josias Rowley is much liked; but most secret in all that belongs to his command."

THE SUPERR.—A number of English letters have been found on the island of Borkum which were written at London on the 21st

October, and are, therefore, supposed to have been on board this unfortunate vessel: these letters have no English postmark, and were, perhaps, entrusted to one of the passengers, of whom, it is said, there were eight on board. From all the circumstances, there unhappily appears to be no doubt remaining of the loss of that steamboat.

The whole of the garrison of Chatham marched into the camp on Wednesday, in heavy marching order, under the immediate command of Colonel Sir Leonard Greenwell, C.B. and K.C.H., the Commandant.

Ensigns Knight and Dillon, embarked suddenly on Friday, at Cork, in the *Albion*, for Bristol; thence to Chatham, whence they will embark in the *Julia* on the 10th of next month, for the West Indies.

Colonial Islands, arrived at Miraflores Hotel, 12.30. The gallant General transacted business on Thursday, at the Colonial Office, and afterwards proceeded to Richmond to meet Lady Woodford and family.

12.30. **COURT-MARTIAL.**—*Head-Quarters, Valencia, May 2, 1894.*—At a General Court-martial, so assembled at Sagunto, Benares, on the 20th

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The following intelligence from the Mediterranean squadron is received through the medium of a French paper, professing to quote a letter of recent date, from Algon Bay :—" Sir H. Inglis, M.P. for the University of Oxford, was on board the *Caledonia*, on a visit to the Admiral; as was Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleugh."

clench, on board another ship of the line. A seaman had been overboard from the *Thunderer*, when her first Lieutenant, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, instantly jumped from the quarter-deck; and, diving after the poor fellow, brought him up by the hair of his head: this gallant act has created a great sensation throughout the fleet.

The *Britannia* was in high trim, but her Captain expected only orders to sail for England. Sir Josias Rowley is much liked; but most secret in all that belongs to his command."

THE SUPERR.—A number of English letters have been found on the island of Borkum which were written at London on the 21st

October, and are, therefore, supposed to have been on board this unfortunate vessel: these letters have no English postmark, and were, perhaps, entrusted to one of the passengers, of whom, it is said, there were eight on board. From all the circumstances, there unhappily appears to be no doubt remaining of the loss of that steamboat.

The whole of the garrison of Chatham marched into the camp on Wednesday, in heavy marching order, under the immediate command of Colonel Sir Leonard Greenwell, C.B. and K.C.H., the Commandant.

Ensigns Knight and Dillon, embarked suddenly on Friday, at Cork, in the *Albion*, for Bristol; thence to Chatham, whence they will embark in the *Julia* on the 10th of next month, for the West Indies.

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tion—and the same number are already in the field for Hastings, viz., Mr. PLANTA, Mr. MUSGRAVE BRISCOE, and the radical Mr. ALPHISTONE (who presented the Princess VICTORIA with a rose-
ray), besides the present Members, Messrs. NORTH and WARRE.
Captain PECHELL has announced his intention of again offering himself.

To him in future may the country look with confidence for the selection of Judges from *Gentlemen of the Bar*, who will

maintain the character, and uphold the dignity, of the judicial office. He, who has so ably administered the criminal justice 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 few of the vagaries which characterized the "Last days of Lord BROUGHAM"—and we admit that the performances of the Noble Lord in those, and several other instances which have come 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 LYNCHURST 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 lingers 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 Woollack 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 compunctious 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.

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 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 Lord BROUGHAM's anxiety to put himself into the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer at this low price, is to keep another man out. Sir JAMES SCARLETT (who, it is reported will succeed Lord LYNCHURST, being at the same time created Lord ABINGER), Lord BROUGHAM loveth not, and therefore is it that instead of willing 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 painfully 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 stolen; 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 nevertheless.

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 Messrs. VENABLES, and that Sir JOHN KEY, Baronet—and father of one son, Master KINGSMILL GROVEKEY—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. COMBET'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 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 neckcloth. Upon searching 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 earnestly 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 WORCESTER, COVENTRY, and STAFFORD ponder these things, and return to Parliament men who will support a Government which will support the PEOPLE, and leave to Lord DERHAM and his followers the truly English task of drinking "Prosperity to the FRENCH NATION," and of advocating her interests in Parliament in preference to

those of their own countrymen. These are the Duke's words—

"I believe that PROTECTING DUTIES may be ENFORCED 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 manner as to give a PROPER 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 WELLINGTON—they are not the sentiments of the present Representatives of the great manufacturing towns."

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 SIR 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 eye of some admirable Whig manoeuvres, 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 MELBURN, 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 EDEN 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 having departed this life only a few hours before. Mr. MURPHY 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 WELLESLEY had resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy some days previous, strong doubts are entertained whether his Excellency had authority to sign the patent. In justice to the Noble Marquess we ought to say that he made very faces in according to the urgent solicitations of Mr. LITTLETON, 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, 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 *Gazette* as Clerk of the Patents, characterized through the sheer ignorance of our contemporaries as an odious job, 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 was extreme on seeing himself gazetted as Clerk of Patents. Upon inquiry he found that his appointment had been lying in a Government office for upwards of six months, and which only turned up on looking over the papers of the dissolution of the Ministry. Mr. EDEN quite aware not only of the incompatibility but of the impossibility of his holding the two offices, lost not a moment in signifying his opinion to the new Government. The salary of Clerk of the Patents is 400l. per annum, out of which the holder 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 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 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 ails 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 EDMUNDS, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the room of DENNIS LE MARCHANT, Esq., resigned; and ARTHUR EDEN, Esq., to be Clerk of the Patents, vice 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 further proof of the reality of the job, and the puerility 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 cap 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 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 LYNCHURST 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 HERBERT TAYLOR. Upon this request the KING's pleasure was taken, who, naturally enough, expressed the greatest satisfaction at being spared 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.

However, another affair has eclated, of which the *Post* has given 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 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 of time.

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 Chancellor BROUGHAM's Private Secretary to W. HONGSON, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday last:—

(Copy.)

"Sir—I am desired by the Lord Chancellor to request that you will send the Cumberland Commission of the Peace to the Crown Office by return of post.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEONARD EDMUNDS,
Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Here we have the Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM, 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 Lord CHANCELLOR having publicly and indignantly declared he would resign the Seal a week before; and having in the mean time taken new notions, and done every thing he possibly could to protract the surrender of it, and having at last refused to deliver it to his Sovereign. Yes, *Chronicle*, yes. The Lord CHANCELLOR out of office (as he told the country in his own Court) on Saturday, the 15th of November, directs his private secretary (as Lord CHANCELLOR) 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.

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? "LEONARD EDMUNDS." How does he sign it—when does he sign it? Why, silly *Chronicle*, Mr. EDMUNDS signs it as "Private 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, "WHITEHALL, 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 LYNCHURST'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.

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 assentients were, Key, of stationery report notoriety, and Admiral VENABLES. 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. We

have heard that the *aspirant* Baron of the Excuse, the late Lord Chancellor—or as he is now called by the profession, the "cheap 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 Craig. There were somewhere between one and two thousand people present; the cheering was feeble, and at the close of the affair, an old soldier exclaimed, "THE DUKE—THE DUKE! He's the boy; after all!" to which, to the utter disarray of the prime movers and abettors of the affair, the people responded with three loud and hearty cheers.

OUR readers must be fully aware of the dreadful calamity which has befallen the island of Dominica. The hurricane, the tremendous effects of which, we last week enumerated, has literally devastated the colony, and left the poorer inhabitants in a state of perfect destitution.

It is most gratifying to behold the MONARCH, under these afflictive circumstances, leading the way in the glorious work of benevolence, and setting the example to his subjects in alleviating the misfortunes, 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. COLQUHOUN, 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 letter if you conceive that it can promote the benevolent purpose which you have in view."

"Brighton, Nov. 29th, 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 melancholy details of the calamitous hurricane by which this island of Dominica was visited on the night of the 26th, 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 sad event, and its distressing and lamentable consequences to the inhabitants of this island."

"His Majesty has not ceased to take a warm interest in their welfare, nor has he forgotten the kind attentions and the proofs of 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 authority for Sir Henry Whitley to pay to you from his Majesty's Private Purse the sum of 5000 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,
"H. TAYLOR."

"James Colquhoun, Esq., &c. &c. &c."
"Brighton, Nov. 27th, 1834.
"Sir,—I have had the honour to submit your letter of the 26th 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."

"His Majesty cannot withhold his consent from the publication of my letter, if you conceive that it can promote the benevolent purpose which you have in view."

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"H. TAYLOR."

"To James Colquhoun, 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, inasmuch 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 phraseology, "false," "entirely false," "utterly false," "false altogether!"

Lord MELBOURNE arrived at his seat at Melbourne on Tuesday last, and on the same evening a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Melbourne was held in the National School Room, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to his Lordship, in recognition of their feelings respecting the late change in the Ministry. After an animated discussion an address was unanimously agreed to.

At two o'clock the following day the inhabitants assembled on the Green Hill, and proceeded in procession, with bands of music, banners, &c., to the Hall, to present the address to his Lordship, who received them very graciously on the lawn.

JAMES DOLMAN, Esq., then presented the address, to which his Lordship delivered the following reply:—

"Gentlemen—I beg to 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 are the immediate cause of your address, you will, I am sure, expect that I should enter into any detail or explanation. Suffice it to say, that I do not feel myself in the slightest degree personally agrieved by anything which has taken place. The only person who should be the Ministers of this country at this period is one of so much importance, and pregnant, possibly, with serious consequences, that any considerations connected with it, personally affecting an individual, whatever may be his rank, station, or talents, sink in comparison into utter nothingness, and insignificance. You have alluded in your address to the Act for the better representation of the people in Parliament; and I entirely concur with your observations on the subject. After many years of apprehension, of doubt, and of more than doubt, whether it would be prudent and expedient to make so large and sudden an alteration I deemed it to be my duty to promote and support that measure, because I felt it to be demanded by a great majority of the respectability and intelligence of the community. At the same time it is a very rapid and extensive change, and rapid and extensive changes in human affairs can never be regarded without uneasiness and anxiety. It gives to the people at large much greater power than they before possessed, and the solution of the question, whether power had been wisely confided, depends entirely upon the manner in which it was employed, and the effect which it produces. The people, as well as Kings and Ministers, are responsible to God and to man, in heavy and onerous, and hereafter, for the exercise of the power committed to their charge; and if any of them are tempted to abuse it, depend upon it, in this age of intelligence and inquiry, they will not long be able to retain an authority of which they prove themselves to be unworthy. The cautious and temperate tone of this address is to me a sufficient proof and guarantee that the portion of political power which is passing into your hands will be exercised with temper, discretion, and justice. It is undoubtedly true, as stated in your address, that it was the intention of myself and my colleagues, if we had remained in office, to have proposed such reforms, both in the Ecclesiastical and Civil departments of the State as appear to be demanded by existing defects. You are all doubtless aware that a controversy has lately been carried on in the House of Commons, and in the country, upon the subject of the progress of reformations, whether it should be slow or fast, whether much or little should be proposed in the next session of Parliament. I can only say for myself that I know not whether it should have been considered much, or whether it should have been considered little, but I should have been bringing forward as much as was sufficient, as much as could have remedied the most pressing evils, as much as would have been digested and matured, as much as in all circumstances it could be considered safe, prudent, and practicable to effect. Gentlemen, I am much gratified by the expression of confidence which is contained in the last paragraph of your address; I shall strenuously endeavour to deserve it. I shall persevere in the course which I have hitherto invariably held, I shall support such alterations as appear to me to be well-founded, and likely to be beneficial. It will be my anxious desire to remove every grievance, and every inconvenience, which may press upon any portion of

his Majesty's subjects either in their civil or their religious capacity, either as citizens of the State or as members of any particular sect; to extend and enlarge the institutions of the country so as to render them commensurate with the increasing numbers, distraction, and intelligence; to enable them, as far as it is consistent with human nature, to comprehend within their scope all classes and conditions of men, and to ensure their stability and permanence by freeing them from reproach, and rendering them more powerful and efficient for those purposes which they are intended to promote."

We have obtained an authentic copy of the farewell speech made by Mr. Hey Solomons previously to his sentence of transportation being carried into effect:—

Mr. Solomons, addressing the Bar, said he found it necessary, with a view to the business of the Court, to state that he was on that point of being transported. He would either be sent for, or he should himself go, on board the Hulse 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 hesitation in his mind but that he should be sent out of the country, as soon as the official arrangements would admit. He had said (said Mr. Solomons, 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 circumstances like the present, he should hesitate for one moment as to the course he ought to pursue, and he again repeated that he should go on board the Hulse instantly. But he was bound in justice to some parties to remain in England until he had said 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 spitting on Friday or Saturday next, and before he went on board the Hulse, 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 sentence of transportation.

One of the Sheriffs coming on to the Bench at this time, Mr. Solomons repeated that he was determined to go on board the Hulse in the course of the present week. No power on earth should induce him to continue in England under present circumstances. He had thought it right thus publicly to declare his intention, to put a stop to the ridiculous and absurd reports which had gone abroad as to his having received a reprieve.

One thing, he must add, had hurt his feelings very considerably; in consequence of his having promised to split in the case of Solomons, it had been cruelly reported that he was giving evidence against one of his own relations. This report was totally void of foundation; the person in question was no relation to him; indeed he was a very respectable man, and his name was also spelt differently from his own.

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 ally 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.

TO THE METROPOLITAN WHIG MEMBERS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED THE METROPOLITAN MEMBERS.

I, the undersigned, unable at this season to nuke my sentiments known in my place," at the hustings, "feel it" as much "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 British Constitution.

And, while 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 unanimous." 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" dissimulated "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 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 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 wanting.

"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 five shillings. He looked at the poor woman in the most contemptuous and angry manner, and said, "What's this for, you hussey?" 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 sneaking skavenish rascal—you'd let this rip rob your Priest; but no matter—bring round my horse, you knave, for I'll leave things in statu quo, and put up that (pointing to the money) with the rest." His Reverence instantly mounted his horse, and rode off home, leaving the poor parents in a dreadful state of agitation, supposing something shocking was meant by *statu quo*. This soon determined them to follow the Priest to his house with the half-guinea, the sum he demanded, and just reached it as he was alighting from his horse, and addressed him thus:—"Oh, please your Reverence, we have brought you the half-guinea, and, God knows! hard it was for us to do so; and now, God shower

down blessings on your Reverence, and take off the steady coat, and everything else, off our poor baby."—Priest: "Ah, I knew you'd find the money; but you're desolate to be punished." At the same time looking archly, and taking a book from his pocket, opened it, and muttered some unedifying words, and dismissed the poor people, saying—"All right now, but take care in future not to attempt to rob your Priests."

We have heard a meeting is to take place at Dover, to present an address to HIS MAJESTY; and we are glad to hear the chair is to be taken by Capt. CORTON, of Kingsgate; the same gentleman who so well discharged his duties when he took the chair at the dinner given to his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON. In case of a dissolution of Parliament, no one could be more qualified to represent the electors of Kent than Capt. CORTON. His charities and the good he does for Ramsgate are really praiseworthy.

SIR ROGER GRESELY and SIR GEORGE CREWE have announced their intention of starting for South Derbyshire, in case of a dissolution.

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, as it would compel the country to decide before the real question at issue was well understood. And if the experiment failed, or a majority too small to enable the new Ministry to carry on the public business, 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 Commons with such measures as may carry with them their own recommendation, and the good wishes of the country. Opposition will thus be neutralised. And what, indeed, is there to fear? The great division of the House, in July, was 235 for ALTHORP and SPRING RICE, and 171 for PEEL and STANLEY. Is a majority like this, insurmountable? Surely not."

"Commence then, with propositions which may be at once Conservative and ameliorating. Prove to the country, by acts, that the Tories are not Anti-Reformers; and then if a fictitious and carrying Opposition rears its head, dislodge without a moment's hesitation, and the country will do its duty."

A Suffolk paper gives the following paragraph:—"Lately was married at Swaffling, 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 pure, the unsophisticated air of Swaffling, in sighs deep, strong, and sonorous."

At the Mendicity Society in Dublin, which is almost wholly supported by subscription from the middle classes, 50l. is subscribed by Protestants to every 1l. contributed by Catholics; yet, on a late visitation, the Catholic inmates were in the proportion of 10 to 1.

The Lady whom the Irish papers are pleased to call "Her Excellency," the Marchioness WELLESLEY, went to the play a few nights ago to see the first performance of a Farce called *The Child of Nature*. 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 were unable to form any opinion of its merits or demerits. The Marchioness WELLESLEY occupied a seat in the Kensington Avenue box. If the ecclesiastical, judicial, and other manifestations of politics at our Theatre be the sure signs of the temper of the times, the Noble Hero of Waterloo may safely count on success in the formation of a Ministry. So much Tory ardour as that displayed on Saturday night by all parts of the House is not remembered by the oldest playgoer in this good city. Our readers will easily believe that to be an exaggeration when they are informed that a metropolitan morning paper of a particular political line has indulged his chagrin 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 NAVARRE horse, with the aid of a little transposition, they call him ZACARYMACALLY.

The Right Hon. Lord ERNEST AUGUSTUS CHARLES BRUCE, second son of the Marquess of AYLESBURY, was on Tuesday united to the Hon. LOUISA BERNSTON, daughter of Lord DESERES. After the ceremony the friends and connexions of the parties repaired to Lord BERNSTON'S, in Cavendish-square, where a most splendid repast was provided; after which the happy couple proceeded to Lord AYLESBURY'S seat in Wiltshire.—The Duke of WELLINGTON was amongst the company present, and on his way to St. George's Church, where the ceremony took place, his Grace was loudly and unanimously cheered by the populace.

His Serene Highness Landgrave VICTOR AMADEUS of Hesse-Rothemburg, Duke of RANNO, Prince of HEINSDEN and Carlsruhe, the last of his family, died on the 12th of this month, at the Castle of Zembowitz, in Upper Silesia, from the effects of an apoplectic fit on the 9th. He was in the 35th year of his age.

Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday, in the usual form, until 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 LORD CHANCELLOR, the EARL of ROSSELY, and LORD HILLS, arrived about three o'clock, and the presence of the House of Commons having been requested, the LORD CHANCELLOR, in the usual form, announced that by his Majesty's command, the Parliament was prorogued till the 18th of December.

A requisition, numerously signed by the freeholders and inhabitants of Portsmouth, is about to be sent to the Hon. Lord ASHLEY, to allow himself to be put in nomination for that borough, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.

MR. LAXSTON, the Whig Member for Oxford, has taken fright, and promises to take flight at the next election. He has announced his intention of not offering himself again, and MR. MACKEAN, 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 announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*. It consists of the Duke of WELLINGTON, LORDS ROSSELY, ELLENBOROUGH, and MARYBOROUGH, SIR JOHN BECKETT, and MR. PLAMET.

The Frankfurt police have discovered that no less than 40 ladies, belonging to the committee for the relief of the Poles—all of course young and handsome—have been compromised in favouring the escape from confinement of several political offenders, by sending them small sows and files, concealed in cakes, &c.

LORD BRANFORTH gave his last sitting to BERNES, the sculptor, for his bust, on Monday, previous to his departure for the Continent. MR. BERNES had the good fortune to be at the last sitting of a CHANCELLOR, who seemed to think his sittings were to last for ever.

The celebrated Princess de Poix died at Paris a few days ago, at the advanced age of 85 years.

The self-styled Princess OLIVE of Cumberland, who, a few years since, was almost daily before the public, in endeavouring to establish her claim to royalty, died on Friday, the 21st inst.

An attack was made on Mr. ROTHSCHILD on Tuesday, at the hour

are received.

were present, expressed himself very plainly upon the subject, as

were present, expressed himself very plainly upon the subject of the WELLINGTON Administration, which he declared he thought must fall before the Parliament. If this really be his Lordship's opinion, how comes it that he has twice solicited a favour at the hands of one of its most eminent Members? This is another proof of the unfortunate state of Lord BROWNE's mind.

In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, Mr. FLEMING and Mr. COMPTON will dispute the southern division of Hampshire with Lord PALMERSTON and Sir GEORGE STAUNTON—for the northern division, it is expected that the Marquess of DOURO and Mr. WALTER LOKE will walk over the course.

LORD PLUNKET TURNED OUT.—A KING'S Messenger arrived 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 Great Seal will be put into commission to-morrow. The Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justice, and Judge MOORE are to be Commissioners.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

The anniversary of the Duke of BUCKLEBURGH's birthday has been celebrated in the different parts of the country with which he is connected.

is connected, in a manner equally flattering to the feelings of the

At the eleventh hour (says the *Post*)—nay, it must have been almost a quarter to twelve—Mr. SPRING RICE thought proper to make an appointment. He has conferred an office upon a Cambridge attorney, of the name of FISHER, which takes that worthy and his Whigs and Radicals abound—to *New South Wales*.

JOHN MURRAY, Esq., Commissary-General to his MAJESTY'S Forces, and late chief of that department of the army serving 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.

The desire expressed by Lord BRUGHAM to the LORD CHANCELLOR to succeed his Lordship as Chief Baron of the Exchequer was made without the knowledge of any of his political connexions.

At the Lewes-dinner on Tuesday, Mr. CURRIER not only refused to drink the Duke of WELLINGTON's health, but actually turned down his glass. A correspondent who was present at the dinner, says that

the frequent ejaculation of Mr. CURTEIS—"So help me God," reminded him of the facility with which some people make affidavits.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The tenants of Mr. 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 audience on Friday, held at the Foley Arms Hotel, Droitwich, having previously had his estates valued by a *practical farmer*, liberally caused the valuation to be presented to the tenantry, and the reductions, which were very considerable, in some cases thirty per cent., were made.

The following notice was posted at the Bank of England on Thursday:—

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that on and after the 4th instant they will be ready to receive applications for loans upon the deposits of Bills of Exchange, Exchequer Bills, East India Bonds, and other approved securities, such loans to be repaid on or before the 15th of January next, with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2,000. each.

"Bank of England, December 4."

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'CONNELL's family there are four or five members at present on the Board in London, and report states that each of them are to receive 300. per annum for the use of Mr. O'CONNELL's name.—*Walsford Mail*.

The following paragraph is extracted from a late number of an American journal, called *The Settler*.—"At this moment there are traitors in New York, Montreal, Quebec, Dublin, and London—all in correspondence and concerting their plans for dismembering the British empire; and while the Canadians are made use of as a blind, an internal member of the empire is fixed on to be lopped off, namely, Ireland: we could name some of those traitors, if we chose, but one of them went to America, instead of being hanged at Vinegar Hill."

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.—One of the first acts of the Duke of Wellington—and a happy augury does it give of the spirit in which the new Administration is likely to be conducted—has been to issue orders to Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the rebel of 'Ninety-eight, forthwith to quit that country which he once deluged in blood, and to which, in an evil hour, he was permitted to return, by the most imbecile and destructive Ministry that ever cursed by their sway the destinies of this nation. This announcement was made at a Radical meeting held in 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 accession 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 dupes of a false liberality. These we congratulate upon their corrected opinions; and, generally, we felicitate our Aristocracy upon a policy which checks the progress of that innovation upon the rights of property which would soon embrace their own rents as well as the tithes 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 Peasants from a responsibility inflicted on them by misrule the most wicked and necessarily the most grievous. If we should be disappointed in this hope, none other will remain to us as a more honest and better Ministry."

On the 11th of October last, a certain person, styling himself DANIEL O'CONNELL, addressed a letter, dated "Durranyne," to LORD DUNCANON, saying, among other things—

"It is my duty, tranquilly but firmly, to declare to the people of Ireland, that they have nothing to expect from you—that if you never desert steeply in the old system of mis-government as if you never admitted liberal 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, and may have some name; and what says the oracle now to-day to the people of Ireland?

“I am not the eulogist of the Whigs. They hated me most cordially—they did their best to put me down, and I put them down, I think, spitefully. I readily forget the different injuries that Ireland has, I have suffered from their policy. I recollect the measures of utility which proceeded from them. I thank them for all the good they have done.”

SUNDERLAND BOROUGH.—In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, the independence of this borough is again to be contested.

THIS Easy-Shining and Brilliant BLACKING. prepared by
ROBERT WARREN 30 STRAND, London; and sold in every town in
Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6s., 12s., and 18s.
per cask. Be particular to inquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that the communication of our Bristol correspondent does not appear to us, calculated to meet the public eye.

We have received a letter from JOHN F. PARKER, Esq., dated Springfield Place, December 2, in which that gentleman contradicts the report which it seems appeared in last Sunday's BULL, that he had been killed by a fall from his horse while hunting. Mr. PARKER informs us that he had a severe fall, but that he is not dead. It is impossible to doubt the fact upon such authority; and although we have not the honour of Mr. PARKER's personal acquaintance, we are extremely glad to correct our mis-statement, which was copied from the Bury newspaper, which, as far as the name of it goes, appears the most appropriate channel imaginable for such a communication.

KENNEL's letter from Shrewsbury has reached us. We are delighted to hear that he is in such high feather, and "not ill." His previous letters were consecutively from Cork, Brighton, Carlisle, Exeter, Glasgow, Caernarvon, and Maidenhead; 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.

We did intend to tell to give some account of an excellent novel by Miss LONDON—of some most admirable tales by Mrs. S. C. HALL—of the beautiful Souvenir of Mr. ALABIC WATTS—and several other interesting publications; but it appears to us, that at this crisis of excitement, our observations on literary matters would be disregarded, and we are therefore postponing for the moment the reviews which we feel in justice bound to make upon those, and other, valuable and important works.

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 deceived by the Hon. Captain ELLIOT, to contradict, in the strongest terms, a paragraph which appeared in last Sunday'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 unconviction, and are much pleased at perceiving the warmth and earnestness with which the Honourable and gallant Secretary of the Admiralty repels 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. RIPPINGILL 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 Devises 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's illustrious sister, the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, and returned in the afternoon.

WE have received private letters from Spain which represent the QUEEN's Government as extremely uneasy in their seats. The insurrection in the Asturias "engrosses rapidly."

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.

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 fish-like" 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 intrigue 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 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 MELBOURNE 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 save in their career; and Lord BROUGHTON, who first cried "saute qui peut" of the last division, has not only expressed his opinion by trampling down Messrs. ABERCROMBY, HOBHOUSE, and ELLICE in public, but by entreating to be employed in a subordinate judicial capacity under the new Government, even without pay, and merely for the shelter of its respectability.

Whether Lord MELBOURNE will be invited by Sir ROBERT PEEL to take office under him, of course we cannot say; but sure we are that nothing which has happened—except perhaps the not being asked—need prevent him. Lord STANLEY and Sir JAMES GRAHAM (and the fact never can be too frequently put before the public) withdrew from the GREY Ministry when Radicalism became the fashion: they succeeded—so did

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 BROUGHTON.—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. ABERCROMBY, HOBHOUSE, ELLICE, the broken-down Lord PALMERSTON, 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 un à son goût*) 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 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 sees—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 incendiaries at Rotherhithe—look, we say, to that; Mr. SNOBBS and Mr. DONNS hate each other—they are not on speaking terms; Mrs. HIGGINS and Mrs. FIGGINS are rival queens; TOM HOBSON 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 comes—the moment the very means of their existence are threatened—the instant they see the flame raging and are threatened with certain destruction, what do the SNOBBS and the DOBBS, and the HIGGINS and the FIGGINS, and the HOBSONS and the SIMPSONS do? they combine, without regard to their minor differences—they unite to patrol the streets, and to sit up all night, to watch their common interests; and let it be observed, that when they find what they consider an authorized member of the Government in the shape of a policeman, charged with a participation in the crime of setting fire to their lofts and warehouses, their vengeance is increased in a ten-fold degree.

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 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 are 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 WHIG and TORY, and a firm combination 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 BROUGHTON 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:—

"TOWNLEY & B. BEDWELL.
"Mr. KNIGHT, in moving that this case be set down for hearing on an early day, and that the drawing up of an order of the late Lord Chancellor may be stayed, said that he did so on the ground that the order 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 there be re-heard, as these words 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 looked 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.

By the way, Mr. LE MARCHANT perhaps could inform us who sent or carried the intelligence of the dissolution of Lord MELBOURNE's Ministry to the *Times* and *Chronicle*, late at night on the 15th of November, after Lord BROUGHTON had seen Lord MELBOURNE when he came back from Holland House.

It is curious enough, 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

been made the ground of a simultaneous attack upon his *ultra-liberality*.

The University of Oxford has been as much misrepresented on one hand, by the Destructive press, as the Country has upon the other. The People of England know that the Duke of WELLINGTON is no anxious ambitious usurper of power. The University of Oxford knows that he is not, in the slightest degree, an innovator;—and it knows, that, whatever readiness his Grace may feel to listen to any proposed reconciliation of conflicting opinions—it is to him, and those who think and feel with him, that we are to look for support and protection at this very important crisis.

The reports of the sensation excited by the Duke's generous and liberal sentiments have been most grossly exaggerated; indeed we think we might say that they are positively false. There certainly has existed in Oxford—since the agitation of the question of "subscription"—a feeling of uneasiness dissimilar to that which previously existed; and this feeling will no doubt show itself in the University; because those who are earnest and strong in the cause of the Church, in the first excitement of the moment, believed the Duke to be the originator of the question, and affixed upon him—according to their different degrees of information—the imputation of instability.

That this was natural enough may be conceded, when it is known that in the first place that the half renegade, half imbecile party in GOLGOTHA, who were glad to make the Duke's alleged letter a prop for their weakness and a pretext for their treachery, openly declared that the proposition came from his 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 agitation of the question, and that it has led to the discovery that some (a scant minority, we admit) of resident members are unsound, and ready to eat their words.

These circumstances may naturally be supposed to have 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 adduce, the new Government must not look to Oxford, for compromise 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 Conservative 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 wilfully 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 comical—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 liberality.

As to CAMBRIDGE—what do we find there?—the strongest symptoms of that reaction which, we really and sincerely believe, the whole country acknowledges and recognises. The Marquess of CAMDEN, the friend of PITT—the man who with a princely liberality has given to the country two hundred thousand pounds and more, which were as much his own as the rental of his estates—is put in nomination as Chancellor. The noble-minded, unflinching, Conservative Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND is at the same moment nominated for High Steward. Where are their opponents? One indeed there was, but he too was of the same school of politics, and such was his delicacy and modesty, that, although Lord High Chancellor, the first lay subject of the realm, and a man, whose qualities to fill either of the high offices are unquestionable, he retired from both so soon as the names of the Noble Duke and Marquess were brought forward.

These facts are strong and stubborn. Look, too, at the representatives of the Universities in Parliament—at Oxford Sir ROBERT INGLES and Mr. ESTCOURT—at Cambridge, the SPEAKER and Mr. GOLBURN. To those, who in their ardent anxiety to raise the school in Gower-street to the rank of a College, and laugh at the superiority of our Universities—to those who prefer the discussions and debates of the DEX-COMBE-loving coteries of White Conduit-house, or the rabble-stalk colloquies of Corent Garden, to the judgments, intelligence, erudition, and piety of the Members of Oxford and Cambridge—this statement may, perhaps, go for nothing. But, when it is recollected that from those sister Universities, everything high and honourable, wise and influential, good and great, are derived, to the thinking part of the Empire, the manifestation of their feelings, will, we suspect, be of first-rate importance.

The *Albion* gave the following authorised statement on 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 PEEL's intention of leaving Rome on the morning of the 24th November to return forthwith to England."

"We learn that Mr. HUBSON, who left Brighton on Saturday evening the 15th November, arrived in Rome on Tuesday morning the 25th November. He found Sir R. PEEL at a ball at the Palazzo de' Conti TORIOSA, and orders were immediately given for the departure of Sir ROBERT next morning. Mr. HUBSON himself brought the news of having delivered his despatches. He arrived in London this morning, having performed the journey to Rome and back in nineteen days."

"We understand that Sir ROBERT's intention was to return with Lady PEEL to Lyons, where they would be met by Colonel PEEL; and Sir ROBERT intended from thence to proceed by Monday, or at with all possible dispatch. He may be expected by Tuesday at the latest, Tuesday."

"We believe we may venture to quiet the apprehensions, or the hopes of those who have given out that Sir ROBERT PEEL's return shirk from the responsibilities of Government under present circumstances. We have reason to believe that nothing is more unlikely."

"It is said that such preparations are making to receive Sir ROBERT PEEL at Dover, as cannot but be very gratifying to the Right Hon. Baronet."

"Since the above was written we have received the following particulars of Mr. HUBSON's remarkably rapid journey home. He

Home on Wednesday, 20th November, at half-past one P.M., arrived at Paris at half-past one on Wednesday, December 3, where he was detained until five o'clock, to repair the breakages of his carriage. Arrived at Boulogne at a quarter past twelve next day—i.e. at three-quarters past twelve in an open boat, arrived at Dover at a quarter past six, and at Aspley-house at a quarter past one, this morning.

Sir Robert Peel left Rome at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 26, for England.

We have to-day the melancholy duty to perform of announcing the death of His Royal Highness Prince WILLIAM Duke of Gloucester, 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, acting *pro tempore* as Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the following letter:—

"London, Dec. 1, 1834.
"My Lord,—It is my painful duty to inform your Lordship, that I have just now received the information of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, at Bagshot-park, yesterday evening, at 20 minutes before seven o'clock, after a painful illness of four fortnights' duration, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, resignation, and piety.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant.
(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

"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 bulletins which but too plainly told the fatal progress which the disorder had made.

His Royal Highness WILLIAM FREDERICK Duke of Gloucester was in his 58th year, and had lived until next month would have completed it, being born in January 1776, at Rome, whither his father went shortly after his private marriage, on the 6th of September, 1769, with MARIA, the Countess Dowager of WALDEGRAVE—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 1778 returned to England, when soon afterwards reconciliation 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 the army.

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 14,000*l.* a year; and, greatly to his credit, his Royal Highness has always kept within the bounds of his income.

In politics, until within these few years, the Duke generally voted with the Whigs; 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 his 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 Knight of the Garter, and a Knight Grand 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 1789. In March 1794, his Royal Highness then Prince WILLIAM, went to Flanders to join his company in the 1st battalion, and on the 16th of April was appointed to the command of a brigade, consisting of the 14th, 37th, and 48th Regts. On the 17th he was employed in the column under Sir W. ESKIN, who ordered his Royal Highness to attack the village of Vremont, in which he succeeded, and received the General's thanks in the field. His Royal Highness was immediately afterwards appointed to the command of the 11th Regt. (3d May 1794), and had a letter of service as a Colonel on the Staff, and to do the duty of General Officer in the column, in which capacity he escorted the whole of the campaign.—On Feb. 16, 1795, his Royal Highness received the rank of Major-General. Nov. 8, same year, he was appointed Colonel of the 6th Regt. of Foot. While Major-General he was appointed (1799) the command of a brigade comprising two battalions of the 5th and two of the 35th, forming a part of the Duke of York's army. On the 19th this brigade was attached to the column commanded by Lieutenant-General DAENDLERS. In the course of the morning the whole of it was, by degrees, detached, excepting the 1st bat. 35th, with which, only 600 strong, his Royal Highness was called on to support the Russians. Finding that Lieutenant-General HEMANS was made prisoner, and Lieutenant-General GERNARD killed, and that the command had devolved upon himself, the Duke determined to attack the village of Schermerhorn, which he found Major-General MAXWELL'S brigade was retreating, closely pursued by the enemy in great force. Prince WILLIAM, covering the Major-General's retreat, ordered him to form in his rear, and with this reinforcement his Royal Highness advanced to the attack, carried the village and the wood skirting it, and, pursuing the enemy up the sand hills, drove him back upon Bergen. His Royal Highness, on the 4th of October, made a rapid advance to Schermerhorn, DAENDLERS having retired to Vianen with the main Dutch army, 8,000 strong, abandoning three guns, which were consequently taken by his Royal Highness's brigade. On the 6th of October the Duke received orders to retreat, and falling back, took up his former position, in which he was attacked by General DAENDLERS, with a force of 6,000 men. General DUMAS, who was sent to support the Duke, was repulsed by six companies of the 35th, under Colonel MASSEY, directed by his Royal Highness. At this moment DAENDLERS, with 5,000 men, advanced upon the left towards a small work which had been cut across to the depth of nine feet; his Royal Highness had scarcely 600 men to oppose to this corps, and, being ordered to retire, elected his retreat without the loss of a single man, carrying off his baggage, and the 35th.

November 13, 1799, his Royal Highness received the rank of Lieutenant-General; April 25, 1808, that of General; May 26, 1809, appointed to the Colonelle of the 3d Guards, now the Scotch Fusiliers; in 1816, his late Majesty, by special warrant, conferred on the Duke the title of Prince of the Blood Royal, on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness with his cousin the Princess MARY.

Orders for a Court and general mourning were issued 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, rather take leave, to borrow:—
"We had hoped that increasing years, a cooling regimen, and the

air and water of Cheltenham might have produced a salutary effect upon the mind and character of Mr. JOSEPH HUME. 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, we think the sight would be, if not amusing, at least very instructive to his admirers and supporters.

"Mr. HUME has written a letter to his constituents, and has also made a speech to them, in which he expresses an intention of impeaching the Duke of WELLINGTON for dutifully obeying the KING'S commands; for having the ambitious rapacity to recommend another individual as Prime Minister and taking nothing for himself; for the unconstitutional temerity which his Grace 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 contriving to overthrow the late Ministry, in conjunction with Sir ROBERT PEEL 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 late 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 offences, 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 people.

"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 HUME, Esq., well known in India and other parts in a mixed medical and military capacity, the personal friend of Mr. CONSTANTINE JENNINGS, 'the opener' 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 unfortunate ARTHUR Duke of WELLINGTON to condign punishment for the high crimes and misdemeanours which he have endeavoured to enumerate."

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, yeop Miss FRANCES. She was always of a rather volatile character, but till lately 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 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 bull-headed boy came to live with her, who kept all his play-fellows in awe of him, and whom she called her nephew); it appeared, however, 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 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 severely, they succeeded in hemming them up in a corner, and 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 HEELEX, who kept him in durance vile for the rest of his natural life. Now, you must know that Miss FRANCES having lost her bull-dogging nephew, besides being thoroughly subdued by the physic that had been forced 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 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; and as it could not be denied that, notwithstanding her vagaries, she was come of a very good family. Among 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 liked her before, and used to take a little gin-and-water occasionally (to drink he was very fond of), with a very respectable old lady called Jerusha Netherburn, 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 Vrow

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 cope of her cloak 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 muntua-making strumpet, which provoked her to box his ears—whereat the old boy was so enraged, that he broke into her wash-house soon after, and 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 who had once been connected with him by marriage, and all to please Miss FRANCES, to whom the aforesaid young scape-grace had been paying great court of late. Now the artful cozen, 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 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. BULL 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 unfortunately, though well-meaning men, mistaken the nature of his complaint, and by checking the inflammation too suddenly, endangered his life. Whereupon a rascally wig-maker, barber, apothecary, and dealer in brooms—in short, a Jack of all trades and master of none, saving 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. BULL'S purse—got introduced, in some sneaking way, begging still to offer a purge, which he said would be sure to reform his constitution. Poor BULL eagerly 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 hussy from whom he got his complaint, and swore she was the best 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 become wise by experience, it is trusted that they will in future treat the 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.

To show the extent of this sentiment, not only by our own statements, but by the evidence of others, we quote the following from the *Brighton Gazette* of Thursday:—

"We 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-operation of true Conservatives of all parties. Earl GREY 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 MELBOURNE is another example of this honourable spirit; and the admirable letter of Mr. Serjeant SPANGLER affords another noble proof. We earnestly entreat the attention of our readers (if, indeed, there be any who have not yet 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 cheaper form through every nook and corner of the empire. Such a union as the Learned Serjeant advocates—such as we are proud to remember that we have ourselves long advocated—and such as we see journals that heretofore opposed it now advocating with equal strenuousness—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 electors of Northumberland, the *Newcastle* paper says:—

"But Lord Howick's address is not without some claim to commendation even from us, who avow ourselves opposed to his pretensions 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 one, where it must be inaccessible to many of the poorer classes, but in cheaper form through every nook and corner of the empire. Such a union as the Learned Serjeant advocates—such as we are proud to remember that we have ourselves long advocated—and such as we see journals that heretofore opposed it now advocating with equal strenuousness—such a union, and nothing else, will save the country.'"

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 thereby placing the electors, it is most satisfactory as a new

foreign wheat, ground into flour in the Isle of Man, is not liable to duty! How it came to be ascertained that it was actually so ground in the Isle of Man does not appear; this supposition appears to us to be perfectly gratuitous. We have next a cargo of mixed grain detained,

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

This has been rather an important week in the Consol market, and the pressure felt in the money circle during the last week, and at the beginning of the present, has been nearly removed. There has been a gradual advance in Consols for the Account during the last few days, and shortly before the close of business this afternoon 92½ was the price, but it closed at 92¼ sellers.

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 17½. The Bank has issued its usual quarterly notice for loans of sums not less than £3000 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 14th January next. This being a higher rate of interest than that required at the last quarterly notice, has been a topic of considerable excitement among the moneyed circles.

In our Foreign market there has been a considerable demand for Dutch Stock, and the 5 per Cents. are as high as 99½ %; the 2½ per Cents. being 53½ %; Belgian Stock is 98½, and Russian 100½. 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 Cabinet was made known, that Mr. Arduin requested to withdraw his acceptance of the contract. In Portuguese Bonds there is little doing; the closing price is 83½ % 4. In South American Securities the reduction is very unimportant: Brazilian Stock is 78½, Columbian 31½, Chilean 33½ 34½, and Mexican 41½. 3 per Cent. Consols, Shut. Bank Stock, 222½ 223½. 3 per Cent. Reduced, 99½ 91. Ditto Account, Shut. 3½ per Cent. Reduced, 99½ % 4. India Stock, Shut. New 3½ per Cent. Shut. Ditto for Account, Shut. Four per Cent. 182½, (assented) India Bonds, 21 23 pm. Exchequer Bills, 40 pm. Consols for Account, 92¼ % 4.

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 Deputy's loan. The Ministry seemed anxious to prove the strength of the *Tiers parti*. After the formation of the Bureau 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 boasting by De Richemont, which was checked by Ferry, 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.

SPAIN.—The *Memorial des Puresnes* states a rumour of a sanguinary engagement between the forces of Mina and Zumalacarrui, in which the former was only saved by a vigorous charge from being made prisoner.—The news of the dismissal of the remnant of Whigs and adventurers from power in England produced a panic among the Quakers in Madrid; the loan has been taken at 60 per cent., with three per cent. commission for one half; for the other half at 66, in case there should be a certain rise in the Funds. The contractors are Messrs. Arduin and Ricardo: two hundred millions of reaux are to be paid by instalments in the course of the next twelve months.

Died, on Friday last, at Peterborough House, Fulham, (having survived his wife, the Lady Sophia Kent, only three weeks) Sir Charles Egerton Kent, of Ponton House, near Grantham, and of Farnham in Suffolk, Esq., in the 50th year of his age. He succeeded in his title and estates by his only child, now Sir Charles Kent, Bart., a minor.

The family of Lord Kilmaine has been plunged in the deepest affliction by the premature death of her ladyship, who expired on Monday, at his Lordship's residence in South-street, Park-lane. Addresses to support his Majesty in dismissing his late Ministers have been received by Lord Kilmaine, from Messrs. Anstruther, Wester, Kirkaldy, Inverness, Cupar, Fife, Ayr, and by the Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrew's.

The total loss sustained by the manufacturers of Paris from July 29, 1830, to December 20, 1830, is estimated by Mr. Weber, editor of the *Historical and Statistical Annual*, published at Breslau, at no less than *two thousand one hundred millions of francs!* So much for the barricade revolution.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE AT ROTHERHITHE.—Yesterday morning the inhabitants of Rotherhithe are again thrown into a state of the greatest alarm, in consequence of another fire breaking out in the neighbourhood. For the last few days several anonymous letters have been received by different inhabitants, describing that another fire would assuredly take place, and warning them to prepare for the event. At about half-past twelve o'clock, Policeman 23 R, on duty, saw smoke proceeding from the premises of Mr. Welby, a carpenter and undertaker, in Rotherhithe-street, in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Pitman's, whose premises were attempted to be burnt on the 27th ultimo. No time was lost in giving the alarm, and the inhabitants succeeded in effecting their escape; but, in consequence of the deficient supply of water from the low state of the tide, the progress of the flames could not be arrested until Mr. Welby's house and the adjoining one, occupied by a glazier named Hall, were destroyed. The fire broke out in the lower part of Mr. Welby's house.

On Friday evening, a little before eight o'clock, the premises of Messrs. Buchanan and Co., druggists, Cannon-street, were discovered to be on fire. The flames were first observed issuing from the roof of the house, and were not got under until the third and fourth floors were completely gutted.

FIRE ON THE ROOF.—It is confirmed that the town of Tula has been visited by another fire; it broke out on the 27th of September, and destroyed almost the whole of the quarter that escaped in the preceding conflagration, viz.:—Ninety shops, six hundred houses, many manufactories and public buildings; large magazines of corn and flour were destroyed, which is particularly to be lamented this year. Several towns in Hungary also were visited by dreadful fires in the course of October. *Hamburg Reporter.*

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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.

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 hebdomadal 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 forming his Government, will, we are certain, act upon the principles by which, in the first instance, he was induced to invite their co-operation; 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.

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 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 constituents 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 PEEL:—

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*.

Whitehall 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 ROBERT PEEL, who carried Catholicism to the streets! If, then, men are governed in private life by such feelings, should they not feel equally zealous 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 servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

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

attending the meeting of yesterday, to undertake to say with precision what particular expressions I used on that occasion; but though undoubtedly 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 out effect the measures expected to result therefrom. But I do not, as from your letter I conjecture you are inclined to believe, use or intend to use any expression purporting to have any effect beyond this—that the Duke of WELLINGTON and yourself could not be expected to become zealous Reformers 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. The measures expected to result therefrom, did not reflect on the character of any one; they were directed exclusively to the expediency, 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)

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Whitehall gardens, Dec. 12, 1834.

Sir—The explanation which your letter conveys, and the frank assurance that nothing was further from your intention than to make any personal allusion disrespectful to 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. LUSHINGTON'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.

On the 16th day of 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 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 DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY, HE WAS NOT A MAN TO BE TURNED ASIDE OR EVEN NETTLED BY SUCH INSIGNIFICANT, PUNY, AND COMTEMPTIBLE TAUNTS. Was the Right Honourable Gentleman, after having made sacrifices which the Honourable Member could not even comprehend, to be lectured by him?”

“He (Dr. LUSHINGTON) had heard the various accusations preferred against the Right Hon. Gentleman. He had heard him charged with inconsistency on the one hand, and with the love of place on the other. IN HIS (Dr. LUSHINGTON'S) JUDGMENT, HE HAD BEEN GUILTY OF NEITHER!”

“That opinion,” added the Learned Doctor, “undoubtedly could not be formed on the principle of favour; for when the Right Hon. Gentleman had sat on one side the House, he had invariably sat on the other.”

“With respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman's remaining in office,” said Dr. LUSHINGTON, “he would say, that if he had resigned his office he would have deserted his duty and betrayed his country. The Right Hon. Gentleman's continuance in office was the best test of his sincerity and the great sacrifice he made for the public good.”—“He (Dr. LUSHINGTON) could hardly restrain his indignation when he heard it insinuated that it was attachment to office which kept the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir ROBERT PEEL) in place. Above all men living he could have no such object. Compared with being at the head of a great and powerful party, if HIS PRINCIPLES WOULD HAVE PERMITTED, the holding office must be to the Right Hon. Gentleman as dust.”

There is much more in the speech of Dr. LUSHINGTON quite worthy of extract, had we space; but we leave it to our readers to judge of the straightforward sincerity of Dr. LUSHINGTON's harangues, and the estimable consistency of his delivered opinions, contenting ourselves with having given them some of the Learned Gentleman's just and high eulogiums upon the honour, integrity, and constitutionality of Sir ROBERT PEEL's conduct upon the particular question, which, to delude and deceive his ignorant hearers of Thursday, he 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 witticism which we find in the *Chronicle*—“let him digest it with what appetite he may.” Having then, as we think, shown the exact state of the case as regards the affair of Sir ROBERT PEEL, 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 refraction with regard to the following part of the same offensive speech, which we give as we find it reported in the newspapers:—

Dr. LUSHINGTON is reported to have said—

“That he was prepared to avow and support, and he did so, the whole of his present conduct since he had the honour of being a Member for the Tower Hamlets. He adhered inviolably to all the great principles he professed when first he addressed the electors of that borough.—(Great confusion.)—He had told the electors that he was in favour of the ballot, 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 voted and voted in favour of them.—(Great cheering.)—He had stated for its abolition the impresentment system, and he had voted for its abolition.—(Great cheering.)—He had stated that he was hostile to the Corn Laws, and he had voted for the motion of his Honourable Friend 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 been what he professed it should be when first he addressed the Tower Hamlets.—(Great cheering, and cries of ‘It is not!’)—The electors had sent him into the House of Commons he hoped with a conscience, and he was answerable to his God for what he did under the dictates of that conscience.—(Great cheering.)—The

present was a great struggle, and should not be treated with contempt or negligence. They had against them first the KING.—(Hear, hear.)—It was false delivery, it was utterly absurd, to say that in discussing these matters he was infirm upon the prerogatives of the Crown. The people also had their prerogatives, and the KING must wait for the people.—(Cheering.)—If he chose to appoint Ministers the people would not trust, the people could make him change them again.—(Applause.)—What was the state of their country? For ten years they had a Monarch who was insane; for ten more he was succeeded by cold-blooded violence; a change came which had excited hopes, and these were now to be blasted. He would all 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 every-day speechifiers of the pot-house or timber-yard said these things, we might have pitied 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 outpourings 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 flippancy, which nothing but a similar inflection 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 coarse 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, Essex, 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 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 Twickenham concluder, 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 Department. We are told that the late Ministers have granted to a Dr. POLDING, Roman Catholic Bishop of *Hiero Casarea*, 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 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 of the *Morning Chronicle* says) of the earnest entreaties of his friends,—to pay the last tribute to the memory of His Royal Highness the late Duke of GLOUCESTER, for whom, every 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, which, notwithstanding 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 vacant. We think, however, that the friends of His Royal Highness have been too much to blame in publishing letters which will do so little injury to those against whom they are directed, and so little good to those in whose personage from whom they proceed, the Duke of SUSSEX, has been so short-sightedness, even to have miscalculated his influence here. The University has survived the attempt to spring a mine within her very fortress, and it will only laugh at the blank cartridge salute of his Royal Highness's wrath. We think the letters speak so completely for themselves, on the score of good sense and taste, that we must leave them to be read without further comment.

“My Lord Duke.—In answer to the letter which you favoured me last night, I beg candidly to state to your Grace, that had any one of my personal friends solicited my support on the vacancy of the High Stewardship of the University of Cambridge, occasioned by the lamented death of the Earl of HUNTINGFORD, I should have immediately at the interference; not wishing to connect myself more intimately with the present moment than that learned body, after the events which have so recently taken place, and which I lament to say, are to my feelings, in complete contradiction with the opinions I have ever conscientiously held and advocated both in Parliament and elsewhere. I trust, therefore, my Lord Duke, that you will not attribute any unwillingness to such determination at the ensuing election, but to a desire of fluency on my part to meet your Grace's wishes, and to a desire of religiously observing those principles, and of maintaining that high conduct, which have been the guides of both my public as well as private life.—I have the pleasure to remain, my Lord Duke, with consideration,

“Your Grace's obliged servant, &c.

“AUGUSTUS FREDERIC.

“His Grace the Duke of Northumberland,

K.G., &c. &c.”

“Kensington Palace, Dec. 3.

“REVEREND SIR.—In answer to the letter which you have addressed to me on the 22nd inst., I have to express my regret at being unable to give the MARQUESS OF CAMDEN that support which you have solicited for his Lordship; as no one entertains a higher regard for him or is more anxious to show him personal regard than I am. When I had the honour of first connecting myself with Trinity College and the University of Cambridge, I did so under a firm impression and conviction, that I was joining both a learned and a liberal body, and that I was pre-eminently distinguished for possessing a liberal, constitutional, and tolerant principles, such as I have ever advocated and professed during a Parliamentary career of upwards of 30 years, and which I conscientiously believe to be the basis of the exigencies and welfare of my country. Finding, however, by the events which took place last session of Parliament, that it was not the University are at variance with those I entertain, it is with regret that I see myself under the necessity of withdrawing my connection

ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN!

As a dissolution of Parliament is pretty generally believed as more than probable, and as many candidates have already commenced a canvass 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 as it is in the power of British Electors more effectually to serve their country, their KING, 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 encouragement of the nominal friends of the State; by counteracting or adding weight to an already preponderating influence, will, in all probability, decide whether we shall henceforth maintain 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 is made, for remember that a false step once taken, may be as far beyond 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 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 heartburnings 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 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 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 reviving 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 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 who were in array against her, refused to lend their hand to the sacrilegious work, and deserted their party to remain faithful to their God. 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 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 spirit, and with discretion—but whether a Church Establishment shall exist at all; for let its maintenance cease to be a national charge, and its destruction is sealed. 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 iniquitous demolition of that which ought to be most sacred to you. Beware how, with the best intentions, 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 you may worship the God of your faith, and the God of your fathers.

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 posterity, and by the duty you owe to them as to your country and your God, reflect sincerely on the awful responsibility with which you are charged, and so decide as you may hope hereafter to answer satisfactorily to your conscience. It is a natural and laudable feeling which prompts us to consider in what remembrance we shall be held by those who are to come after us; and few there are who are indifferent on this point. Shall your descendants then have cause to reverence your memory as benefactors, or condemn 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. For remember, if England 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 fathers have filled, no champion of a false faith will despoil or desecrate her altars, 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 cast upon you. As men, as fathers, as free-born sons of a free soil, PAVE

ERE YOUR WORD IS PLEDGED.

These last words suggest an admonitory caution 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 was while and generally made that the promise pledged was, in many instances, not only never redeemed, but dishonourably forfeited at the moment of test. Conduct like 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 spurn with becoming indignation the insinuations 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 should 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 scarcely 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 distrust and apprehension. In many cases these perhaps were not ill-founded, and so far the course you adopted was excusable; but had you not bestowed your suffrages on individuals who could recommend 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 instance. Let the men to whom you would now entrust the guardianship 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 advantage of sound discrimination. If you cannot place dependence on him who 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 freeholders.

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 held 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 faith—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 cease 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 on 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 whirlwind which her enemies have raised against her. Rome ye then—once more "England expects every man to do his duty." Respond to her demand, realize her just hopes—wise as temperate, firm as conscientious, sound in judgment, noble in rectitude, bold in integrity, united in effort as in aim, stand forth like men, like Britons, like Christians, in her defence—in the defence of your own best rights, of the inheritance of your children, of the throne of your King, and of the altar of your God.

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.

Gen. Sir A. FITZGERALD, Bart., died at his house, Lower Mount-street, Dublin, on Wednesday the 3d instant, of a sudden attack of erysipelas.

At a meeting of the subscribers to LLOYN'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 ring. He was to have dined on Tuesday last with a literary club, established in Paris by M. JULIEN, ROBERTPIERRE's agent at Bordeaux during the reign of 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 *Oreate*, have been appointed to commence this service immediately.

The Duo de BROUILLÉ will, it is now said, be immediately dispatched to London, as French Ambassador to the British Court.

The *Messenger de Marseille* states that that port has become so full of ships that there is scarcely room for any more, and the warehouses are so overcharged that the quays remain encumbered with merchandise for want of room to stow it in.

The provisional arrest of Mr. SAMSON, son of a rich banker in London, for the enormous sum of 300,000 francs has just been confirmed by a sentence of the tribunal at Brussels.

At the Radical Meeting at White Conduit House, last week, numerous robberies took place—Mr. NICHOLSON, the Chairman, Mr. JOSEPH HUME, and Mr. STARLING, of Wilmington-square, were among the sufferers.

LORD 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 this complexion has he come at last! Contemned and distrusted by his late colleague, despised by that "gracious master," he bespattered with fulsome adulation, rejected by the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, he now throws himself upon the clemency and forgiveness of honest JOSEPH and the Radicals! that is, of the very

persons he has for years lampooned and vilified in all possible ways. Was ever man so sunk, so degraded? We have no doubt that ten days hence he will be corresponding with his "affectionate friend," Mr. O'CONNELL.—*Courier*.

In the *Notes in Blackwood* for the present month North gives us the following exquisite definition:—"TICKLER—Pray Kit, what was demonstrated by the DURHAM 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 PATRICK MURRAY, C.B., only son of the late General the Hon. JAMES MURRAY, formerly Governor of Quebec, and afterwards of Minorca during its memorable siege.

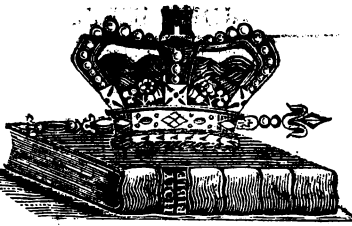
The Indian chief MACK COONOS VAMPOUGA, accompanied by his wife, sister, interpreter, and three warriors of the Chippewa nation, have arrived in London.

The *Gravesend Journal* announces the failure of the Dartford bank of JAMES and Sons, which took place on Tuesday. The sensation at Dartford and the surrounding parishes 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. 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. LEIGH, 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 blackguardism, and even at Stroud the term 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, pitiful refusal to drink the QUEEN's health. We presume they were anxious to shew the world, that their reform in manners, kept pace with their knowledge that what in modern political cant is called liberalism, is not a step removed from blackguardism, and even at Stroud the term liberal now passes current for brutal. 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General Sir Robert Peel, 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 obliged humble servant, Aynho, December 17, 1834. W. R. CARTWRIGHT.

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

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 Royal 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:—

First Lord of the Treasury & Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir ROBERT PEELE.
Lord Chancellor	Lord LYNDBURST.
Lord President of the Council	Lord ROSSLYN.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord WHARNCLOFFE.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. H. GOLDBURN.
Foreign Secretary	Duke of WELLINGTON.
Colonial Secretary	Earl of ABERDEEN.
First Lord of Admiralty	Earl DE GREY.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. C. J. HERRIES.
Paymaster of the Forces	Right Hon. Sir EDW. KNATCHBULL.
President of Board of Control	Lord ELLENBOROUGH.
President of Board of Trade	Right Hon. A. BARNES.
Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Sir H. HARDINGE.

These form the Cabinet.

First Commissioner of Woods and Forests	Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET.
Secretaries of the Treasury	Sir GEORGE CLERK, Bart. Sir THOMAS FREMANTLE.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Right Hon. GEORGE DAWSON.
Secretary to the Board of Control	W. M. PRAED, Esq.

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.

It will be recollected that, during the period which necessarily elapsed before the arrival of Sir ROBERT PEELE 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 PEELE 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 PEELE would pledge himself to leave undisturbed and unaltered, the provisions of that Bill.

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 PEELE with the same ardour and energy when he resumed office, as those which he displayed, when, with a labour and perseverance, 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 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 PEELE entertained a most friendly feeling towards the Dissenters; we knew that, during his ministerial career, the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed; and we knew 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 same 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 PEELE'S conduct—a vexatious spirit of opposition? a sordid, vindictive hostility towards the Government? On the contrary, wherever and whenever Sir ROBERT PEELE 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 PEELE gave 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 PEELE, 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 PEELE'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 PEELE made avowedly through the medium of "AN ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS AT TAMWORTH," which completely bears us out in every word we said—per-

fectly realizes all our anticipations, and thoroughly justifies all our predictions.

We give it here, 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 circumstance of our appearing only once in the week, has lost us the opportunity of earlier laying it before our readers. It demands the greatest attention—it will secure universal 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 unexpected by me, to return to England without delay, for the purpose of assisting His MAJESTY in the formation of a new Government. I 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 SOVEREIGN 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.

You 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 main tenets of difficulty, when the demonstration of unabated confidence was of peculiar value. I gladly avail myself also of this—a legitimate opportunity of making a more 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 anxiously 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 act of mine. Whether they were an object of ambition coveted by me—whether I regard the power and distinction they confer as any sufficient compensation for the heavy sacrifices they involve—are matters of mere personal concern, on which I will not waste a word. The KING, 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 KING 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 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 revival 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 appeal to this as a proof that I have not been disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils; either from the mere superstitious 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.

With respect to the Reform Bill itself, I will repeat now the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a Member of the Reformed Parliament,—that I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question, a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb, either by direct or by insidious means.

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 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 anybody may call an abuse; by abandoning altogether that great aid 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, 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 that case I can, for myself and colleagues, undertake to act in such a spirit, and with such intentions.

Such declarations of general principle are, I am aware, necessarily vague; but, in order to be more explicit, I will endeavour to apply them practically to some of those questions which have of late attracted the greatest share of public interest and attention.

I take, first, the Inquiry into Municipal Corporations. It is not my intention to advise the Crown to interrupt the progress of that inquiry, or to transfer the conduct of it from those to whom it was committed by the late Government. For myself I save the best proof that I was not unfriendly to the principle of inquiry by con-

sulting to be a member of that Committee of the House of Commons 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 I cannot be expected to give on the part of the Government any pledge 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 those of our fellow countrymen who dissent from the doctrines of the Established Church take an especial interest. Instead of making new professions I will refer to the course which I took upon these subjects when out of power. In the first place I supported the measure brought forward by Lord ALTHORP, the object of which was to exempt all classes from the payment of Church rates, applying in lieu thereof, out of a branch of the revenue, a certain sum for the building and repair of Churches. I never expressed, nor did I entertain the slightest objection to the principle of a Bill, of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL was the author, intended to relieve the conscientious scruples of Dissenters in respect to the ceremony of marriage. I give no opinion now on the particular measures themselves. They 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 ill-will or intolerant spirit towards the Dissenting body, or by any unwillingness 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 I entertain I should again resist, a retrospective inquiry into pensions granted by the Crown at a time when the discretion of the Crown 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 ALTHORP, 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 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 it, 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 Ecclesiastical 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 deliberation the Government will enter with the sincerest desire to remove every abuse that can impair the efficiency of the establishment, 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 details. I have said enough with respect to general principles, and their practical application to public measures, to indicate the spirit in which the KING'S Government is prepared to act. Our object will be the maintenance of peace; the scrupulous 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.

Whatever may be the issue of the undertaking in which I am engaged, I feel assured that you will mark, by a renewal of your confidence, your approbation 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 distrust 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 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, but a fair trial.

I am, Gentlemen, with affectionate regard,
Most faithfully yours,
ROBERT PEELE.

(Signed)

Upon this declaration but one opinion exists—there is not a man with whom we have conversed who does not extol it as a straightforward, manly piece of eloquence—those who yet waver, and "Aye, but if he acts as he says."—Those men know little of Sir ROBERT PEELE who fancy that he is likely to flinch from his pledge, or waver in his purpose. No man in this country has made greater sacrifices than Sir ROBERT PEELE for his country's good—nor is he the least the least; and we rejoice to find that the feeling has become general, that the present struggle is neither between WHIG and TORY, nor between PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC, nor between CHURCHMAN and DISSENTER; but between PEACE and PROSPERITY—ANARCHY and CONFUSION—MONARCHY and REVOLUTION.

Surely, if anything could increase the confidence which so generally felt in the declaration now made by Sir ROBERT PEELE to his constituents, it would be a reference to his avowal of his political opinions made to the same body in 1832—What did the Right Honourable Baronet say then,

when he could have no view to office—office for which, as Dr. LUSHINGTON says, "he must be the last man to seek?"

Sir ROBERT then 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 dishonour nor discredit in relinquishing opinions, 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 upon all occasions thought that no changes were required, as well as by those who, in his opinion, were the advocates of too violent and sudden 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 line should be, and I am actuated by a sincere and disinterested motive?—Do I consider the measure I contemplate called for by the circumstances and necessities of the country?"

This retrospective review of Sir ROBERT PEELE's principles will, we think, give new force to what he now says.

To ourselves, we confess the address of Sir ROBERT PEELE 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 discredited or half-witted charlatans, is anxious to be restored to that state of tranquillity and prosperity which, in a mixed Government like ours, can only be secured by the unanimous 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 AND STATE.

We hear that the Duke of BUCKLEIGH has actually been declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and has been invested with the vacant blue riband.

Lord LOWTHER is said to have accepted the office 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.

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 yet 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 undisguised object to overthrow) he avows himself one of the leaders and advocates.

For the real state of popular feeling—the feeling which exists amongst the middle classes of society, who have a stake in the country—whose respectability, intelligence, and morality pre-eminently distinguish them beyond the PEOPLE of any other nation upon the face of the earth,—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 sneer, 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 assembled to celebrate the return of Lord STORMONT and Sir JAMES SCARLETT, consisting of a great body of the gentry and yeomanry of the city and neighbourhood, at which the most unequivocal and decided demonstrations of attachment to the Monarchy and the Constitution in Church and State were made. At Aylesbury, on Wednesday, the *Buckinghamshire Agricultural Society* met in the Town-hall—which meeting, the report says, "was looked upon throughout the county as one of very great importance; and, considering the respectability and number of the persons who attended it, it must be generally allowed that it was." The Duke of BUCKINGHAM presided, and upwards of eight hundred individuals, chiefly farmers, sat down to table.

By this vast and responsible assembly, the loyal and constitutional toasts given from the Chair were drunk with enthusiasm; and the speeches of the noblemen and gentlemen who addressed it, breathing loyalty and Conservatism, were received with the most rapturous cheers. When it is recollected how much property, and how many interests, were represented by the eight hundred persons present, it requires something more than the blustering rhodomontades of the Destructives to persuade us out of our belief of the firm attachment of the great mass of the PEOPLE to the Constitution which has been for ages the pride of our own country, and the envy of every other.

At Ipswich, and at Bury, Conservative meetings have been held, most numerous attended, at which the proceedings were of the most gratifying nature; and on Friday the Conservatives of West Kent assembled at Maidstone, and such was the anxiety to participate in the declaration of principles which it was supposed to involve, that upwards of a thousand applications for tickets were made. Unfortunately, the temporary room erected for the purpose could not be made to contain much more than half that number, but every inch of space was covered, and the company as thickly stowed as it was possible.

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 alluding to the late Government, Lord MAHON said:—

"The Administration had been succeeded by men whose characters were known only to be admirable.—(Hear, hear.)—The names of the company rising and waving their handkerchiefs, many of (Applause)—those names, and many more, of LUSHINGTON's feelings than he could hope to generate, and found a chord of sympathy in every mind.—(Applause.)—Those men had now formed an Administration which, in his conscience he believed would leave no exertion untried to promote the happiness, the prosperity, and the honour of the people.—(Cheers.)—And, yet, I am sure, that he did not think that English-

men would be the less inclined to trust and to confide in the present Administration, because its most distinguished members had already by their great services deserved well of England.—(Cheers.)—because a WELLINGTON had won the triumphs of Talavera and of Waterloo.—(Cheers.)—because a PEELE had revised our Criminal Code, and done so much for the improvement of our judicial policy.—(Hear, hear.)—No, Englishmen would not draw from such premises the conclusion that the present Ministry were not adequate to their duty.—(Great cheering.)—The present moment was one that called for the strenuous and unflinching exertions of every man who wished well to his country.—(Hear, hear.)—Never was there a time when it more behoved men who loved their country to stand forward, and do great things, than at the present moment. It was dear. That was a time at which no little, no trifling, difficulty would be called into operation.—(Enthusiastic cheering.)—It was false—it was calumny—to say that the Conservative principles were in hostility to real, to sound, to judicious, to pure reforms.—(Hear, hear.)—It was for the good, for the interest of England, that the real principles of the present Ministers should be well understood; so that they might receive the support of an overwhelming majority of the people. What, in fact, were Conservative principles? Look, in the first place, to what they operated with regard to religion. It was to Conservatism that they owed the Reformed Church.—(Cheers.) Again, Conservative principles ever did, and ever would, promote useful reforms. It was, in fact, the vital principle of Conservatism that improvements should go on in the Constitution as long as improvements could be made. The English Constitution was not like foreign Charters, for its very nature implied alteration for the happiness and prosperity of the people. He would, therefore, boldly state, and defy contradiction, upon proof, that the Conservatives were opposed to salutary and real reform. They made but two stipulations with respect to reform. The first was that the grievances or improprieties should be proved; and the second that the remedy should not be the cause of greater suffering than the disease.—(Cheers.)—He said that with those exceptions there was no limit to the reform which Conservatives would adopt, and ever had adopted.—(Hear, hear.)

We regret that we have not space for further extracts from this, or from the many excellent speeches which were delivered upon the occasion; our object, however, is rather to shew the feeling of the country upon the great question at issue between the Conservatives and Destructives—and we are not a little flattered by finding these distinctive appellations generally adopted, as swamping all the minor shades of political opinion, since we may fairly take credit to ourselves for having first suggested the separation of the only two parties in the State under those general terms.

In the City, an evening meeting was held, which, to our surprise and regret, was presided over by Mr. Alderman WOOD. The worthy Alderman has, for the last eight or ten years, since his recovery from the CAROLINE fever, been living so quietly out of the arena of politics, and enjoying the comforts of female society—of which we believe him to be a most amiable member—that we trusted he would not again take to fishing in troubled waters. However, we suppose, as a general election is at hand, it is necessary he should show himself and make professions to his constituents. His whole performance was perfectly well adapted to the time, place, and audience.

We cannot say quite the same of some other persons, who talked more nonsense in a short time than it generally falls to the lot of men to utter. Mr. DILLON—*quere*, the Reverend author of Lord WENABLES' Tour to Oxford—was one of those who tried to be facetious; and a Mr. GREEN, who repeated what, no doubt he believed Lord STORMONT had told him, endeavoured to be grand; but it was evident that, being an evening meeting, the orators had dined early.

In Westminster the feeling is very different from that, which manifested itself at the canvassing assembly to which we have just alluded, but very much the same as that which is entertained by the wealth and respectability of the City. We have elsewhere published Sir FRANCIS BURDETT's letter to his constituents. On Friday Colonel EVANS expressed his satisfaction at Sir ROBERT PEELE's declaration, and the meeting pledged itself to support the gallant Colonel and Sir FRANCIS at the coming election.

We are not, and never were, sanguine politicians: we do not, because we wish it, think that in all places CONSERVATIVES will be elected, and DESTRUCTIVES thrown out; but from information upon which we can rely, from our own observations of the state of feeling, and from a reliance upon the good sense—the sense indeed of self-preservation—of the electors of Great Britain, we confidently look forward to the return of a Parliament which will support a Government based upon such principles as those avowed in the declaration of Sir ROBERT PEELE.

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.

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 avowal 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, Merchants, Ship-owners, &c., has been called for one o'clock on Tuesday, when the sober opinions of the great body comprising the wealth, the 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 PEELE's Address, a very considerable number of Whigs, who had previously intended to express their feelings upon the occasion, have sent excuses—expressed 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 City have been moved by the evening meeting. In these days silence and inactivity seem to sanction the libertine dissipation which, in fact, contempt secures from notice. This must not be. It behoves every man to do his duty, and we

trust that the City will go the length of bringing into the field men of independent Conservative principles to contest the return of Messrs. WOOD and GREY, as the best means of recording the state of public feeling in the metropolis. No party can exist which is base enough to support the doctrines broached by those gentlemen at the London Tavern on Friday night.

NOTHING can equal the stupidity of the opposition paper, or papers.—(We believe there are two)—they abuse Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL as an unfit man for Cabinet office, and abuse Sir ROBERT PEELE still more for giving it to him. The silly fools do not know that while they fancy they are going on in their abuse unwittingly, they are, like pigs under similar circumstances, "cutting their own throats." Not only was Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL thought worthy of Cabinet office by the last Ministry, but Lord GREY himself solicited him to accept the office of Secretary at War. This, we should think, must be agreeable information to the wise-acres, who evidently know as little of the proceedings of the late Government as they do of the present opposition.

We have just received, exclusively, the song sung with the greatest effect by IKEY PIG, Esq., at the DURHAM Glasgow dinner. To add one word of criticism, though even of the most laudatory kind, would be "to gild refined gold, to paint the lily"—we shall merely therefore observe, that it was sung to the air of the "*White Cockade*," more familiar to the select few as that of "*The Dogs'-meat Man*."

We have to apologise to some of our fastidious readers for the slang style in which it is written, but rendering it into English would spoil the point of what Mr. PIG calls his "*Carmen Sack-adore*."

THE SMALL-COAL MAN.

By J. P., Esq.

Ye Buffer boys and varmint blides,
Vot follows up no rig'lar trades,
Who d'ye think ve've got to heed our clan?
Vy, the prime North-country SMALL-COAL MAN!
He'll floor them nosing Beaks, I'm sure,
As makes cramp laws to hang the pore;
Fair-play for prigs, grab who grab can,
Vill be the go, vith the SMALL-COAL MAN.
He be'n't so big as you nor I,
But nurr'un holds his couk so high;
He makes the most of his self he can,
For a tip-top swell is the SMALL-COAL MAN!
He stands no one to put on he,
For he likes to be King of his company;
He'll sport top-sawyer whenever he can,
For he's a cock-a-dandy, of a SMALL-COAL MAN.
His togs and prads are of the best,
And a prime sheep's head is his varlike crest,
And that shews phuck—if not, vot can?
I twigs the device of the SMALL-COAL MAN.
"All right," and "no mistake," says I,
"In such like prog as all can buy,
"Each cat's'-meat cove will join our van,
"And follow the crest of the SMALL-COAL MAN."

He says as how, ven he gets controul,
He'll make all things dog-cheap—but coal—
And "gin shall flow in each man's can,"
Says my prime little trump of a SMALL-COAL MAN.
My eyes! vot precious times for ve,
Ve'll swig all day, and ve'll live rent-free;
Ve'll make them Lords eat husks and bran,
And kiss the grent toe of the SMALL-COAL MAN.
Some don't admire his mug and snout—
Give me the colour vot vot, year out;
A mixture strong, of the black and tan,
Is the varmint mug of my SMALL-COAL MAN.
Sing hip! hurrah! for my SMALL-COAL MAN,
My nice little nasty-faced SMALL-COAL MAN;
The golden flag that decks our van,
Is the yellow mang of my SMALL-COAL MAN.

Your CARDONARO 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 prettend 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:—

PATRIOTISM.—We have authority to state that the Marquess of LANSLOWNE 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 16,000*l.*, the amount of his salaries.—*Bath Journal*.

Upon which the *Standard* of Friday says:—

"Most of the papers have stated that the Marquess of LANSLOWNE served his country, as President of the Council, without receiving a salary. Now there is more than certain, is absolutely false. Let the inquiry be made at his Lordship's bankers, Messrs. Coutts, whether or no they did not every quarter receive a sum of money on his Lordship's account, and place it to his credit, and that by a Treasury check. It was of 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 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

A. LE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. have acquainted 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 the order for use, and, as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

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.

information, is adapted for the use of the Profession of the Law, as well as for that of the Public in general. In it the many erroneous misapprehensions, generally, but improperly received and admitted as Law, as to Landlords' right and authority, and Tenants' liabilities, are shown to be unfounded and illegal.

Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row.

THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE. The age of chivalry has been again called into existence in all its glory of love, enchantment, knight and steed, minstrelsy, of dance and tournament. After the tragedy of *Jonah Shore*, a "new grand chivalric entertainment" was produced at this theatre, and it has been the success of the *Round Table*. It has been produced much after the manner of the late Christmas spectacle at this house, and it is impossible to witness, without admiration, the beauty and finished training of the great actors in the piece—Ducrow's horses—in the wonderful movements of which there would be something rather fearful, were it not for the conviction that they acted in a state of perfect command. The piece, although it has not excited the interest of the scenic and dramatic departments of the kind witnessed for many years—and nobody can say that a tale of knight-errantry has been substituted at this house for the accustomed species of Christmas entertainments. It is hardly necessary to add, that it was eminently successful.

COVENT-GARDEN.—After the standing dish of *George Barnwell* (which was evidently very unpalatable to the audience) had been served up, a new grand comic Christmas pantomime was produced, entitled *Harlequin and Queen Mab*. We have no space for a detailed

description of the piece; thence it to say, that it abounds with *hair-raising* and *glowing* emotions, and then personified, the scenery is appropriately *expressed* by the extent of the *stage*, and the *number* of the *performers* were common-place, and pointless. The harlequinade commenced with an abundance of cuffling and almost endless feats of acrobatics, but neither the one nor the other were more than a very *unsatisfactory* substitute for the rich humour of Grimaldi. There were, however, two scenes with some satire and some fun in them. In one the "gin palace" was well "shown up," its foundations being depicted as outrage, dissipation, poverty, and disease. The new Poor Law was also shown up, and the Russian bear, who had been only rescued from the bug of a Russian bear by the interpolation of a broadside from the Britannia. At the conclusion the applause, if not unanimous, was pretty general.

OLYMPIC.—Madame Vestris having already appeared in various captivating forms, divine and human, did a sort of poetical penance on Friday, by personating the capricious and heart-stricken Calypso. The new entertainment is styled in the playbill the *Fifth Column*. The new *Calypso* is a classic, and the *Mentor* is a classic too. Madame Vestris enacted the disconsolate *Calypso*, and looked as if winking at Father Time, as well as Father Ulysses, had gone off and forgotten her; Miss Glover did *Telenuchus*, and sang an amusing account of him and his rambles to a melody of the choicest tunes; his tutor, *Mentor*, was done in truly pedagoguish style by Mr. J. Bland; and the lady of his choice, *Eucharis*, by Miss Pearl. The music was by the composer of the *Wonders of Variety* requisite for so moving a tale, and did credit to the liberality of taste of the designer. The music was, as usual in these affairs, a succession of parodies upon the most approved opera pieces. The performance throughout was much applauded.

ADELPHI.—The first piece was the deservedly successful burlesque *The Last Days of Pompeii*, which was followed by a pantomime founded on the nursery song, "Oranges and Lemons," entitled *Old and Young*. The cast included Misses May, and the late Mr. Old Bailey, Shorefield, Steppney, Bow, St. Ann, and St. Giles, having their several living representatives. A bad piece of any kind, and much less a bad pantomime at the Adelphi, would be a perfect *ragu avis*, and the present production is not inferior to any of the same character ever produced on the boards of this theatre. The introductory part is excellent, and in the harlequinade which follows, several new and very striking and original gags are ingeniously effected. The pantomime, as usual, has been got up under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Yates, and bears all the impress of that assiduity and talent for which he is so justly celebrated.

VICTORIA.—The novel of *The Last Days of Pompeii*, which had already been dramatised by Mr. Buckstone, was, under a different dress, presented to the visitors of this theatre as a new Christmas piece; but it failed in commanding the success which so eminently distinguished the same piece at the Adelphi. A pantomime that followed did not redeem the drama; and *Dring Dong Bell*, or *Pussycat in the Well*, excited no emotions so pleasing as the memory of the nursery jingle.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.—Mrs Weylett, in catering for Christmas amusements, produced a new dish, called *Mr Fred*; or, in the language of the bills, *A new Grand Domestic Doggel Poem*. Her head cook upon the occasion was the witty author of *The Revolt of the Workhouse!* but his ingredients being rather confusedly mixed it is difficult to clearly analyse them. The object of the author was to satirise the new Chimney-sweepers' Act, and at the same time to have a fling at the Opera House, now going a begging for a lessee. A neat little farce, called *The Masked Battery*, was played before the new piece, in which Mrs. Nesbitt appeared to much advantage.

SURPRISE.—The pantomime at this house is *Harlequin and Little King Pippin*, or the *Golden Crown and Goblin of the Apple*. It is a clever production, and was decidedly successful. The house was crisscrossed from the panels of the orchestra to the back of the upper gallery—wherever the eye could reach, above, below, or laterally, not a particle of space was untenanted. Notwithstanding the usual excess of mirth incidental to the season this immense conflux of persons afforded a proof that the lower orders can enjoy their amusements with great zest, and without letting their excitement produce disturbance or indecorum.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The title of the pantomime here, is *Jack Sprag and his Wife*, two persons celebrated in nursery lore for their remarkable diversity of taste. In all the requisites of a pantomime, namely, good tricks, clever changes, and laughable incidents, it is inferior to none that has been produced of late. In the course of the entertainment a beautifully painted panorama was introduced, which was loudly applauded by the audience. The pantomime succeeded perfectly, and will no doubt meet with a very successful and profitable season. It is highly commendably produced.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.
WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 26.

16th Regt. Light Drags.—Cornet C. W. H. Reynolds to be Lieut. without pur. vice Warndorpe, dec.; Cornet D. Invernarity to be Lieut. by pur. vice Reynolds, whose promotion by pur. has not taken place; J. W. Melville from the b.-p. to be Cornet, vice Invernarity. 1st Foot.—D. Lyons, Gent. to be Esq. by pur. vice Rogers, who ret. 2d.—Lieut.-Gen. Right Hon. Sir J. Kemut, G.C.B. from the 40th, to be 7th.

Colony, vice Gen^r W. Keppel, dec. 4th.—Ens. G. Dixon, from the 7th, without pur. vice Tytler, who rel. 10th.—Ens. J. Horburgh, from the 7th, without pur. vice Rawlins, dec. 9th.—Wenewick, Gent. to the 16th.—Horsburgh, from the 16th, without pur. vice G. Dixon, 10th.—Graham, dec. Nov. 28; 16th.—Horsburgh, from the 16th, without pur. vice G. Dixon, 10th.—S. Lawson, Gent. to be Ens. vice Henderson. 25th.—W. B. Park, Gent. from the 25th, without pur. vice Bernard, dec. 40th.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Cooke, Knt., from the 77th, to be Colonel, vice Sir J. Kempt, app. to the Commander, June 2. L. G. B. Ens. C. A. Sinclair to be Lieut. without pur. vice Sutton, June 2. Fairclough to be Lieut. Major, without pur. vice Duxbury, June 2. Ens. F. S. Casson, from the 1st, to be Lieut. 25th.

Fairlight. 77th—Major—Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G.C.B. From the 23d Ensl. Co. to the 24th Ensl. Co. of the 77th. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, vice Sir G. Coke, appt. to the command of the 40th. Dec. 23. Ensl. Co. Bell to be Lieut. without pur. vice Morritt, who ret.—To be Ensign by pur. C. Mills, Gent. vice Dixon, prom. in the 4th: R. A. Meritt, vice Bell. 1809—Major—Gen. Sir C. Pratt, K.C.B. to be Colonel, vice Sir A. Campbell, appt. to the command of the 77th. Dec. 23. Brevet—Capt. F. R. Chesney, of the 8th Art. to have the local rank of Colonel during his employment on a particular service in Asia, Nov. 27. [The above are all dated Dec. 26, unless otherwise stated.]

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Captain—W. Hobson, to the Rattlesnake; Commander—A. A. Barlow, to the
Crown Prince; Lieutenant—J. M. Bazzard, to the Rattlesnake; J. Crozier,
to the Royalist; J. Bradley, to the Camellion; J. Macnamara, to the Rattlesnake;
Lieutenant Junior Grade—H. C. Brewster, to the Rattlesnake; H. Milbank,
to the Crown Prince; J. W. Smith, to the Rattlesnake; J. E. Brown, to the Ma-
jackaw; Airey to the Srylla; C. Binstead, of the Prince Regent, to the Vic-
tory; J. G. Loring, to the Srylla; J. D. Farnham, to the Srylla; J. A. Mac-
land; Brooking, to the Pike; H. Harvey, from the Salamander.
Surgeons—H. D. R. Henning; D. G. Miller; James Rankin, to the Victoria;
Assistant Surgeons—G. W. Smith, to the Srylla; J. W. Watson, J. S.
Hampton; J. Brooks; D. Wise, to the George the Third; J. W. Lamb,
to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Camellion; W. C. Lamb, to the
Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb,
to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla;
Second Lieutenants—R. M. Lathbridge, to the Victory; J. W. Lamb, to the
Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb,
to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla; J. W. Lamb, to the Srylla;

G. Wilson, of the Deo; C. Tucker, of the Spitfire, to the Captain; C. R. Ainsworth, Master-Hunter, to the Alban; J. C. Hutchings, to the Camelina; to the Investigator; Mates—Reade, Wells, and Royer, to the Pelican; Edwards, to the Midshipman; E. R. Connor, to the Challenger; F. Bouchier, to the North Star. Midshipman—E. H. M. Raft, to the Victory. Clerk and Purser—A. Laidlaw, to the Camelina. Clerks in Charge—H. Snow; J. C. Heathman. Clerks—Mowbray, and J. Bell, to the Arcton; Fuller, to the Alban.

ROYAL MARINES.—Captain H. L. Vine, to the Malabar. Lieutenants—J. G. Macdonald, to the Isle of Sheppey; Lieut.

THURSDAY GUARD.—Committer.—D. Aylmer, Clerk.
 tenants.—A. Korrington and J. Moore, to the Isle of Sheppy.

Thursday a most pleasing duty devolved upon the Rev. J. Jennings, Rector of St. John's, Westminster, and Mr. Shutter, of Milbank-street, who were appointed under the will of the late Mr. Blow (one of his Majesty's coachmen), to distribute the sum of £500 to 50 poor widows on Christmas day next after his decease, which was accordingly done at the Rector's House, in the presence of the poor distressed widows, who were all graciously welcomed towards the

parish officers, and the ages of the said children averaged 60. The testator also gave the sum of 100*l.* for the purchase of a new building a Sunday School in the said parish of St. John; and also the sum of 100*l.* for the support of the Licensed Victuallers' School.

Albemarle-street.

we think Mr. Blunt's clever and very ingenious web of argument will be read with pleasure, as it certainly must with profit."—Monthly Review.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

118. the name of the Proprietor, and the name of the Dispensing
 medicine Vender's in Town and Country. None is genuine
 are of the Proprietor, written upon the Label, and also the name engraved on the
 government Stamp.

Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand, all others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must see the work itself in which the Rat story is published, before we can believe the statement—it shall have due notice next Sunday.

Mr. Y. is not quite sharp enough.

Mr. "Last of Books" has been forestalled.

Mr. Fry, of Catne, is informed that the clerical error in the account of the value of the piece of plate presented to Dr. JAMES, was corrected in our last number.

We have received Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN's new volume of the History of the British Colonies, and will take an early opportunity of looking attentively at the particular part referred to, as we have already 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, unwillingly, to postpone "TAO, RAO, and BORTAIL" 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 Palatine of Lancaster.

We rejoice to hear that their MAJESTIES are in excellent health.

Her Royal Highness the Princess AUGUSTA has arrived at Brighton.

Her Royal Highness the Landgravine of HESSE HOMBURG, having landed at Dover under the usual salute from the heights, proceeded to the residence of Sir WATREN 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, 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, never 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, GROTE, CRAWFORD 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, foolish, and unconstitutional hostility evinced by the London Tavern party, they might prepare an Address to the SOVEREIGN, 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 plumed 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 had been addressed only to those who differed in opinion from the party at the opposite Tavern, and upon whose sage deliberations and 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 names, 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.

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 feeling 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 KING'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, GROTE, 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 Sir 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 columns:—

Sir R. PEEL rose, and spoke to the following effect:—Although the Lord Mayor has mentioned my name in particular, in conjunction with the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, I am relieved from that embarrassment which, on occasions such as this, generally accompanies the mention of an individual name, for I am convinced I should greatly

mistake 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 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 animate and encourage in the performance of their arduous duty those Ministers who have been 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 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 be expressed through authorised and constitutional organs. At the same time we require Government 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 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 a cold 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 upon the confidence we feel in certain individuals that we proceed. It is 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 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 merely 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 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 mere 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 name. (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 his undaunted resolution, and in that pure and disinterested singleness 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.)—Without confidence in public men,—without confidence in their good intentions,—without confidence in their determination to fulfil any promises they may make,—without full reliance upon their wish to consult the real and permanent 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 be an evil,—not by undertaking to make every concession hastily demanded by popular feelings, but by rashly promising relief from the pressure of taxation—but by patient and dispassionate examination into practical grievances, 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 measures. 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 unable to redeem?—(Hear, hear.)—I think it would be neither politic nor just 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 no 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 is 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 particular 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 efficacious remedies.—(Hear, hear.)—I repeat, possessed as the Ministry are of the entire confidence of the Crown, our main object will be to conciliate 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 do require 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 goodwill 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 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. 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 Almighty 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. 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 unmeasured 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.

THE *Gazettes* of Tuesday and Friday will be found to contain the official announcements 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 Lieutenant 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 believe no doubt need be entertained as to the fact of his appointment.

The Earl of RODEX is not to be the new Lord Steward. Viscount CASTLEREAGH is the new Vice-Chamberlain, and the Hon. HENRY 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 DE ROTHSAY goes out Governor-General to India, Sir HENRY FANE going as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there.

The Earl of HARDWICK has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant 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 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 Rathcormack, 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 Conservative 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 history, and the reflections which it permits itself to make upon the existing Administration, since the orders which were acted upon at Rathcormack were given, and the arrangements which were carried into effect were made more than six weeks ago, under the authority and sanction of the Marquess WELLESLEY and Mr. LITTLETON.

The affair, although inevitable, is a melancholy one. Being inevitable, we most certainly do not mean to cast the slightest blame upon the late LORD LIEUTENANT, or his slightest blame upon the late LORD LIEUTENANT in the instructions which they gave, or the measures which they directed—all we mean to say is, that, right or wrong, the present Ministry had nothing in the world to do with it, one way or another.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday has the following rabid paragraph:—

"It may appear scarcely worth while to notice so palpable a falsehood as one which appears in a low Tory paper of yesterday (the *John Bull*); but as the impudent audacity with which the story is promulgated may impose upon some credulous people, we have to observe that we can from authority contradict the statement. It is wrong, that the office of Secretary at War and Agent in the Cabinet were offered by Lord GREY to Sir EDWARD KENNELMANTON. It was offered by the PEEL Administration to try the experiment of a

the new King, who, though he might be either worthy of praise, or of blame, to barter his principles for it, which is the Premier's manifesto to be taken in the sense which the *Times* would give to it, must clearly be the case.

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* the joy of its small cunning; but before the *Chronicle* 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 serve its purpose, we will go further into detail, and give the *Chronicle* chapter and verse.

In our Clerical department will be found the answer of the Bishop of EXETER 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 Tavistock; 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 STANLEY, and those who constitutionally and conscientiously 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 institution 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. PATTISON, the Governor. Mr. PATTISON is a candidate for the representation of Harwich, 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 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.

OUR readers may have seen a fretful, fractious, saucy letter, written by Lord DURHAM, and published in the Destructive Papers, grumbling and squabbling about an alleged intimation 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 serve 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:—

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 16th inst., and I beg to assure your Lordship that I believe there has been no delay which could have been avoided in answering the addresses forwarded by your Lordship to 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 Majesty has been communicated with as much dispatch as was practicable.

Some days must almost unavoidably intervene before addresses can be presented to the King; and there has been on the present occasion such an unusually great number of 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 Darnley, Bannockburn, Kilmock, Ceres, Newport, Airdrie, and Paisley, was communicated to your Lordship by a letter signed by the Duke of WELLINGTON, on the 16th inst.

A similar letter respecting the address from Galston, signed by the Duke of WELLINGTON yesterday, will be forwarded to your Lordship this evening, together with a letter, also signed by his Grace, respecting the address from Cork; and the answer to the address from St. Nilius will be forwarded as soon as possible.

I may add 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 having been laid before the King.

(Signed)

J. M. PHILLIPS.

Home Office, Dec. 18, 1834.

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 prove himself.

Our readers may remember our observations upon the case of *Twenty 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 handiworks have come to light during the last week—as for instance, on Wednesday last:—

COURT OF CHANCERY.

HARRINGTON v. POWIS.—HOPKINSON v. POWIS. Mr. BARNES, Mr. TENNY, and Mr. WAKEFIELD severally addressed the Court in respect to the minutes of Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM's order in these cases. It was not clear what his Lordship's words are intended to mean, or to which of the causes they applied.

The Lord Chancellor said it was impossible for him to know the facts of the matter. He would, if the parties desired, apply to the Noble Lord for his judgment; but if they did not, then let them come to the notice of a rehearing, the minutes not to be delivered out in the meantime.

Similar application was made by Mr. BUNGE in the cases of

FULLER v. PALMER and KUSTON v. —, and likewise answers given by the Lord Chancellor.

No wonder Lord BROUGHAM got through a vast 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 show 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 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.

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 PEELE 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 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 PEELE'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 presided—and at which three of the City Representatives were present, 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, bigoted, 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 opposition to the King's Government, by way of manifesting their loyalty to the Monarch and their love of the Constitution. We have not been deceived.

While we are on the subject of this after-dinner booze, we ought to say, in justice to the erudite 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 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 which his Lordship gave his opinion very freely upon the merits of Sir ROBERT PEELE, we think him just worth so much notice as may be allowed him by the insertion of the following flat and direct contradiction of the statements he thought proper to make:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE SUN.

Sir—I perceive, in your issue of Dec. 20, an account of a meeting held in the City, on Dec. 19, in which Mr. GREEN is represented to have said the use of the following language:—

"With regard to Sir R. PEELE he would tell them what Lord STORMONT had told him in a personal conversation some hours' duration, which he (Mr. G.) had with him a few months since. The Lord to the Mansfield title had told him that his (Lord STORMONT'S) heir to the Mansfield title had told him that his (Lord STORMONT'S) party disliked and despised Sir ROBERT PEELE, but he answered their purpose for the present. And why? Because, said his Lordship, the talent of the Tory party is at such a low ebb in the House of Commons, that we have no other man to play our part."

I beg leave to observe, in the first place, that I have no recollection of my ever having had any conversation with a Mr. GREEN, certainly not of one of some hours' duration. In the second place, that if I truly not one of some hours' duration. In the second place, that if I truly not ever did speak to Mr. GREEN (WHO HE MAY BE I KNOW NOT), I most assuredly did not make use of the expressions which he has attributed to me, and I do not think that the whole of Mr. GREEN'S STATEMENT, save the beginning to END, is a gross fabrication. I request that you will insert the above communication in your paper.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

STORMONT.

—So much for Mr. GREEN.

In Southwark, public feeling has so manifested itself, that Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM retires; from Devonshire, Mr.

BULTELL withdraws; from Carlisle, Mr. JAMES retreats; Colchester, Mr. WHITTE HARVEY abdicates; Mr. MARYAT declines Sandwich; Mr. HYETT abandons Stroud; and Sir ROBERT DUNDAS and the Hon. CHARLES DUNDAS 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 electors, which will exhibit itself by the return of Sir ADOLPHUS DALRYMPLE, to neutralize the efforts of some favoured Destructive.

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 canvass, now rest on their oars, and await the issue. The best wishes of every friend of the cause are united in the hope, that the coming year will be a year of peace and tranquillity, and that the quiet in our country, against the brawling Democrat or designing Revolutionist. We are happy to be assured that his prospects are most encouraging."

"A Radical split has taken place here. Mr. ELPHINSTONE, it seems, cast doubt on the sincerity of Mr. WARD'S professed liberal creed, in consequence of which Mr. WARD has published a handbill, informing the electors that "some correspondence had taken place between Mr. ELPHINSTONE and himself," which ended in the 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 dissension among the Conservatives of that town.

The return of the Right Hon. Sir ALEXANDER CRAY GRANT for Great Grimsby seems sure. Captain MAXFIELD, late of the Boulay Marines, and now of Sunbury, in Middlesex, is the present Member; but Lord YARBROUGH'S interest, it is thought, will not be strong enough to seat his nominee this time.

Major SHADWELL CLERKE, K.H., an officer well known in the military and literary world, has been invited to offer himself as a candidate for either Bandon or Kinsale; but from an unwillingness to oppose the existing interests in those places, he has, upon the present occasion, declined both invitations.

Mr. DOTTIN again comes forward 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 him.

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 following fact may be depended upon as perfectly authentic.—A circular has been addressed to all Lord DUNDAS'S tenants in Fifeshire, by his Lordship's agent or factor, calling upon them to vote for the Liberal candidate, whoever he may be! There is freedom of 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 family. We submit a copy of the circular to our readers, that the public may see to what unjustifiable expedients the Whigs have recourse in order to promote their own selfish and factional ends. It is addressed to one of the tenants, of whom Lord DUNDAS has about ten, we believe, qualified to vote in Fife:—

"Dear Sir—As it is probable there will be a dissolution of Parliament, soon I beg to state that the anxious wish of Lord D.'s family to support the Liberal candidate, whoever he may be, as representing the county of Fife. From what Lord D.'s tenants stated to me on the occasion of the last election, I have every reason to hope this wish will be complied 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 Kentish Observer*—we have this:—

[The following is a copy of a handbill which has been circulated in Maidstone. The original letter of Mr. WHATMAN is in safe hands, 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. HENRY COLLINS, a respectable tradesman in Maidstone, who had promised to vote for Mr. LEWIS:—

"Mr. WHATMAN is sorry to hear that Mr. — is likely to vote for the Whigs at the approaching election, and he probably Mr. — would be equally sorry should he find hereafter that he had lost Mr. WHATMAN'S custom in consequence of his vote. Mr. WHATMAN wishing to see his friend Mr. BARNETT returned to the next Parliament, he now writes to ask for his vote in that Gentleman's favour, whether or no his second vote be promised to any other candidate."

Maidstone, Dec. 14, 1834.

"No comment can be necessary on such a proceeding. The only effect it has had, has been to excite a feeling of supreme contempt towards the writer, and confirmed the party who received it in his previous determination to vote a plumper for LEWIS."

The *Kentish Observer* of yesterday announced that Messrs. ROBERTS and BARNETT, regardless of the Sabbath, were canvassing on Sunday; and, supported by the state of the note, that Mr. WHATMAN was similarly engaged on the same day.

Maidstone, Dec. 19, 1834.

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:—

There are certain decencies of conduct, the violation of which no political bigotry can, or ought, to excuse. The King's Government, for example, should receive no insult, either verbal or expressed, from individuals who hold his commission, or fill any post of honour about his person. This is usefully, and denotes the absence of that correct feeling which teaches a man what becomes him, better than any rule of morals, or any recognised obligations of conventional decorum. It is, therefore, with equal surprise and regret, that we have learned what took place at Deal, on Monday evening last, where a meeting of the friends of Mr. Thomas Peel and his friends was held at the Royal Oak Inn. There were, as we are informed, about two hundred and fifty persons present; of whom not more than one hundred were electors. At this meeting, Sir THOMAS himself was present; and in his presence, and it may be presumed with his concurrence, the address of Sir ROBERT PEELE, after being loaded with every species of vituperation, was read, and afterwards a resolution was passed, that the Government he has formed, has been formed by the express commands of the King. Sir THOMAS TROUBADOUR, too, is the King's officer—a captain in the royal navy—and he is also one of the King's naval aides-de-camp. How will he reconcile this conduct towards his Royal master, with holding his commission, and receiving his pay? When next he is in the Royal presence, will he be prepared to say, "Sir,—such is my contempt for, and abhorrence of, the

Ministers you have chosen to appoint, that I have felt it my duty to assist in publicly burning, with every mark of infamy and disgrace, and to address you on the subject, declaratory of the principles upon which your Majesty's Government is heretofore to be conducted." There would be great malice in such a course; but not unless it finished by adding, "under these circumstances, 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 sacrifices 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 unpunished and undegraded, has encouraged others who misconstrue mildness and forbearance 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.

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 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 CONSERVATISM. 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, LORDS 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 snarl, absolutely rabid with rage and mortification.

The dissolution, we understand, will be announced in Tuesday'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 has 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; but the value of the tenement is not specified.

Sir,—Your letter of the 23rd inst. has been laid before the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales; and in answer to your inquiry 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 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."

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 question of peace or war with the *Times*, we 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 lacquies of the Whig Government has in his malapropos way, and with his customary indiscretion most cruel to his patrons, sneered at the allusion, as if it had no grounds—as if it were a phantom of self-conceit—and was 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 ALTHORP," to the then 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 great deal.

"My dear ENGLISHMAN,—The subject I want to talk to you about is 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. "ALTHORP."

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 1855, which has only just appeared.

It so happens that 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 and judgment of Mr. ALBIC WATTS, its editor, are universally known and appreciated; and under his care, and with his contributions, the skill of the artist, and the tool of the engraver, are not likely to be wasted upon subjects which, like PETER PINDAR's rapiers, are evidently "made to sell."

The engravings are all beautifully executed; and we were peculiarly gratified by finding as a frontispiece a most graceful and elegant likeness of Mrs. WATTS, to whose genius and accomplishments 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 readers.

While speaking of female ability, it would be most unjust not to notice more at length than we have yet been able to do, a work by Mrs. C. S. HALL. A collection of stories under the title of *Tales of Woman'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, 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 apologise 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 picturesque building. The work is written by the Rev. Dr. CARD, the Rector, to whose personal liberality and indefatigable 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 artistic 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, Viscount of the Isle of Wight, 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, his Lordship was this day sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty's Council on this day, pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Lowther, commonly called Viscount 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. Thomas Philip Earl De Grey; the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Sir John Povey 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 Fleet; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Esq., (commonly called Lord Ashley); and the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgibbon, his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto 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 Wars; and Lieutenant-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 Boulton, Esq., the office of 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 Victorian Order, and the Right Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq., to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Public Buildings.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Alexander Haring Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. to be Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces; the Right Hon. Lord Marchmont to be his Majesty's Postmaster-General; and Alexander Perceval, Esq., Treasurer of the Ordnance.

(FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.)

Whitehall, Dec. 25.

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 Viscount Stormont; Charles Ross, Esq.; and William Ewart, Esq., to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

At the Court at Brighton, Dec. 26.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the seals of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynne, the oath of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster was this day, by his Majesty's 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 CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has appointed EDWARD DRUMMOND and THOMAS VENABLES Esqs., to be his private secretaries.

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 present Court mourning, commencing on Thursday, the 25th inst., will be also for his late Serene Highness WILLIAM LANDGRAVE of Hesse Philipsthal-Barchfeld, 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 HERTFORD has caused to be distributed amongst the labouring classes with large families, in Orford, Sudbourn, Iken, Chiffisford, and Gedgrave, the beneficent sum of 300l. (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 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 PRUSSIA, acting under the resolution of the German Diet, will dispossess the Belgians of Luxembourg.

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.

It has been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers that Mr. BOXHAM, who has been appointed Keeper of the Ordnance Stores, was formerly a merchant in the City. Mr. BOXHAM 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. Petersburg in good 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 seventy 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 the Chamber of Procuradores that the Government of the QUEEN 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 household. 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.

We extract the following paragraph from an article in a Belgian journal on the late Ministerial changes in France and England:—

THE PEEL and WELLINGTON Administration now constituted will, by joining the hereditary Monarchies, complete the consolidation of the system of resistance. It will not oppose, either at home or abroad, its return of abuses; but to reform is not to destroy, and it is by acts that it will show itself liberal, by affording relief to the indigent classes, who have much more need of bread and work than of theories and political rights. England, when all her real grievances at home are redressed, will then recover that influence abroad which she has lost, and like the god whose trident she wields, will recall the winds and storms which have been imprudently let loose in Europe by the policy of the Whigs.

MONSIEUR!—In his address to the Electors of Boston Mr. WILKS styles himself the "unslumbering, unflinching, and sincere advocate" of the agricultural interests; and yet, on the 7th of March in the present year the Hon. Member voted with Mr. HUME in the minority 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. WILKS's "unslumbering, unflinching and sincere" advocacy!

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. BROWNNAU, 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 so narrow" 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 tumult. 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 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 SANDFORD. On the same day, Lord STANLEY 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 approbation 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 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 these topics.

We noticed, a few weeks since, the emigration of several agricultural families to the West Indies. Last week another ship, the *Hira*, Captain LEMIE, sailed from Gravesend for Falmouth, Jamaica having on board 103 agricultural labouring men, women, and children, who are to be attached to the estate of the Hon. RICHARD BARRETT, 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 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 declamators upon what is termed the glorious abolition of slavery, will say to this.

General the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM KEFFEL, G.C.B., one of his Majesty's Privy Council, 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 fifty-six years, having entered the army so far back as 1778. He served 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 or Queen's 1829; General in the Army, 4th of June, 1833; Governor of Guernsey, 1827, vice General the Earl of PENBROKE. Sir WILLIAM KEFFEL was for several years Esquerry and one of the Grooms of the Chamber to his late Majesty, of whose Privy Council he was sworn 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 ALBEMARLE, who inherits his property.

It is our sorrowful duty to announce, this week, the death of PAUCE HIOARE, Esq., in his 80th year. He expired on Monday last, at his residence in Clarence-place. Mr. HIOARE was distinguished in the 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 dramatic entertainments were from his pen.—*Brighton Gazette*.

MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD, of Birmingham, has published a manifesto 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 ruin, are inevitable.

The *Salisbury 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 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 *Hamshire Chronicle*:—"Petition of Elector.—Mr. FRYLL, one of the candidates for the borough of Andover, calling at the house of a voter to solicit his suffrage, was informed by the worthy ten-pounder's better half that her lord was

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

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 91½ 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 98½, closed at 97½ 98½ this afternoon. Dutch Five per Cents., from 99½ 100, have declined to 98½, and Russian are 107½.

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. Chilean Stock, in consequence, advanced to 34½ 35½, but the general depression has caused all the Republican Bonds to go back slightly—Chilian being 33½ 34½, Columbian 31½ 32½, and Mexican 41½ 42, at the close of business this afternoon. Spanish Stock is far from supporting the quotation it bore on Monday, having fallen from 55½, at which it then was, to 53½, and closing this afternoon at 53½. Portuguese Bonds also, after touching, on Monday, at 87, closed at 85½ 86½.

There is nothing doing in the Share Market.

Long Annuities are flat at 16 15-16 17.

3 per Cent. Consols, Shut.	Bank Stock, 222 223
3 per Cent. Reduced, 90½ 91	Ditto for Account, 222 223
5 per Cent. Reduced, 98½ 99	Ditto for Account, Shut.
New 3½ per Cent., Shut.	Ditto for Account, 17 19 pm.
Four per Cent. 1826, (assented)	Exchequer Bills, 37 38 pm.
Ditto (disseminated)	Consols for Account, 91½ 92
Bank Long Annuities, 16 15-16 17	

The Paris papers are barren of intelligence. No credit is attached in the French capital to the reported defeat 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 Arguiza, a most serious and bloody battle was fought on the 15th, and that Cordova was completely defeated. Oraa, hoping to catch Zumalacarrqui at his rear, manoeuvred with a portion of the Christianos 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 Christianos 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 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 riot and assault, will be tried at the ensuing Surrey Sessions, is erroneous, 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:—

	Christened.	Buried.
In the 97 parishes within the walls	969	1162
In the 17 parishes without the walls.....	4247	3507
In the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, including the district churches belonging to the same	17,986	13,402
In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster	4014	3608
Of the number buried were—		
Stillborn.....	1009	50 and under 60 years .. 1979
Under 2 years of age.....	4956	60 — 70 — 1978
2 and under 5 years	2044	70 — 80 — 1611
5 — 10 — ..	908	80 — 90 — 739
10 — 20 — ..	850	90 — 100 — 86
20 — 30 — ..	1520	100 — 110 — 1
30 — 40 — ..	1892	110 — 120 — 1
40 — 50 — ..	2025	

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 DISFRANCHISEMENT.—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 Deunman 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, Old 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 was conducted.

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3. Garland of Musicians, No. 6: Bee-thoven.
4. A Bird's-eye View of Naples.
5. Letters from a late Attaché.
6. Eastnor Castle.
7. Remarkable Escapes of a predestinated Rogue.—(Continued.)
8. Lines by T. H. Bayly, Esq.
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